



THE
DISPATCHES
OF
FIELD MARSHAL
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
DURING
HIS VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS
IN
INDIA, DENMARK, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, THE LOW
COUNTRIES, AND FRANCE.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS

BY THE LATE

COLONEL GURWOOD, C.B., K.C.T.S.,

**ESQUIRE TO HIS GRACE AS KNIGHT OF THE BATH, AND DEPUTY LIEUTENANT
OF THE TOWER OF LONDON.*

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.—Vol. VIII.

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

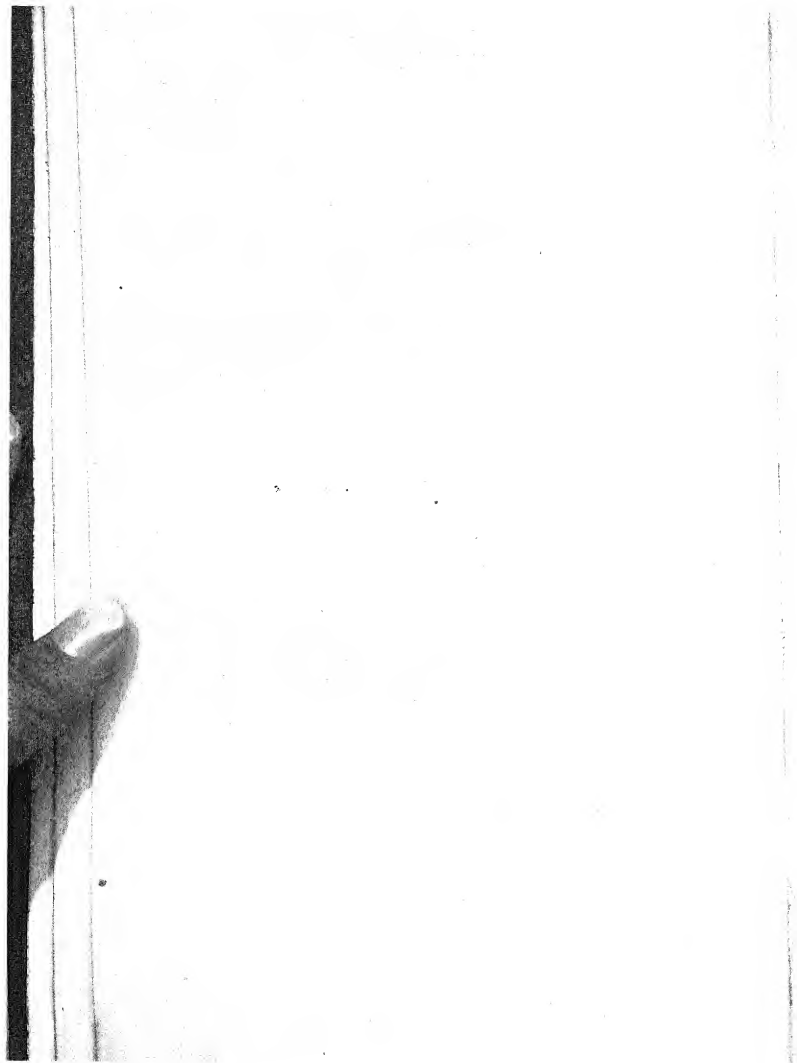
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THE
OFFICIAL AND OTHER DISPATCHES
OF
FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

CONGRESS AT VIENNA,
AND
WATERLOO CAMPAIGN.

To Viso. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 12th March, 1815.

I received here on the 7th inst. a dispatch from Lord Burghersh, of the 1st, giving an account that Buonaparte had quitted the island of Elba, with all his civil and military officers, and about 1200 *troupes*, on the 26th Feb. I immediately communicated this account to the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and to the King of Prussia, and to the ministers of the different Powers; and I found among all one prevailing sentiment, of a determination to unite their efforts to support the system established by the peace of Paris.

As it was uncertain to what quarter Buonaparte had gone, whether he would not return to Elba, or would even land on any part of the continent, it was agreed that it was best to postpone the adoption of any measure till his farther progress should be ascertained; and we have since received accounts from Genoa, stating that he had landed in France, near Cannes, on the 1st March; *had attempted to get possession of Antibes, and had been repulsed, and that he was on his march towards Grasse.

No accounts had been received at Paris as late as the middle of the day of the 5th of his having quitted Elba, nor any accounts from any quarter of his farther progress.

In the mean time the Sovereigns, and all persons assembled here, are impressed with the importance of the crisis which this circumstance occasions in the affairs of the world. All are desirous of bringing to an early conclusion the business of the Congress, in order that the whole and undivided attention and exertion of all may be directed against the common enemy; and I don't entertain the smallest doubt that, even if Buonaparte should be able to form a party for himself in France, capable of making

head against the legitimate government of that country, such a force will be assembled by the Powers of Europe, directed by such a spirit in their councils, as must get the better of him.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia have dispatched letters to the King of France, to place at His Majesty's disposal all their respective forces; and Austrian and Prussian officers are dispatched with the letters, with powers to order the movement of the troops of their respective countries placed on the French frontiers, at the suggestion of the King of France.

The Plenipotentiaries of the eight Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris assembled this evening, and have resolved to publish a declaration, in which they will, in the name of their Sovereigns, declare their firm resolution to maintain the peace and all its articles with all their force, if necessary. I enclose the draft of what is proposed to be published, which, with the alteration of some expressions and the omission of one or two paragraphs, will, I believe, be adopted.*

Upon the whole, I assure your Lordship that I am perfectly satisfied with the spirit which prevails here upon this occasion; and I don't entertain the smallest doubt that, if unfortunately it should be possible for Buonaparte to hold at all against the King of France, he must fall under the cordially united efforts of the Sovereigns of Europe.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 12th March, 1815.

I have but little to add to my dispatch regarding Buonaparte's invasion of France. The intention is, as soon as it shall be ascertained that he can make head against the King, to assemble three large corps: one in Italy, solely Austrian, which will consist of 150,000 men; one on the Upper Rhine, Austrian, Bavarian, troops of Baden and Wurtemberg, which will eventually consist of 200,000 men, but will at first consist of only the troops of Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg; the third on the Lower Rhine, consisting of the Prussian corps of Kleist, the Austrian garrison of Mayence, and other troops on the Moselle, to be joined to the British and Hanoverians in Flanders. Of this corps they wish me to take the command. The Russian army, 200,000 men, is to be formed in reserve at Wurtzburg, &c. &c.; the remainder of the Prussian army in reserve on the Lower Rhine.

The Emperor of Russia seems reconciled to the notion of the old system, of managing the great concern in a council, consisting of himself, the King of Prussia, and Schwarzenberg. He expressed a wish that I should be with him, but not a very strong one; and, as I should have neither character nor occupation in such a situation, I should prefer to carry a musket.

The Emperor intimated to me this day that, in case the movement of his troops became necessary, he could do nothing without the assistance of money from England. I told him I should write to your Lordship upon the subject by this courier; and that, in my opinion, the first measure to be adopted was, one something of the nature of the treaty of

* See Appendix, No. I.

Chaumont, in which he agreed; and afterwards to think of subsidy, if England could grant such a thing.

It is my opinion that Buonaparte has acted upon false or no information, and that the King will destroy him without difficulty, and in a short time. If he does not, the affair will be a serious one, and a great and immediate effort must be made, which will doubtless be successful. All the measures above stated to be in contemplation tend to this effort; and it will remain for the British government to determine how far they will act themselves, and how far second the effort of the Continent.

I now recommend to you to put all your force in the Netherlands at the disposition of the King of France. I will go and join it if you like it, or do any thing else that government choose. I think we shall have settled our concerns here, and signed the treaty if the Spaniard does not impede us, by the end of the month. We shall have finished every thing that is important much sooner, so that I shall be ready whenever you please to call for me.

To Lord Burghersh.

Vienna, 13th March, 1815.

Many thanks for your letters, which I have received to the 6th inclusive. Bony's conduct is very extraordinary, and is, in my opinion, certainly an *effet d'illusion*. But ———, if not fit for Bedlam, as I believe, ought to be hanged. We ought to have known of his intention before he put it in execution, and then we might have hoped to have had some of our 6 sail of the line, with their &c. &c., now in the Mediterranean, off the island by the 26th. Here we are all zeal, and, I think, anxious to take the field. I moderate these sentiments as much as possible, and get them on paper; and in the mean time am working at a great exertion, in case things should become serious in France. But I think the King will settle the business himself, which is the result most to be wished.

I'll enclose our declaration, if I can get one. I write a line to Priscilla. I have desired Lord FitzRoy to send you your picture.

P.S. Remember me most kindly to Cooke, whose letter I have received.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Vienna, 14th March, 1815.

Having received the passport of the Prince de Talleyrand, you will proceed on your mission, and endeavor to place yourself as near as you can to the situation in which you may find Napoleon; and, if possible, in communication with the officer commanding any body of troops employed against that person by the King of France. You will communicate your instructions to such officer, and request him to furnish you with the information which it may be desirable you should be able to send here.

You will likewise be so kind as to send to His Majesty's minister at Paris copies of all reports that you may send here, in order that he may communicate them to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be laid before the King.

Enclosed you have copies of the Declaration of the Powers,* which you will communicate to the authorities in France.

* See Appendix, No. I.

CONGRESS AT VIENNA.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 18th March, 1815.

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that on the 16th inst. I exchanged with Field Marshal the Prince de Wrede the ratification of the Prince Regent for the ratification of the King of Bavaria, of the King's accession to the convention of the 3d Jan.; and I send herewith the King's act of ratification, with the certificate of its delivery signed by Marshal Prince Wrede.

I delivered to the Marshal a certificate, as directed by the Earl Bathurst in his dispatch No. 1, and I enclose another.

I likewise delivered to the Field Marshal the snuff-box with the Prince Regent's portrait enriched with diamonds, and received that of His Bavarian Majesty in return.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 18th March, 1815.

In consequence of Lord Bathurst's dispatch, No. 2, of the 28th Feb., directing me to deliver the sum of £500 to the Bavarian Chancery, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the King's accession to the convention of the 3d Jan., I have paid that sum of money to M. —, of the Bavarian Chancery, for which I enclose his receipt.

The same sum was received from him, and a receipt has been given for it; but as I have replaced the sum taken up to be paid to the Bavarian Chancery with that received, there will be no draft on that account upon your Lordship.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 18th March, 1815.

We have received here the accounts of the state of affairs in France, and of Buonaparte's progress as known at Paris on the night of the 11th, and of the intentions of the King and of the government; and I am happy to inform your Lordship that what has occurred in that country has augmented the eagerness of the different Powers to put forth the general strength for the common protection.

I enclose your Lordship the protocols of two military conferences, the first held while I was absent at Presburg, the other last night at my house, in presence of the Emperor of Russia, in which you will see the detail of the force which it is intended to employ. I am not certain that I am correct in the estimate I have formed of the extent of the disposable allied force in the Low Countries; but I believe I have rather underrated it.

I have this moment returned from a conference of the Ministers of the four allied courts; at which it has been determined to renew the treaty of Chaumont between the four courts, and to invite the accession of the King of France, the Sovereign of the Low Countries, the King of Sardinia, the King of Bavaria, and the Kings of Spain, Portugal, Hanover, Wurtemberg, and Denmark.

Adverting to the situation in which the Sovereign of the Low Countries is placed in Europe, and in consequence of a wish expressed by M. de Gagern, His Royal Highness' minister here, in case of the formation of such a treaty, I proposed that His Royal Highness should be one of the contracting parties, instead of an acceding party; but this proposition,

although at first favorably received, was finally overruled by the ministers of the other Powers, on the grounds, 1st; of the inconvenience which would attend its adoption of forming a totally new treaty: and, 2dly; of the jealousy it would occasion, particularly in the Court of Turin.

I also declared that I had no power to make any stipulation for the grant of a subsidy, without which assistance the ministers of all the Powers declared they could not act. I stated that, supposing Great Britain should have it in her power to give any subsidy, it was very obvious that she could not give more than had been stipulated by the treaty of Chaumont; but that it was equally so, that other Powers, particularly Bavaria and Hesse, would require some assistance of this description; and that this must fall upon those Powers with whose armies the contingents of those smaller Powers should be employed. I likewise stated that, seeing that Great Britain engaged to employ 150,000 men for the common cause, and that it was probable she could likewise afford further assistance in subsidy, I hoped all the Powers would attend to the Low Countries, by which our interests were more particularly united with those of the continent, although I believed that all ought to feel the same interest in their preservation from the hands of the enemy; and that I trusted they would take care to support properly the efforts which should be made in that quarter by the Sovereign of the Netherlands and the Prince Regent. In this sentiment they all cordially agreed; and I then consented that the sums to be paid by Great Britain for any deficiency of the numbers stipulated to be employed by her should be paid to the smaller Powers, under the selection of Great Britain, whose troops should be employed in the common cause, in proportion to their numbers. The treaty then will contain an article by which the Prince Regent will engage to take into consideration the desire of the three Powers to be assisted by subsidies, and nothing more.

It is very desirable that government should without loss of time send their orders regarding treaties and subsidies; but I must state it as my decided opinion that none of the Powers can act at all unless they receive assistance of this description at least to the amount stipulated by the treaty of Chaumont.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 18th March, 1815.

I have the honor to inform you that, deeming it desirable to receive the earliest and most authentic information of the progress of Buonaparte, and of the operations of the armies in the south of France, I have thought it expedient to employ Col. Hardinge upon that service; and I have desired him to send his reports here and to England through His Majesty's minister at Paris.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 18th March, 1815.

You will see in both the protocols of the military conferences, enclosed in my dispatch, No. 14, of this date, the desire expressed by the Allied Powers that I should proceed to the Netherlands to take the command of the troops in that country, and particularly in the last that I should lose no time.

As this desire is so strongly expressed, and as the principal business here is nearly settled, and, at all events, will fall into the hands of the Earl of Clancarty, who is in every way qualified in so superior a degree to bring it to the conclusion wished by His Majesty's government, and as I think it probable that the wishes of His Majesty's government would coincide with those expressed by the Allied Powers in the military conferences, I propose to quit Vienna and to proceed to Bruxelles immediately that I shall have concluded the treaty for renewing that of Chaumont, which I hope will be in the course of to-morrow.

I shall of course wait at Bruxelles till I shall receive your Lordship's orders.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 18th March, 1815.

I have but little to add to my public dispatches. I should have waited for orders to go into the Netherlands if I had not been so pressed by the Allies, and had not thought it necessary myself, and most satisfactory to government. I shall not go, however, I think, till I shall receive your first instructions from London.

I recommend you to reinforce the army in the Netherlands as much as you can, particularly in cavalry and artillery.

In the conference this morning, the Allies pressed very strongly for an increase of subsidy, which I told them I was quite certain could not be given. Hardenberg said that it would be very useful to them if Great Britain could give them arms and ammunition, which would not fall so hard upon the public resources as money. But this assistance was to be besides money.

According to the accounts received from Paris by Talleyrand this night, of the 11th at midnight, it appears that matters are rather in a better state than they appeared to be in by the letters written during the day by the ministers from the several Courts. God send these last appearances may be verified!

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Vienna, 22d March, 1815.

The Prince will have shown you, or communicated to you the contents of, my dispatches of Saturday last, if he should be at Bruxelles, or should have been there; and if not, he will have told you that Lord Clancarty wrote to him by the same occasions, and you will be aware of the state of affairs here.

I am still detained here by the necessity of concluding the treaty of Chaumont before I set out; but I hope to be off in a day or two. I have received your letter of the 15th.

I have written by this occasion to the Hereditary Prince, to beg him to be very cautious in what he does regarding the French fortresses. An incautious step there might ruin the cause, and no step can do us much good.

Beg the Prince to provision Breda and Bois le Duc.

To Lord Burghersh.

Vienna, 22d March, 1815.

I have received your letter and dispatches of the 16th. I have no more

instructions from England respecting Murat than you have, and can give you none.

He has offered the Austrians, and even the King of France, to join in the general confederacy against Napoleon, which offer has not yet been accepted by either; and in regularity he ought not to march; and in marching he commits an act of direct hostility against the Pope, against Austria, and against the world.

It may be questioned whether that act of hostility can or ought now to be resented, if Murat should himself gloss it over with the professions of good intentions. When I say 'it may be questioned,' I hope you will believe that I consider it only a question of means; and that, if the Austrians have the means, they ought forthwith to fall upon him. I take it, however, to be almost certain that, unless he has coupled this act of hostility with a declaration that he intends to be King of Italy, he will not be attacked; and I recommend to you to shape your course accordingly. Our last accounts from Paris are of the 19th. At that time matters were in a very uncertain state; and although I understand that the legislature intended to accompany the King if he should quit his capital, the existence of the means of a civil war appeared to be very doubtful. The solution of this question would probably decide upon the measures to be adopted against Murat.

I am going into the Low Countries, to take the command of the army, as soon as I shall have settled here a treaty something like the treaty of Chaumont, without the subsidiary part. Other matters here are going on but slowly; and Napoleon's expedition has not increased our facilities.

Give my best love to Priscilla.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 23d March, 1815.

In my letter of the 3d, I communicated to your Lordship my opinion of the difficulties which we should experience in carrying into execution the measures proposed for the destruction of Antwerp as a naval port; and, after consulting with the Earl of Clancarty, he and I were decidedly of opinion that the best mode of effecting our object would be to have the consideration of what should be destroyed, and the execution, referred to Commissioners to be named by the British and Dutch governments. The Earl of Clancarty having proposed to the Commission on rivers, that a report should be made accordingly on this subject, the Commission adopted his proposal, and I enclose a copy of the report which will be made.

To H. H. Prince Metternich.

Vienna, 25th March, 1815.

The undersigned has the honor of acknowledging the receipt of Prince Metternich's note of the 23d March.

He had already made known to his government the wishes of His Majesty the Emperor, that some measures should be adopted to procure at Malta a supply of grain for the Austrian armies about to be collected in Italy, and he has reason to believe that such measures have been taken; and as soon as Prince Metternich shall acquaint him to what port in the Adriatic it is the Emperor's wish that these supplies should be sent, the

undersigned will write to His Majesty's officers in the Mediterranean to give them directions.

The undersigned has received no directions from his government to say on what account these supplies of grain are to be considered.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 25th March, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a note from M. le Marquis de St. Marsan, claiming the assistance of Great Britain in the existing crisis, in troops, money, arms, and ammunition.

I have told M. de St. Marsan that I should transmit this note to England; but that I had every reason to believe that it would not be in the power of the Prince Regent to give assistance to the King excepting in arms and ammunition, which M. de St. Marsan said had been already promised.

He informed me that the King had now 10,000 effective men; and that in two months he would have 30,000, if assistance could be given in arms and ammunition, and particularly in money.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 25th March, 1815.

It is very satisfactory to me to find from your dispatch (No. 3) of the 12th March, that I have anticipated the wishes of His Majesty's government in nearly every object to which they have called my attention.

Measures have been for some time taken to prepare the general treaty by which the affairs which have come under the consideration of the Congress are to be regulated, and by which all the powers of Europe are to be bound; and before this work can be concluded, I should hope that the affairs of Bavaria, of Italy, and the questions still depending in Germany and the Ionian Islands, will be settled. All parties have their instructions on all points; and very little time would settle them. Indeed, on Italy there is no difference of opinion, excepting on the part of Spain. Some general bases must likewise be laid for a constitution for Germany, in which, if they are sufficiently general, I don't believe there will be much difference of opinion. It will be impossible to settle this point in any reasonable period of time, if it is attempted to define powers too exactly. I therefore don't propose to interrupt the work of the general treaty, unless I should find it absolutely necessary.

I am highly flattered by the confidence which the Prince Regent and his government have placed in me. As soon as I shall have signed the treaty, I shall be prepared to set out for the Low Countries; and my journey will be delayed only by the immediate prospect of settling any question in which my assistance may be deemed necessary.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 25th March, 1815.

I have received your letters of the 12th and 14th, the last this morning, and I sincerely congratulate you upon the American peace.

I hope you will, upon the whole, approve of our declaration of the 13th. You well know how difficult it was to say any thing favorable. Our declaration is as firm and moderate as could have been expected. We understand it was well liked at Strasbourg.

You will see in my dispatch how things stand in respect to Naples. I must mention to you however, that Metternich complains a good deal of

the ———. She has done every thing in her power to put Murat in motion immediately before the Austrians can be prepared for him; and she patronises publicly the Jacobin party in Italy. She is now gone to Genoa, where it is apprehended she will do a great deal of mischief.

Metternich likewise complained to me, and showed me a letter from Bellegarde, containing complaints of the employment of ——— in Italy, which it appears that Bellegarde understood had been promised should not be. Bellegarde does not mention any new fact; but says, generally, that his conduct towards the Austrians has not been fair.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 25th March, 1815.

I found it much more difficult than I imagined when I wrote my dispatch, No. 18, to conclude a treaty with the Allies on the plan of the treaty of Chaumont, which work I have accomplished only this night, and now enclose. It will be signed to-morrow night.

The occasion of the delay has been, 1st; the desire of all the Powers to connect with the engagement for employing a large force, one for the grant of a subsidy from England: and 2dly; the extreme jealousy regarding the command of the contingents of the small Powers in the north of Germany. An endeavor was made to dispose of the contingents of those Powers by an entry on the protocol of the military conference held here in presence of the Emperor of Russia; and as I refused to sign this protocol, upon finding it contained an arrangement which had not been mentioned, and to which I had not agreed, they have delayed to sign the treaty for a week.

Your Lordship will observe, that the article providing for Great Britain paying a stipulated sum instead of furnishing men is separate, and the Allies are desirous that it should not be made public till it should be necessary. I found it impossible to frame this article, as I wished, to keep, by agreement, in the power of Great Britain the selection of the Power which should be paid for the deficiency of her contingent, as the treaty of Chaumont was different. The article, however, as it stands, does not deprive her of this power.

I likewise enclose the protocol of what passed at the conclusion of the treaty this night, in which you will see the urgency with which they all desire to be assisted by subsidies. I believe your Lordship is perfectly aware that it will be quite impossible for these Powers to make an effort adequate to the occasion, unless they should obtain this aid. With such a force as they will bring into the field, there is every reason to hope that, if there should be any resistance at all to Napoleon on the part of the Royalist party in France, the contest will be a very short one, and decidedly successful. Nothing can be done with a small or inefficient force; the war will linger on, and will end to our disadvantage. Motives of economy, then, should induce the British government to take measures to bring the largest possible force into action at the earliest and the same period of time.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 25th March, 1815.

The Duke de Campochiaro called upon me some days ago, in company with the Prince Cariatì, and informed me that as soon as Murat had heard

at Naples, on the 5th inst., of the departure of Buonaparte from the island of Elba, he had called together his council, and had informed them of his determination to adhere to his alliance with the Emperor of Austria; and had directed him (the Duke de Campochiaro) to inform the Austrian ministers and the plenipotentiaries of the Allies collected at Vienna of this determination. He made the same verbal communication to Prince Metternich, Prince Talleyrand, and all the other ministers.

In three days afterwards, on the 23d, Prince Metternich received from Naples reports that the whole of the Neapolitan army was in movement towards the frontier; that Murat's horses and field equipages had been sent to Ancona; that he was himself to follow immediately, and to establish his head quarters at that place. He had not moved, however, as late as the 12th.

It appears that, for some days after the 5th, he had manifested a good deal of interest in what was passing in France, and was much agitated. He had had frequent interviews with certain French officers established at Naples, and had dispatched several of them into France; and he had given very unsatisfactory answers to the Austrian minister, Count Mier, both in regard to the line he intended to pursue in the contest likely to take place in France, and in regard to the object of the movement of his troops to the frontiers.

By the same occasion accounts were received from Rome, by which it appeared that he had given notice to Lucien Buonaparte of his intention to enter the Papal states and to move one column upon Rome, and that Lucien, thinking the measure was in the progress of execution, had informed the Pope of it. It is imagined that the failure of Buonaparte at Antibes, of which accounts had been received at Naples, had induced Murat to stop the march of his troops, and to delay his own departure from Naples, but that the plan will have been resumed and carried into execution as soon as the accounts will have been received of the first successes of Buonaparte.

These accounts of the conduct of Murat, coupled with the proofs transmitted to me by your Lordship in your dispatch of the 12th inst. of Murat's treachery in the last war, appear to have convinced the Powers assembled here of the absolute necessity of attacking him forthwith.

According to the latest accounts, the whole of Italy was quiet, and apparently the expedition of Buonaparte into France had occasioned a good deal of disgust and terror.

I entertain no doubt that Murat will move forward as soon as he shall hear of Buonaparte's success; and if he should find that the Austrians do not tamely submit to his encroachments, he will probably proclaim himself King of Italy, and will endeavor to revolutionize the country.

To Viso. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 26th March, 1815.

I have this instant received your dispatch of the 16th inst., and I earnestly hope that the Declaration of the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers here of the 13th inst. will meet with the approbation of His Majesty's government, although made under very different circumstances from those of which we have here a knowledge at present.

I had yesterday letters from Lord FitzRoy Somerset of the 17th, enclosing his dispatches to your Lordship to the 15th and 16th, and a letter from Col. Hardinge, from Basle, of the 20th, in which, among other articles of intelligence, he informs me that he had received that of the defection of Marshal Ney, although not from a very respectable quarter. I think this intelligence is not true; and it certainly is not consistent with other intelligence from Lord FitzRoy of the 15th, 16th, and 17th. But I mention it, in order that your Lordship may be aware what we know here at this moment.

I entirely concur in opinion with His Majesty's government; and it is the decided opinion of the Sovereigns and ministers here, that no measure of war ought to be adopted in regard to France, whatever may be our strength, excepting on the invitation of the King.

Your Lordship, however, may depend upon it that, whatever may be the determination and strength of the Allies, and however their declarations may be construed, Buonaparte and the French nation will not allow them to remain at peace, and they must be prepared either to give up all their conquests to the Rhine, or for active hostilities.

It is the desire for war, particularly in the army, which has brought Buonaparte back, and has formed for him any party, and has given him any success; and all my observations when at Paris convinced me that it was the King alone who kept Europe at peace, and that the danger which most immediately threatened His Majesty was to be attributed to his desire to maintain the peace, contrary to the wishes, not only of the army, but of the majority of his subjects, of some of his ministers, and even of some of his family.

Your Lordship will then judge what chance there is of maintaining the peace if Buonaparte should be entirely successful, considering his disposition for war, adverting to the opinions he has delivered and entertains upon the peace, and to the necessity under which he labors to cultivate his popularity with the army, and to endeavor, at least, to flatter the vanity of the nation by military success. Depend upon it, my Lord, that if he succeeds in establishing himself, we have no chance of peace, excepting by resigning all our conquests to the Rhine at least; and our chance then depends upon his moderation.

However, His Majesty's government may rely upon it that I shall continue to act precisely according to their wishes, as far as I shall be acquainted with them.

Your Lordship will have seen by my dispatch of the 13th, No. 10, what is the force to be collected on the Rhine, and on the left of that river. All the troops are in march.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 26th March, 1815.

I anxiously hope that our Declaration will satisfy you. You will observe under what circumstances and with what information it was written, and how important it appeared at that period to let the world know in what situation we really stood. After having described that which is exactly in conformity with your wishes, the Declaration states the determination to maintain the peace of Paris, and to assist the King of France with all our forces upon his demand for them.

I think I have got the business of subsidy on the best ground on which I can place it. Nobody has asked me for an immediate advance of money, and I had better not make the offer. All the troops are moving.

We shall be very short in our numbers in the Netherlands, and the troops in that quarter are not of the best description; and you will see by my dispatch the difficulty I experienced and shall still experience in getting any reinforcement from Germany.

It seems to me, that it would be advisable to try to get the Portuguese troops, or some of them at least, there. I shall recommend Palmella to subscribe to the treaty with 20,000 men, which is as many as they ever had effective in the late war. Of these we might safely take 12,000 or 14,000 into the Netherlands, and the other 6000 the Portuguese might contrive to maintain on the Spanish frontier.

I perfectly understand your dispatch of the 12th, No. 3, regarding the Russian Dutch loan, as you have explained it in your private letter.

To the General officer commanding H. M.'s troops, Mediterranean.

Vienna, 27th March, 1815.

As His Majesty the Emperor of Austria is about to assemble a large body of troops in Italy, for the support of which His Imperial Majesty has desired to have the assistance of the British government in grain; and as Lord Viscount Castlereagh has informed me, in a letter of the March, from London, that such assistance would be given from our stores in Sicily and Malta, I have to request that, in case orders to that purport should have been received from England, the grain may be sent in equal proportions to Leghorn, Venice, and Ponte Lago Securo.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 27th March, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose the treaty of alliance* which I have signed with the Ministers of the Emperors of Austria and Russia and with the King of Prussia, together with a separate article to each.

The Kings of France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, the Low Countries, Sardinia, Bavaria, Hanover, and Wurtemberg, have been invited to accede to this treaty; and the Grand Dukes of Baden and Darmstadt, the Elector of Hesse, Dukes of Nassau and Brunswick, will likewise be invited; but it is not determined in what form.

I likewise enclose the copy of a note which the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia delivered to me upon signing the treaty.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 27th March, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which the Earl of Clan-carty wrote on the 25th inst. to the King of the Low Countries.

I have this day received letters from Lord FitzRoy Somerset, of the 18th and 19th inst., from which it appears that the King had determined to quit Paris, as Buonaparte had arrived at Fontainebleau, and had been joined by Ney's troops.

M. de Talleyrand has a letter of the 20th, announcing that the troops

* See Appendix, No. II.

of the camp of Melun had deserted to the enemy; and it appears that Ney had passed with his troops.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord W. Bentinck, G.C.B.

Vienna, 28th March, 1815.

Prince Metternich has communicated to me a copy of your Lordship's letter to Marshal Bellegarde, of the 20th March, in which your Lordship states your opinion, that in case Murat should make a movement with his troops, which is considered an act of hostility and breach of treaty with the Emperor of Austria, your Lordship will consider the armistice existing between His Majesty and Murat as at an end.

I beg to inform you that I entirely concur with you in that opinion, which I have reason to believe to be in conformity with that of His Majesty's government.

In case, therefore, Murat should attack the Austrians in Italy, it is desirable that your Lordship should do every thing in your power to support the latter; and that your Lordship should inform the officer commanding His Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean that the armistice is at an end when the case shall occur, in order that he may co-operate with the Austrian troops, and particularly protect and aid the passage of the Austrian troops from Dalmatia to the opposite coast.

It would be desirable that in the same case the officer commanding His Majesty's troops in the Seven Islands should be instructed to assist the Austrian corps in Dalmatia, either by transports or by detaching troops as far as may be in his power consistently with the safety of the possessions intrusted to his charge, in order to co-operate with the Austrians.

In the same case, and in the probable event of the Austrians being able to take the offensive against Murat, I need not point out to your Lordship how desirable it would be to co-operate with the Austrians from Sicily.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 28th March, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose a letter received this morning from Comte Razoumoffski and Comte Nesselrode, regarding an additional subsidy required by the Emperor of Russia, in order to enable His Majesty to make the exertions which are essentially necessary under existing circumstances. I have told those ministers that I had no instructions upon this subject; but that I conceived it would be quite impossible for His Majesty's government to grant what was required; and that it was best the subject should not now be brought forward.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 28th March, 1815.

I enclose the copy of a note from Prince Metternich, in which he has enclosed a letter from Marshal Bellegarde of the 20th March, and one from Lord W. Bentinck to Marshal Bellegarde of the 21st, containing the opinion of his Lordship that any attack by Murat would put an end to the armistice existing between him and His Majesty's troops.

I likewise enclose the copy of the answer which I have written to Prince Metternich, enclosing the copy of a letter which I have written to Lord

William upon the situation in which he will find himself, and the measures it will be desirable to adopt forthwith, in case Murat should attack the Austrians.

As the time approaches at which the Austrians will commence their operations against Murat, I beg leave to submit to your Lordship the expediency of giving to Lord W. Bentinck instructions to co-operate with them to the same purport as those I have suggested in case they should be attacked by Murat.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 28th March, 1815.

M. de Talleyrand mentioned to me this day, that he was apprehensive that, in the existing state of things at Paris, and with the probability that all their bills would be protested, the French Mission here would find themselves in the greatest distress, unless His Majesty's government would step forward to give them some assistance.

There is no doubt that, as long as Louis XVIII. is considered King of France, it is desirable that he should have a Minister at the Congress; and as it is probable that this body will soon close its proceedings, the expense to His Majesty's government cannot be material, if they should feel inclined to step forward to relieve this distress.

To H. H. Prince Metternich.

Vienna, 28th March, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Highness' note, in which you have enclosed me the copy of a letter of the 21st March from Marshal Bellegarde, and one of the 20th March from Lord W. Bentinck, in consequence of which I have written a letter to Lord W. Bentinck, of which I enclose your Highness the copy.

WATERLOO CAMPAIGN.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 5th April, 1815, 8 A.M.

Although I have as yet seen nobody, and can let you know nothing regarding the state of affairs here, and on the frontier, I will not allow the messenger to pass by, whom I dispatched from Vienna on the evening of the 28th March, and overtook the day before yesterday at Cologne, without apprising you of my arrival in the last night; having quitted Vienna on the morning of the 29th.

I will take another opportunity of reporting officially the state in which I left every thing; and you will probably hear from Clancarty in a day or two. In the mean time, however, I will let you know that the Geneva case was settled on the 28th, by the cession to Geneva of part of the *littorale* of the lake by the King of Sardinia, with which the Genevans appeared satisfied. The affairs of the North of Italy were settled in a meeting between Talleyrand, Metternich, and me, at which Clancarty was present, on the 28th, according to the King of France's *contre projet*; and in the evening, at a conference of the Five Powers, the agreement was read to the whole, and taken *ad referendum* by the Russian and Prussian ministers. But I have no reason to believe that there will be any material difference of opinion on any part of the plan, as I had before stated it to the Emperor, and he had concurred in it.

The affair of Murat was to be settled as your Lordship proposed; and the Congress was to make some declaration on the subject before it should break up. In the mean time Murat appears to have settled the matter himself. He had arrived at Ancona with warlike equipments of all kinds, including a pontoon train.

I received near Wurtzburg your letters of the 24th, and at Francfort those of the 26th. I sent on to Clancarty the official letter of the former date; but told him that, in my opinion, Murat's conduct, according to accounts received of it, even before my departure, had put out of the question the arrangement which you had proposed; and that I thought it best not to mention these notions, unless he should find that Murat did not show an inclination to commit any act of hostility, and that it was considered that the Austrians were not strong enough in Italy to perform the service, and not strong enough elsewhere for the general purposes of the war without the force to be employed in Italy. For my part I am convinced they are; and that, if we don't destroy Murat, and that immediately, he will save Buonaparte.

I had already proposed to the Allies at Vienna something for the subsistence of the armies in France of the description of what is proposed in your letter of the 26th, and it is to be settled in the convention to be

agreed upon with the King, after or upon his accession to our treaty of the 25th March. Depend upon it, however, that, whatever may be settled, the thing to be done will be excessively difficult of execution. I also think for other reasons, into which I will enter on another occasion, that it is absolutely necessary to have some better security, and more easy method to procure provisions, &c., for the British troops, than a system of requisition upon an enemy's country.

I found the Prussians very *content* yesterday at Aix la Chapelle, and I propose to write to — this afternoon upon our plan, as soon as I shall have seen how matters are situated here, and on the frontier.

To Gen. — — —

Bruxelles, ce 5 Avril, 1815.

Je suis arrivé ici dans la nuit; et j'ai passé la journée en tâchant de me rendre maître de l'état des affaires.

Les rapports sur la situation, le nombre, et les intentions de l'ennemi sont toujours excessivement vagues; mais il me paraît que nous devons être préparés à résister à un coup de main qu'il pourrait tenter de faire d'un moment à l'autre.

Il n'y a pas de doute qu'il lui serait de la dernière importance de faire rétrograder les troupes que nous tenons en avant de Bruxelles; de chasser le Roi de France et la famille Royale; et de faire retirer le Roi des Pays Bas et les nouveaux établissemens qui se sont formés ici. Ce serait un coup terrible à l'opinion publique en France et ici; et, selon son allure ordinaire, la nouvelle de ses succès serait connue par toute la France, tandis que celle des revers, qui pourraient en suivre, serait cachée à tout le monde.

Après avoir mis 13,400 hommes dans les garnisons de Mons, Tournay, Ypres, Ostende, Nieuport, et Anvers, je peux rassembler à peu près 23,000 hommes de bonnes troupes Anglaises et Hanovriennes, dont à peu près 5000 sont de cavalerie excellente. Ces nombres s'augmenteront, surtout en bonne cavalerie et artillerie, dans peu de jours. Je peux aussi rassembler 20,000 hommes de troupes Hollandaises et Belges, dont 2000 de cavalerie; le tout ayant à peu près 60 pièces de canon.

Mon opinion est que nous devrions prendre des mesures pour rassembler toute l'armée Prussienne avec cette armée alliée Anglo-Hollandaise en avant de Bruxelles; et que, dans cette vue, les troupes sous les ordres de votre Excellence devraient sans perte de temps longer la Meuse, et se cantonner entre Charleroi, Namur, et Huy.

Par cette disposition nous serons sûrs de sauver ce pays, si intéressant pour les Puissances Alliées; nous couvrirons le rassemblement de leurs forces sur le Rhin; et nous éviterons les maux qui seraient la conséquence inévitable de notre retraite momentanée dans les circonstances actuelles; en même temps que votre Excellence serait également en mesure comme dans la position que vous occupez aujourd'hui, de vous porter partout où la présence des troupes sous vos ordres serait nécessaire pour le service du Roi; et nous aurions un champ de bataille aussi favorable pour notre nombreuse cavalerie qu'en arrière de Bruxelles.

Je prie votre Excellence de prendre ces raisonnemens en considération, et de me faire savoir votre détermination; afin que je décide sur les me-

sures que je dois prendre, en cas d'être attaqué, si votre Excellence juge plus à propos de rester où vous vous trouvez.

Je dois avertir votre Excellence que le Roi des Pays Bas a donné ses ordres que les mesures soient prises pour pourvoir vos troupes de tout ce qu'il leur faudra quand elles s'avanceront dans ce pays-ci.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 6th April, 1815.

I arrived here on the night of the 4th, having overtaken at Cologne the messenger dispatched from Vienna on the 28th.

I enclose you a letter which I wrote yesterday evening to ———, which will show you our state here, and what I wish him to do. He wishes that, if attacked by a superior force, we should retire behind Bruxelles, while they should advance across the Meuse; both join about Tirlemont or St. Tron, and then attack the enemy. You will see my reasons for preferring that we should now join, and not let the enemy get possession of Brussels even for a moment.

You may communicate this letter to your colleagues.

I enclose likewise the copy of a letter from Lord Castlereagh to me of the 27th March, in which he expresses his anxiety upon the subject of Buonaparte's having acquired a knowledge of the treaty of the ———, and having communicated it to the ———.

To H.S.H. the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

Bruxelles, 6th April, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Highness' letter of the 25th March, by Col. Hertzberg, and I have forwarded copies of it to England, and to His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna.

It has been arranged in a treaty signed by Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, to which all the other Powers of Europe have been called upon to accede, that the measures to be adopted, in consequence of the position in which the Powers of Europe have been placed in relation to France by Buonaparte's recent invasion of that Kingdom, shall be adopted by common accord; and His Majesty's Minister will make known your Highness' desire that your troops should be at the disposition of H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 6th April, 1815.

I arrived here the night before last, and received from the Prince of Orange your Lordship's letters; and a dispatch from H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, containing His Majesty's Commission of Commander of the Forces on the Continent of Europe, and His Royal Highness' instructions for my guidance.

Although I have not yet formally taken upon myself the command, I have inquired into the state of the forces here, upon which subject I will address your Lordship hereafter; and now enclose the copy of a letter which I have thought it proper to address to Gen. ———, who commands on the Rhine and Meuse.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 6th April, 1815.

Your Lordship will see by my letter to Gen. ——— in what state we

stand as to numbers. I am sorry to say that I have a very bad account of the — troops; and — appears unwilling to allow them to be mixed with ours, which, although they are not our best, would afford a chance of making something of them.

Although I have given a favorable opinion of ours to Gen. —, I cannot help thinking, from all accounts, that they are not what they ought to be to enable us to maintain our military character in Europe. It appears to me that you have not taken in England a clear view of your situation, that you do not think war certain, and that a great effort must be made, if it is hoped that it shall be short. You have not called out the militia, or announced such an intention in your message to Parliament, by which measure your troops of the line in Ireland or elsewhere might become disposable; and how we are to make out 150,000 men, or even the 60,000 of the defensive part of the treaty of Chaumont, appears not to have been considered.

If you could let me have 40,000 good British infantry, besides those you insist upon having in garrisons, the proportion settled by treaty that you are to furnish of cavalry, that is to say, the eighth of 150,000 men, including in both the old German Legion, and 150 pieces of British field artillery fully horsed, I should be satisfied, and take my chance for the rest, and engage that we would play our part in the game. But, as it is, we are in a bad way. I beg that your Lordship will take this proposition into consideration.

I beg you also to send here the Waggon train, and all the spring waggons for the carriage of sick and wounded; and that you will ask Lord Mulgrave to send here, in addition to the ordnance above mentioned fully horsed, 200 musket ball cartridge carts at present, and as many more hereafter; and an intrenching tool cart for each battalion of infantry, and 200 more for the corps of Engineers, and the whole corps of Sappers and Miners. It would be also desirable that we should have the whole Staff corps.

I request your Lordship likewise to mention to Lord Mulgrave that it is desirable that measures should be taken to horse the 40 pontoons already here, and that 40 more should be sent out immediately, fully horsed. Without these equipments, military operations are out of the question.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 7th April, 1815.

I received both your letters when Torrens was here, and I immediately spoke to him about you; as I assure you that I am most anxious to have the assistance of all those to whom, upon former occasions, I have been so much indebted. We shall have, I hope, an enormous body of cavalry of different nations; and I trust that Torrens will be able to make an arrangement which will be satisfactory to you.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 7th April, 1815.

Finding that the Declaration of the 13th March, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers who were parties to the treaty of Paris, of which I transmitted your Lordship a copy on the same night, has not reached you, I have now the honor of transmitting one.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 7th April, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Gen. ———, in answer to mine of the 5th.

Instructions for the Commandants at Ostend and Antwerp.

8th April, 1815.

1. Upon the arrival of any regiment, corps, or detachment, you will transmit immediately to the Adj. Gen. a report of the same, together with their disembarkation return, a duplicate of which must be sent to the Q. M. G.

2. You will direct all deficiencies in camp and field equipment to be completed forthwith by the officers of the Q. M. G.'s department at the station.

3. You will take care that all regiments and corps arriving from England shall be furnished with all G. Os. that have been issued relative to the conduct of the troops, and all regulations applying to them in the field and in quarters.

4. Officers are on no account to be allowed to embark for England without producing their leave of absence, signed by the Adj. Gen.

5. Embarkation returns, in duplicate, of all corps or detachments are to be forwarded to head quarters, through your office, by the officer in command of them.

6. Invalids are not to be embarked without their accounts being settled and given to the officer in charge of them, together with the other documents required by the Regulations. A return in duplicate of all detachments that may embark, according to the form *page 226* of the Regulations, is to be sent to the Adj. Gen. and Q. M. G.

7. In the event of any corps or regiment arriving with heavy baggage which cannot accompany it, you will take care that not more than one officer and one serjeant per regiment shall remain in charge of it.

Instructions for the Commandants of Bruxelles, Ghent, Ostend, Antwerp, &c.

1. You will superintend the charge of all detachments which may be at the station under your command; and you will send a daily state to the Adj. Gen., according to the form enclosed.

2. This state is not to include the regular garrison, of which a separate return is also daily to be forwarded, according to previous orders.

3. You will report any irregularities, that are not of a trifling nature, committed by officers or soldiers.

4. You will take care that detachments sent to join their regiments from the station under your command, or passing through it, are marched under a proper proportion of officers, and with routes specifying where they are to be rationed.

5. You will make arrangements with the magistrates, that no officer or soldier shall obtain a billet without your sanction in writing.

6. You will also take care that no carriage of any description, or horse, shall be taken by requisition or pressed, without your sanction in writing.

7. You will be very particular in observing the quantity of transport belonging to corps, detachments, or convoys of any description passing through the station under your command; and should it appear to you that any unnecessary or improper quantity is employed, you will take measures to regulate the same, and report the circumstance to the Adj. Gen.

8. Officers' wives, not with their husbands, or without special authority, are not to be allowed billets.

9. No accumulation of women belonging to the army is to be permitted; and rations are not to be given to soldiers' wives who are not with their husbands, or who are not provided with proper certificates from the Commanding officers of the regiments to which they belong that they are to be allowed the same; and not even then, should it appear to you that they are improperly absent from their regiments.

10. No soldiers' wives, even with their husbands, are to be allowed rations unless they have certificates from the Commanding officers of their regiments that they are allowed to be with the army.

11. You are particularly called upon to superintend the care of the arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and knapsacks of the soldiers in hospital, and that they are properly registered in the Purveyor's stores; and you will report to the Adj. Gen. without delay the name and regiment of any soldier who may be sent into hospital without the proper admission ticket, agreeably to the G. Os.

12. You will inspect the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, necessities, and

equipments of every description, of soldiers who have been in hospital, or otherwise left at the station, when sent to join their regiments. You will complete deficiencies of them as far as you have the means in your power; and you will cause a list of the men's names to be made out separately for each regiment, in which lists are to be specified every article of military equipment and necessities in each man's possession. These lists are to be signed by you (copies of them being kept in your office), and delivered to the officer who takes charge of the detachment, for the purpose of being handed over with the men to their respective regiments.

13. No officer under the rank of a General officer is to interfere with you in the execution of the duties of your command. At the same time you are not authorised to take the command of a superior officer, but the execution of these instructions is confided solely to you, and you will show them to such superior officer.

14. No officer of superior rank, who may be sick at the station under your command, is in any manner to be considered as commanding there.

15. Any deviation from these instructions which General officers may take upon themselves to order must be immediately reported to the Adj. Gen.

E. BARNES, Adj. Gen.

To Gen. ———.

Bruxelles, ce 10 Avril, 1815.

J'ai été avant hier à Gand, pour présenter mes respects au Roi de France, et j'en suis revenu hier, quand j'ai reçu un mémoire que M. le Général ——— m'a envoyé de votre part sous la date du 8 Avril.

D'abord il faut que je remercie votre Excellence de la promptitude avec laquelle vous avez consenti à la demande que je vous fis dans ma lettre du 5. J'espère que les circonstances de la lutte où nous allons nous trouver seront telles que vous aurez rarement besoin de mon assistance; mais je peux vous assurer que, si jamais vous en avez besoin, vous me trouverez également prêt à vous la donner, et à agir en tout avec vous de la manière la plus franche et confidentielle.

Dans ma lettre du 5 je vous ai exposé les raisons qui m'ont donné lieu de croire qu'il serait à propos que vos troupes s'approchassent un peu plus près de moi. Il n'est pas possible de séparer entièrement les considérations politiques de celles purement militaires, surtout dans les circonstances où nous nous trouvons, et dans une affaire comme celle que nous allons avoir en main. Mais il est aussi vrai qu'il ne faut pas sacrifier les considérations et convenances militaires à celles purement politiques; et je crois que ce que je vous ai proposé, et que vous avez eu la bonté d'adopter sur ma proposition, se trouvera dans toutes les convenances.

La frontière Française est si couverte de forteresses qu'il n'est pas très facile de connaître les forces qui s'y trouvent à présent; mais je suis bien sûr que la position réunie où nous nous trouvons nous garantira de toute attaque de la force même la plus grande qu'on ait jamais représentée être sur cette frontière.

Les troupes Anglaises et Hanovriennes sont concentrées sur Ath, ayant des garnisons dans Anvers, Ostende, Nieuport, Ypres, Tournay, et Mons. Les troupes Hollandaises sont concentrées sur Nivelles, Braine le Comte, &c.

Nous trouvant dans ce moment sur la défensive, et n'ayant aucune intention d'en départir jusqu'à ce que les Souverains assemblés à Vienne décident sur l'attaque et les plans d'opérations, l'initiative est avec l'ennemi; et il est difficile de fixer d'avance exactement les opérations de chaque corps sous telles circonstances.

Si l'ennemi nous attaque, ce qui, dans les circonstances ou nous nous trouverons demain, n'est guère probable, il débouchera probablement entre la Sambre et l'Escaut. Dans ce cas-là le corps du Général Ziethen formerait la gauche de l'armée, et se rassemblerait à Charleroi; et je crois qu'il serait à propos que les autres troupes de votre Excellence se rassemblaient à Namur.

En cas de revers, je crois que toute l'armée doit se replier sur Liège et Maestricht, et, s'il est nécessaire, sur Juliers, ce qui ne serait pas une opération difficile, les troupes de votre Excellence se trouvant en réserve à Namur.

Par cette disposition votre Excellence se trouverait toujours également à portée des grands objets que vous avez en vue, comme ils sont expliqués par le Général —; et la retraite de tous est assurée en cas de nécessité, tandis que notre position en avant de Bruxelles, et la possession de cette ville, l'est également pendant l'intervalle qui va s'écouler jusqu'au commencement des opérations.

J'envoie à votre quartier général, pour rester auprès de votre Excellence, si vous voulez bien le permettre, le Colonel Hardinge, qui possède toute ma confiance, et qui facilitera en tout les communications que je dois avoir avec votre Excellence. Il vous présentera cette lettre, et je le recommande à vos bontés.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 10th April, 1815.

I went to Ghent on the day before yesterday to pay my respects to the King of France, and I returned yesterday, having acquired there some information with which it is desirable that the ministers of the Allied Powers should be made acquainted.

It appears certain, from all accounts, that the great majority of the population in France are decidedly adverse to Buonaparte, and that many General and other officers, the whole of the National Guard, and even some of the regiments of the line, have remained faithful to the King. The National Guards and population of all the fortified towns on this frontier are in favor of His Majesty, and hopes are entertained of being able to get possession of some towns, of which Dunkirk is particularly mentioned as one.

35,000 men are stated to be in arms in the West, under the directions of the Duc de Bourbon; and the Duc d'Angoulême is in the South, at or near Nismes, where he is making some progress in organising a large force. The Duchesse d'Angoulême has certainly been obliged to quit Bordeaux. It would appear that, notwithstanding what is stated in the Paris newspapers regarding the defeat of the force under the Duc d'Angoulême, it still gives some uneasiness to Buonaparte's government; as a person employed by me, who left Paris on Wednesday last, the 5th, states that all the troops of the line in and about Paris broke up on the preceding day, and marched on the road towards Fontainebleau.

I enclose the report made by this person; and I likewise enclose a memoir given to me by the Duc de Feltre, regarding the state and distribution of the French forces. In my opinion, this memoir gives an erroneous idea of their strength. I am certain the regiments of infantry

have more than 1000 men each. Those which I saw last autumn at Paris, before they were completed to the peace establishment, had more than that number; I should say 1200 men on an average; and I should imagine they cannot now have fewer than 2000 each regiment. I believe the account of the cavalry, artillery, &c., to be correct.

With this information before them, the ministers of the Allied Powers, and the august Sovereigns, will see how important it is that no time should be lost in commencing our offensive operations. This point is so clear, that it would be an useless waste of your time and mine to discuss it; but there is a period approaching, before which it is desirable that our forces should enter France, and that France should see what she has to expect from the government of the usurper.

He has called together for the 15th May, what he denominates '*l'Assemblée du Champ de Mai*,' and it must be expected that his means and resources will be thereby considerably augmented, particularly in men; which augmentation, owing to the general detestation of his government, the resistance to it in some parts of the country, and the necessity under which he labors to employ his troops to overcome that resistance, he cannot obtain in any other manner.

It remains then to be seen with what force the Allies can commence their offensive operations on the 1st May.

The British, Hanoverian, and Dutch corps will at that period consist of about 60,000 men, of which about 9000 will be cavalry; and not reckoning the contingents of Saxony, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Nassau, and the Hanse towns, eventually destined to join this army. Towards the latter end of April, the Prussian army between the Rhine and the Meuse will consist of 63,000 men, as appears by a letter from the Earl Cathcart of the 1st inst.; and there will be on the Upper Rhine an Austro-Bavarian corps, according to the same authority, at the same period of time, consisting of about 146,000 men; so that at the end of April the Allies could enter France with 270,000 men.

As well as I can recollect, the Russian troops will then begin to arrive on the Mayn; and it appears by Lord Cathcart's report that, by the middle of May, the Prussian army will be augmented to 156,000; and the contingents above referred to, probably to the amount of 30,000 men, and other reinforcements from England, &c., probably to the amount of 10,000 more, will have arrived in this country.

It remains then to be considered whether it will not be expedient to commence our operations on the 1st May, considering the relative force of the two contending parties at that period, rather than wait till the middle of May, and thus give to Buonaparte the advantages which he will certainly derive from '*l'Assemblée du Champ de Mai*.'

1st; It must be observed that, the longer our operations are delayed, the more certain becomes the destruction and dispersion of the *royaux* of Royalists formed in the Western and Southern departments; and if once destroyed and dispersed, it may be depended upon they will never re-assemble.

2dly; Supposing the calculation of the total force of the French army of the late Minister at War enclosed, to be erroneous to the amount

of 100,000 infantry, it must likewise be admitted that he has put the French garrisons on a very low scale, when he estimates them only at 35,400 men.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Supposing, then, the garrisons to be | 50,000 |
| and the armies of Bordeaux, Lyons, the Alps, and La Vendée, to be | 25,000 |
| there will remain for operations against the Allies | 180,000 |
| Total | 255,000 |

I have above stated that, in the end of April, the Allies can enter France with 270,000 men, to which 180,000 can be opposed in the field, and it remains to be seen what operations could be performed by this force of the Allies at that period.

Upon this point I will address your Lordship in another dispatch to go by this, or by the next messenger; and, in the mean time, send this letter for consideration.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 10th April, 1815.

Since I wrote to you this morning, I have heard that the Duc d'Angoulême had had some success in the South of France, in the neighbourhood of Montelimart, in consequence of which he had entered Valence.

This report is stated to be in the *Moniteur* of the 7th, and sufficiently explains the cause of the movement of the troops from Paris towards Fontainebleau, adverted to in my other dispatch.

To H. S. H. the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

Bruxelles, 10th April, 1815.

Since I had the honor of writing to your Highness on the 6th inst., I have learnt from Vienna that it has been determined that the troops with which your Highness will accede to the General Alliance of the Sovereigns of Europe, are to join the army which will act under my command.

As this is the case, and in order to save time, I venture to request your Highness to put them in march immediately upon Antwerp, and to send a person in the confidence of your Highness to my head quarters with full powers to arrange a treaty of subsidy with Great Britain. It will be necessary, however, that your Highness should previously give your accession to the treaty of the 25th March last, specifying with what number of troops your Highness will act.

I recommend to your Highness to have an arrangement made with H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge for the march of your troops through the Hanoverian territories; and as soon as I shall learn the route by which they will move, I will make a similar arrangement with the government of the King of the Low Countries.

To Adm. Lord Keith, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815.

I have received your Lordship's letter of the 4th, and I assure you I should be most happy to take your nephew, Capt. —, into my family, if it were in my power. Having, however, again, all the aides de camp I had before, and being under the necessity of taking some foreigners, I shall have more than I have room for; and it is impossible for me to add to the number of those from the British army.

To Gen. Sir J. Cradock, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 30th; and Torrens having been here, I have spoken to him regarding your appointment to a command in this army; than which, nothing could be more agreeable to me. At present, this arrangement is out of the question; as we have scarcely more English troops here than we have General officers on the list.

As you have adverted to the subject of my former appointment to command in Portugal, I will again repeat that I did not accept that appointment till informed that it was deemed expedient, and had been determined that you should be removed to another situation; and that, even upon going out, I carried with me an authority not to take the command under certain circumstances, given to me at my own solicitation; so desirous did I feel that you should retain it.

To the Earl of Mulgrave.

Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815.

I did not write to you by Pole, as I had already written to Lord Bathurst, and I had had a full conversation with Pole upon all our wants from the Ordnance department.

I have only now to tell you that I am very much obliged to you for your disposition to give us all the resources which you can command.

When you shall send the company of sappers and miners, I shall see whether they ought to be armed, and will act accordingly.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815.

As it appears by a letter of the 1st inst., received from the Earl Cath-

G. O.

Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815.

1. H. R. H. the Prince Regent having appointed Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington to be Commander of His Majesty's forces on the continent of Europe, all reports are in future to be made to his Grace.

* * * * *

49. It being desirable to amalgamate the two armies, Anglo-Hanoverian, and that of the Netherlands, in order that the troops which are to act together may be accustomed to each other, and that the whole consolidated force may with facility move in one uniform manner, having one great object in view:

50. The infantry and artillery, therefore, of the allied armies, will for the present be divided into two great corps; the first of which will be under the orders of H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, and the second under the command of Lieut. Gen. Lord Hill.

51. The 1st corps will be composed of the troops Anglo-Hanoverian, as follows, viz.: The 1st and 3d divisions of infantry, with the artillery attached to them, and the following troops of the Netherlands, viz., the 2d and 3d divisions of the army of the Netherlands, with a battery of foot artillery, and a battery of horse artillery, and the division of cavalry of the Netherlands.

52. The 2d corps will be composed of the troops Anglo-Hanoverian, as follows, viz.: The 2d and 4th divisions of infantry, with the artillery attached to them, and the 2d brigade of cavalry of the King's German Legion, and the troops of the Netherlands as follows, viz., the Indian brigade and the 1st division, with a battery of foot artillery, and a battery of horse artillery.

53. H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange will command the troops of the Netherlands in the 2d corps, under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Lord Hill.

54. The Staff of the army of the Netherlands will remain attached to H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, and His Royal Highness will have the goodness to make arrangements for attaching to the 2d corps such Staff officers as may be necessary.

55. Notwithstanding this amalgamation, every thing which regards the discipline of the officers and soldiers of each nation, the provisioning, the clothing, the equipping, the means of transport, &c. &c., will be under the direction of the officers, civil and military, of each nation. The General commanding each *corps d'armée* will give orders for all other matters.

56. The mails for England are to be made up and dispatched from Brussels at 11 o'clock A.M. on Tuesdays and Fridays, until further orders.

cart, and one from your Lordship, that the contingent of the King of Saxony is destined to join the army under my command, I beg your Lordship to procure an order to the General commanding these troops to place himself under my command, together with an order from the King of Prussia to Gen. Gneisenau to allow him to do so; and that your Lordship will be pleased to send duplicates of both to me.

To Col. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 12th April, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 7th, for which I am very much obliged to you, and for all you have done for me.

Lord FitzRoy Somerset has written to Caulaincourt for permission for our baggage to be sent to England; and if it should be granted, I will send orders to Perregaux's house at Paris, regarding my plate, &c. &c., which has been left there.

In regard to the house, it belongs to government, and I can give no directions about it. In my opinion, it would be best that you should speak to Mr. Hamilton on the subject.

The Princesse Borghese, to whom it belonged, will most probably have been arrested in Italy; and if she gets the house at all, it will most probably be confiscated, and granted to her in case of her return, or it will be sequestered. What government had better do, in my opinion, is, to desire Clermont, that is, Perregaux's house, to take charge of the house for them, and have it and the furniture taken care of on their account. If they think it proper to let the Princesse Borghese have it again in case she should be enlarged, and should wish to have it upon restoring that part of the purchase money paid, they had better instruct M. Clermont accordingly.

In that case, I will pay rent for the house at the rate of £2000 a year from the time I went into it till the 31st March, when it was left by Lord FitzRoy and Bagot.

My servant Tesson has the lists of the furniture of the house and stables; and when my plate, &c., shall be sent away, he should be allowed to come likewise, giving over the whole with the lists to the person appointed by Clermont to take charge of the house. I believe the next instalment for the house ought to be paid in May, but Clermont knows. Pray desire Clermont to send me the account of what I owe their house, which I will pay immediately.

To H. H. Prince Metternich.

Bruxelles, ce 12 Avril, 1815.

Je vous envoie une lettre que j'ai reçue de Mr. Coutts le banquier, un individu très respectable de Londres, dans laquelle il m'envoie la demande que fait M. ———, que je le recommande à votre Altesse, pour que ses biens en Italie et dans le Tyrol lui soient restitués.

Je serai bien obligé à V. A. d'avoir la bonté de jeter un coup d'œil sur ces papiers, et faire sur leur contenu ce qui est juste.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 12th April, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 7th, regarding the Portuguese troops.

You will have seen from all the proceedings at Vienna that it is not

so easy to get German troops to serve with our army as it is imagined in England; and excepting the Saxons, we shall have nothing but the Duke of Brunswick's contingent of about 10,000 men that is worth mentioning, notwithstanding the promises that the ministers of the two Emperors made me that we should likewise have the troops of Hesse.

There is likewise this advantage in Portuguese troops, viz., that we can mix them with ours and do what we please with them, and they become very nearly as good as our own. The others must remain separate. They have their Generals and staff, and they must form separate divisions, if not separate corps.

As for the expense, as we are all, if possible, to live upon France, the expense of all beyond the transport will be pretty nearly the same. The period of the arrival of the Portuguese troops is the great objection; but, if they shall arrive in 3 months, they will be 3 months before some of the British troops destined to form this army. However, government are the best judges, and will act as they think proper.

Memorandum enclosed to the Earl of Clancarty.

Vienna, 12th April, 1815.

The object of the operations proposed in my letter to the Earl of Clancarty, of the 10th, to be undertaken by the corps of the Allies, which will probably be assembled in Flanders and on the Rhine in the end of the month of April, is, that by their rapidity they might be beforehand with the plans and measures of Buonaparte. His power now rests upon no foundation but the army; and if we can introduce into the country such a force as is capable either to defeat the army in the field, or to keep it in check, so that the various parties interested in the defeat of Buonaparte's views may have the power of acting, our object will be accomplished.

The Allies have no views of conquest; there is no territory which requires in particular to be covered by the course of their operations; their object is to defeat the army, and to destroy the power of one individual; and the only military points to be considered are: 1st; To throw into France, at the earliest possible period, the largest body of men that can be assembled: 2dly; To perform this operation in such a manner that it can be supported by the forces of the Allies, which are known to be following immediately: 3dly; That the troops which shall enter France shall be secure of a retreat upon the supporting armies, in case of misfortune.

The troops to be employed in this operation should be the allied British, Hanoverian, and Dutch troops, under the command of the Duke of Wellington; the Prussian troops, as reinforced, under the command of Comte Gneisenau; the allied Austrian, Bavarian, Wurtemberg, and Baden troops, to be assembled on the Upper Rhine, under Prince Schwarzenberg. The two former should enter France between the Sambre and the Meuse; the Duke of Wellington endeavoring to get possession of Maubeuge, or, at all events, of Avesnes; and Gen. Gneisenau directing his march upon Rocroy and Chimay.

The Duke of Wellington, besides the garrisons in the places in Flanders and Brabant, should leave a corps of troops in observation on the frontiers.

Prince Schwarzenberg should collect his corps in the province of Luxembourg; and, while his left should observe the French fortresses of Longwy, Thionville, and Metz, he should possess himself of the forts of Sedan, Stenay, and Dun, and cross the Meuse.

The first object would then be accomplished, and we should have in France a larger body of troops than it is probable the enemy can assemble.

It is expected that the British and Dutch army would be followed in the course of a fortnight by about 40,000 men, and the Prussian army in the same period by 90,000 men; and that the allied Austrian and Bavarian army would be followed by a Russian army of 180,000. Supposing, then, that the enemy should have the facility of attacking the line of communication of the English, Hanoverian, and Dutch army, by Maugebe, and that of the allied Austrian army from their fortresses on the Upper Moselle and Upper Meuse, they could not prevent the junction of those troops. It must, besides, be observed, that the enemy could not venture to leave their fortresses entirely without garrisons of troops of the line, on account of the disgust which the usurpation of Buonaparte has occasioned universally; and the operations upon our communications will therefore necessarily be carried on by a diminished body of troops.

However inconvenient, then, they may be to those troops which will have advanced, they can neither prevent the junction of the armies which will be following the first that will enter France, nor can they prevent the retreat of these upon those which are moving to their support.

According to this scheme, then, we should have in the centre of France a body of above 200,000 men, to be followed up by nearly 300,000 more, and their operations would be directed upon Paris, between the Meuse and the Oise.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

I now enclose the plan according to which I conceived it possible to carry on our operations against the enemy with the force which the Allies would have at their disposal for that purpose in the latter end of April and beginning of May. Since I wrote to your Lordship, however, some important events have occurred in France, which will leave Napoleon's army more at his disposal than was expected at that time; and he has adopted measures which will certainly tend to increase it at an early period.

You will see, by the enclosed papers, that it is probable that the Duc d'Angoulême has been obliged to quit France; and that Buonaparte, besides having called for the soldiers recently discharged, amounting, as I understand, to about 127,000, of which 100,000 may be deemed immediately disposable, has organised 200 battalions of grenadiers of the National Guards. I imagine that the latter will not be a very formidable force; but still numbers were too nearly equal according to the estimate I gave you in my letter of the 10th, for me to think it advisable under existing circumstances to attempt to carry into execution what is proposed in the enclosed Memorandum.

I have, besides, learnt that the *Assemblée du Champ de Mai* is to

take place on the 15th May,* so that the object of commencing our operations before that Assembly should take place will be defeated.

I send you this Memorandum, however, because I think it may be useful in considering of a more extended plan for all the armies.

The right, or the British, Hanoverian, and Dutch corps, might enter as proposed for the British and Prussian corps; and the Prussian corps, supported by the Russians, as proposed for the Austro-Bavarian corps; and the Austro-Bavarian corps by the Upper Rhine. This movement would be quite secure if the British were to get Maubeuge, and the Prussians Thionville and Verdun.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

I enclose a letter from France, which you will see that Lord Castlereagh has desired that I should send you; and the copy of one which he has written to me of the 8th inst., regarding the probability of the treaty of the 3d Jan. being known.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

I enclose a plan for augmenting the numbers in the battalions of the King's German Legion serving with this army.

If His Majesty's government should approve of augmenting their numbers, no plan can be better than that proposed, as it will give an immediate increase of good men, and the expense will be limited in amount and in duration of time.

* It took place on the 1st June.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

3. The orders of His Royal Highness the late Commander of the Forces have already directed that all baggage belonging to the officers and soldiers of the army, with the exception of that belonging to General officers and to heads of departments, shall be carried on horses; and the Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers commanding divisions and brigades will report forthwith to the Adj. Gen. whether His Royal Highness' orders have been obeyed, and provision has been made accordingly for the several individuals concerned, and particularly whether the regimental Surgeons have provided themselves with the means of carrying the medical panniers, and the Paymasters with the means of carrying the regimental books.

4. An allowance of £25 is to be given to each Quarter-master of a battalion of infantry, to enable him to carry the intrenching tools of a battalion according to the following list, viz., 5 spades, 5 shovels, 5 pickaxes, 5 felling axes.

5. Regiments will immediately send in requisitions to the Q. M. G. for the above numbers of intrenching tools.

6. One spring waggon, or other cart, will be attached to each battalion of infantry, or regiment of cavalry, for the carriage of sick and wounded men, and of the hospital bedding, which will consist of 12 sets, which spring waggon or cart is not to be applied to any other purpose whatever.

7. It is to be understood that the Commanding officer of a regiment, and the Field officers, may have each a bätman, besides their servants from the ranks, and one bätman for the Captain and officers of each company, one for the Paymaster, one for the Surgeon, and one for the Quarter-master.

8. The officers' servants must always march and parade with their companies.

9. The Commander of the Forces recommends to the officers of the army to take from the Q. M. G.'s stores one tent for each Field officer, one for the officers of each troop or company, and one for each of the Staff officers, which, however, it must be understood that they are to carry for themselves.

10. A return of the artificers in each regiment will be transmitted immediately to the Adj. Gen., under the following heads: Miners, bricklayers, carpenters, wheelwrights, collar makers, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, butchers, bakers, &c. The increase or decrease is to be noticed on the back of the monthly return.

It is necessary, however, that the consent of the government of Hanover should be obtained to the transfer of the men from the Hanoverian army to the Legion; and as it will take seven days before I can receive your Lordship's answer, and ten days afterwards before an answer can come from Hanover, before which time it may be expected that the general operations will commence, I beg leave to recommend that, if H. R. H. the Prince Regent should approve of the plan, His Royal Highness will direct its adoption through the officers of the Hanoverian government resident in London, in order that, if possible, it may be carried into execution before the troops shall march.

The whole of the Hanoverian contingent are deficient in officers, and it is very desirable that measures should be taken to remedy this evil immediately.

P.S. Since writing the above, the enclosed letter has been handed to me, and I transmit it for your Lordship's consideration.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose returns of the forge carts with the different regiments of cavalry. You will observe that some recently come out from England are deficient in this necessary equipment; and I beg leave to recommend that the whole should be completed to one forge cart or one portable forge for each squadron without loss of time.

To H. R. H. the Duke of Kent.

Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness' letters of the 11th and 21st March, which had followed me to Vienna, and have been sent back to me.

When your Royal Highness first communicated to me your desire that the 3d batt. Royals should wear a distinguishing badge for their services under my command, it was in the contemplation of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief that the whole army which served in the Peninsula and in the South of France should wear one. I have not heard what has prevented His Royal Highness from carrying that intention into execution, but I will inquire; and I will recommend that the Royals shall have one, if it is not intended that one should be given to the whole army.

I wish it was in my power to answer your Royal Highness in an equally satisfactory manner respecting the promotion of the officers you mention, and who I have reason to believe are highly meritorious. Brevet promotion cannot be extended to all who may be deserving of it, and I was necessarily obliged to confine it to a small number of each division which had distinguished itself upon any particular occasion; and it frequently happened that seniors were out of the way, sometimes on account of their wounds, and juniors were promoted on account of any distinguished conduct which had occurred.

I certainly did not think the first attempt to storm San Sebastian an occasion on which I should be justified in recommending officers for brevet promotion, and I did not recommend any; and afterwards, when the second attempt was made and succeeded, I recommended, as had been the practice, those who commanded corps, and had distinguished themselves in that particular action.

Afterwards, when I returned to England, I recommended Major Arguimbau at the desire of your Royal Highness, and he was promoted; and I certainly think the cases of Capt. Logan and Capt. Mullen in particular are hard. But it must be recollected that there are many officers in the same situation, not only in respect to promotion, but to medals; and I cannot apply a remedy without at the same time recommending so many, as to render brevet promotion but little desirable to any. I recommended Capt. Arguimbau at your Royal Highness' desire, and from deference to your Royal Highness, and that recommendation has brought forward the applications of Capts. Mullen and Logan. The promotion of those officers would occasion applications from the whole army, which could not be granted.

I hope that your Royal Highness will pardon me, if I request you to excuse me from applying now for promotion for these officers.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir W. Gordon, K.C.B., Q.M.G.

13th April, 1815.

I am directed by the Duke of Wellington to request that you will cause the printing press which was employed with the army under his Grace's command in the Peninsula to be sent to this country. Serj. Buchan, of the 3d Guards, who is with the battalion in London, was the printer, and is acquainted with the types, &c., which will be required, and it will be most desirable that he should be ordered out to conduct the establishment.

I would also recommend that horses should be sent from England, as the great demand for the armies has made them very scarce and dear here.

To H. R. H. the Duke of Kent.

Bruxelles, 14th April, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness' letter of the 8th inst., regarding Col. ——. I have already informed Col. — that it was not in my power to employ him upon the Staff. The army is very small and the Staff very numerous, and I cannot find employment for those already belonging to it. I am sorry, therefore, that he should have given your Royal Highness the trouble of writing to me on a subject on which he knows that if I could have gratified him I would have done so, without the aid of your Royal Highness' powerful influence.

To the Duc de Feltre.

Bruxelles, ce 14 Avril, 1815.

Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 12 Avril, sur les entraves que les déserteurs de l'armée Française trouvent à entrer dans ce pays ci.

Selon les enquêtes que j'ai faites en conséquence de ce que m'a dit Monsieur, frère du Roi, sur ce sujet, j'ai tout raison de croire qu'il n'y

G. O.

Bruxelles, 14th April, 1815.

1. The following appointments on the Staff are discontinued from the 24th inst., and the officers are to join their regiments: Capt. —, — regt.; Lieut. —, —; Lieut. —, —; Ensign —, —, as it is contrary to the regulations of the service to employ subaltern officers on the Staff of the Adjutant and Quarter Master Gen.; and the Commander of the Forces cannot allow of officers of that rank being so employed, excepting their assistance should be absolutely necessary in the office.

Capt. —, Lieut. —, and Lieut. —, of the Royal Staff corps, will also join their regiment, as it is inconsistent with the rules of the service to employ officers of the Staff corps on the general Staff of the army. The Commandant at Sluys is also done away with.

a pas eu de difficultés pour le passage des déserteurs, et que tous ceux qui se sont présentés ont eu permission d'entrer et d'aller où bon leur semblait; et j'ai réitéré, sur la demande de Monsieur, les ordres qui avaient été donnés, et j'ai consenti à la formation d'un dépôt qu'on proposait d'avoir à Tournay.

J'espère que ces mesures seront agréables à Sa Majesté.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Bruxelles, 14th April, 1815.

I am very much distressed about the numerous Staff we have got here. I have begun by turning off all the subaltern officers employed as D. A. A. Gs. and D. A. Q. M. Gs., contrary to regulation; and I propose to strike off all the Barrack masters, Commandants of towns, &c., excepting where we have hospitals. But we have still a good many upon the Staff, whom I must remove to make room for those more capable of doing the duty.

Before you send any more General officers to command divisions, I beg you to recollect that Gen. Decken is come here from Hanover, and he is senior to some already commanding divisions of the British army.

To the Comte de Blacas.

Bruxelles, ce 14 Avril, 1815.

Comme je vais sortir, je réponds à votre lettre du 13, sans avoir encore vu Lord FitzRoy; mais, comme vous verrez, ce qu'il pourrait me dire ne peut changer l'impossibilité où je me trouve de faire quelque chose pour sauver M. de Vitrolles. Si la famille de Buonaparte est prise, elle l'est par l'Empereur d'Autriche; et quoique Sa Majesté Impériale m'ait toujours traité avec assez de bonté et de confiance pour que, dans un cas ordinaire, j'ose agir et parler pour lui, je ne l'ose pas dans la circonstance dont il est question.

J'espère que M. de Vitrolles ne se trouve pas dans le danger où vous le croyez; mais même s'il l'était, la menace de rétalier sur la famille de Buonaparte, si j'osais la faire, ne le sauverait pas, et deviendrait la chose la plus ridicule du monde, c'est à dire, une menace sans effet, que celui qui l'a faite n'a pas le pouvoir de mettre à exécution.

P.S. J'envoie votre demande à Vienne.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 14th April, 1815.

I enclose the copy of a letter which I received last night from M. de Blacas, and the copy of my answer, in regard to the desire of His Most Christian Majesty that I should threaten to retaliate upon the family of Buonaparte the projected murder of M. de Vitrolles, lately taken at Toulouse.

I shall be much obliged to you if you will lay these papers before Prince Metternich, in order that he may take such steps on the subject as he may think proper.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 14th April, 1815.

Lord FitzRoy Somerset's employment with me for the present will render necessary the adoption of some arrangement for assisting Sir C. Stuart with the King of France; and I beg leave to recommend to you

Mr. L. Hervey, the brother of Col. Hervey, who has been for some time at Paris with me.

I believe, if you were to appoint him an assistant on the establishment, it would introduce him into the diplomatic line, and he would be very useful to Sir C. Stuart.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 14th April, 1815.

I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Canning, at Zurich. I cannot believe the intelligence, that two Austrian regiments have been taken. They must have been prepared for Murat's movement, and could not have been surprised.

The taking possession of Rome in the name of the King of Rome is with a view to make the world believe he is connected with the Austrians.

The A.G. to Officer commanding 2d batt. — regt.

14th April, 1815.

I have had the honor of submitting your application for leave of absence for Capt. —, of the — regt., to the Commander of the Forces, and I am directed to acquaint you, that however much his Grace laments the cause that requires this prolongation of leave, he cannot grant the request under present circumstances, but recommends that Capt. — should retire upon half pay. His Grace will attend to any communication from you upon this subject, addressed to the Military Secretary, should Capt. —'s state of health prevent him joining the regiment.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, G.C.B.

14th April, 1815.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to transmit to you the enclosed complaint, with a request that you will have the goodness minutely to investigate the same, and report to me accordingly, at the same time returning the enclosed.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 15th April, 1815.

I have the honor to lay before your Excellency a letter which has been received from the Commissary General, with an enclosure from his Assistant at Ostend, regarding the occupation of a building at that place as a store-house which is not now made use of, but of which he has not been able to obtain possession with the assistance even of the Mayor.

I request your Excellency to be so kind as to apply to the government of the King of the Low Countries, in order that the house may be given up to the British Commissariat, if there should be no objection on their part to such an arrangement.

To Gen. Comte Gneisenau.

Bruxelles, ce 15 Avril, 1815.

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 13, et je suis bien obligé à votre Excellence de l'explication que vous avez bien voulu me donner sur vos intentions.

Sous d'autres circonstances dans ma position je serais sûrement dans la nécessité, en cas de retraite, de me borner à la défense de la Hollande,

G. O.

Bruxelles, 15th April, 1815.

1. The British regiments of cavalry and infantry will send in a report without delay to the Q. M. G.'s office, whether, in pursuance of the G. O. of the 7th inst., they have been completed with camp kettles of the small kind, and made the exchange directed for any which they may have had in their possession of the larger kind. They will report at the same time if they are complete in every article of camp equipmen.

de me diriger sur ses places fortes, et de garder mes communications avec la mer; mais, dans les circonstances où nous nous trouvons, toute retraite ne peut être que momentanée, et occasionnée seulement par la supériorité momentanée de l'ennemi sur ce point-ci; et je dois agir en conséquence. Mais nous sommes déjà trop forts pour penser à la retraite, ou même à être attaqués.

Je crains cependant que les affaires n'aillent mal dans l'intérieur de la France. Il paraît par le *Moniteur* du 11 que M. le Duc d'Angoulême avait capitulé avec le Général Grouchy, et devait s'embarquer à Cette. La Duchesse d'Angoulême a quitté la France, aussi bien que le Duc de Bourbon.

J'ai des renseignements assez certains que nous avons en avant de nous, entre la Sambre et la mer, 2 corps d'armée, composés de 9 divisions d'infanterie, et 6 de cavalerie.

Chaque division d'infanterie peut être de 5000 hommes; les divisions de cavalerie de 4 régimens, que je compte chacun à 1200 chevaux.

Je pars demain matin pour Ostende; et je ferai un tour à la frontière, qui me retiendra quatre jours; et j'écirai à mon retour.

The A.G. to Col. Wade, 95th regt.

15th April, 1815.

I am directed by the Adj. Gen. to acquaint you, that the women alluded to in your letter of the 11th inst. ought not to have been permitted to march with the regiment. They must now be sent to Ostend, and the proper certificates transmitted to Lieut. Col. Gregory, the commandant, previous to their re-embarkation.

To H. R. H. the Prince Regent of Portugal.

Bruxelles, 16th April, 1815.

Your Royal Highness will have learned that I signed, on the 25th March last, with the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, as the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, a treaty of alliance and co-operation, applicable to the circumstances of the moment in Europe, occasioned by the return of Buonaparte to France, and of the usurpation of the supreme power in that country. All the Powers of Europe are invited to accede to that treaty; and I imagine that the Plenipotentiaries of your Royal Highness consider themselves authorised to accede to it on the part of your Royal Highness.

The object of the treaty is to put in operation against Buonaparte the largest force which the contracting or acceding parties can bring into the field; and that upon which I wish to trouble your Royal Highness is the seat to be chosen for the operations of your Royal Highness' troops.

The natural seat for their operations would be the frontiers of Spain; but I am very apprehensive that the financial resources of His Catholic Majesty are not of a nature, nor in a situation, to enable him to equip and maintain an army to co-operate actively with that of your Royal Highness; and yet, without that co-operation, and the assistance which your Royal Highness would expect to derive from the country, it does not appear that your Royal Highness' army could carry on their operations with their accustomed credit in that quarter.

Under these circumstances, it has appeared to me that it would be expedient, and I have recommended to your Royal Highness' ministers at Vienna, and have requested His Majesty's ministers to recommend to

the Regency at Lisbon, that your Royal Highness' troops should be employed with the allied army assembling in Flanders, and destined to act, under my command, against the common enemy.

I need not point out to your Royal Highness' penetration the advantages to your Royal Highness' reputation of appearing in the field in this part of Europe; but as your troops cannot serve actively in the natural seat for their operations, and they will serve here with their old companions and under their old commanders, it appears to me that this measure is to be recommended, if only as one of military expediency. I trust, then, that your Royal Highness will approve of my having recommended it to your ministers and to the Regency.

The A.G. to the Hon. Col. F. Ponsonby, 12th light dragoons

16th April, 1815.

I have had the honor of laying before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 12th inst., and am commanded to acquaint you, in reply, that the practice of the service is, that horses from the ranks should be supplied for the forge carts, and soldiers also from the ranks to conduct them. I am, however, directed to inform you, that if the 12th light dragoons is not complete in horses, his Grace will have no objection to 4 being purchased, and to allow 25 napoleons for each, but you will be pleased to observe that these horses must be borne on the strength of the regiment, in common with the rest of the *troop* horses. The horses belonging to the Royal artillery must be given up.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Ostend, 17th April, 1815.

As I passed Ghent yesterday, I went to look at the works which had been executed by your Royal Highness' orders at the Tournay gate, which are nearly completed, and perfectly answer the purpose for which they were intended. In order, however, to complete the scheme at Ghent, it would be necessary to strengthen the Bruges gate, and to repair the works of the citadel; and I should then consider Ghent quite secure from any attack likely to be made upon it, under existing circumstances.

Adverting to the King's objections to occupy any of these works, and feeling that I cannot occupy them with the troops under my command with justice to the King's Allies, who have really but a secondary interest to that of His Majesty in their occupation, I have not thought it proper to give the engineer any directions regarding the continuance of the works at Ghent; and I beg your Royal Highness to make me acquainted with His Majesty's wishes upon that point, and that you will also take His Majesty's pleasure respecting the mode of defending the works already executed at Ghent.

His Majesty should, in my opinion, consider that he has but a small and very young army to oppose to possibly a numerous and well disciplined one; and that he has a large extent of country to cover but lately brought under His Majesty's government, whose inhabitants are supposed by some not to be very well disposed towards it. I know of no mode so well calculated for the defence of such a country by such an army, as works well chosen.

In the supposition that the Allies will enter France, including those more immediately allied to His Majesty, and his own army under your Royal Highness, it must be expected that the enemy will keep his for-

tresses on the frontier well garrisoned. If these garrisons should collect to the amount only of 15,000 men, after the Allies shall have passed them, and should make an irruption into His Majesty's dominions (an event by no means improbable), will His Majesty, under existing circumstances, have in his power the means of stopping them at least short of Bruxelles? In my opinion, certainly not, unless he should occupy Ghent, Tournay, Ath, and Mons. There is no danger of any of these points being seriously attacked; and they will be so strong that, unless seriously attacked, they cannot be carried; and there is no chance that such an enemy as I have supposed may make an irruption into the country, will venture to pass them.

This is my decided opinion regarding these posts, and it rests with His Majesty to occupy them or not, as he may think proper. As far as the King's Allies will be concerned, I shall take measures to render it a matter of total indifference to their particular interests, whether the enemy does or does not occupy Bruxelles as soon as we shall have advanced.

To H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

Ostend, 17th April, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose a letter which Count Münster has sent me under flying seal, with the wish that I should lay before your Royal Highness my opinion of what he proposes.

It appears impossible for the Hanoverian government to bear the expense of the Legion as now constituted; and it cannot be expected that the officers and soldiers will continue their services willingly, if their pay and allowances are diminished. On the other hand, the British government will refuse to pay any part of the expense of the Hanoverian army. They may consent to give the officers an allowance equal to, and in lieu of, half-pay, which, with the Hanoverian pay, might satisfy them; but there would remain the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, whose British pay and allowances the Hanoverian government could not bear the expense of, and the British government would be unwilling to defray.

Your Royal Highness will, before you receive this letter, have had before you my proposition for augmenting the Legion by volunteers from the Landwehr; and Gen. Decken's observations upon that proposition, and his plans for augmenting the Legion. I am certain the latter will not answer, at least for the infantry, as there is no Prince in Germany who will allow the Legion to recruit in his dominions.

There remains, then, only one scheme; and that is, to reduce the number of companies in each battalion of the Legion to six, and to send the officers and non-commissioned officers of the companies reduced to do duty with the Landwehr, which want officers, still keeping their British pay till finally discharged from His Majesty's service.

The A.G. to Col. Sir G. Wood, R.A.

Ostend, 18th April, 1815.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington having noticed the great number of ordnance vessels in this harbour not unloaded, some of which have been here 16 days, requests that more expedition than seems hitherto to have taken place may be used in discharging these vessels, in order that they may return to England.

The Commander of the Forces also directs that an active and experienced officer may be stationed at Ostend for the purpose of superintending this duty, which the Duke conceives might be carried on much quicker, particularly as it seems there is no want of craft to receive the stores from the vessels, and convey them to their destination. His Grace also noticed that a vessel is employed as a depot for powder. This cannot be allowed; and the powder or other articles must be moved into the magazine at Antwerp, or some other place.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

Ath, 19th April, 1815.

I enclose you a letter from Lord Castlereagh, which I have just received from Ostend.

I beg you will let the ministers of Bavaria, &c., know that they must apply here for any aid in subsidy which they may want. Let me have a copy of the article which you will make with the three great Powers.

I think the two millions will give something to all who have claims, and will leave me something in hand; with which I propose to aid the Emperor of Russia; as he will be badly off, if he does not get any part of the remainder of the loan for which he has asked.

I am writing in the dark, but will not detain the messenger; I shall be at Bruxelles again to-morrow.

To Lieut. Gen. Baron Decken.

Bruxelles, 21st April, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 19th, in answer to which, I have to inform you that I have no objection to allow the British hospital establishment to take charge of the sick of the Hanoverian army, on the condition of the Surgeons, &c., of the latter being placed at the disposal of the Head of the British Medical department, and of the payment by the Hanoverian government of the actual expense of each sick man for the period he shall have been in the British hospitals.

This expense shall be ascertained and certified at the end of each month, for each general hospital, by the principal medical officer of the British and of the Hanoverian army; and, upon being approved of by the General commanding the Hanoverian army and me, the charge shall be made against the Hanoverian government for the number of men which shall have been in each general hospital for such month.

I beg that you will let me know whether this system will suit you, that I may order its execution.

To Lieut. Gen. Baron Decken.

Bruxelles, 21st April, 1815.

In answer to your letter of the 19th, regarding the want of medicine panniers by the Hanoverian army, I have to inform you that I will order the issue of supplies of any kind which that army can require, and our stores can afford, upon the Commanding officer transmitting me a requisition for them.

The expense of such stores will of course be carried to the account of the Hanoverian government.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Bruxelles, 21st April, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 17th, regarding my having removed 8 officers from the Adj. Gen.'s and Q. M. Gen.'s Staff; and at the same time I received an official one from you of the 15th, appointing 8 others;

and one from Col. Shawe of the 3d, appointing Capt. Cameron of the Guards.

The Commander in Chief has a right to recommend, and the Prince Regent to appoint, whom they please to these situations; but I should wish you to take an opportunity of suggesting the following considerations:

1st; The army, that is, the British part of it, is excessively small, and consists now of only 4 divisions of infantry, including Hanoverian Landwehr, and 4 brigades of cavalry, including the Legion; and it has already a Staff more than sufficient for its numbers and organization, and if I could do it without the imputation of harshness and partiality, I would dismiss more.

2dly; Supposing the Staff not to be sufficient, and that more will be required hereafter, it has hitherto been His Royal Highness' practice to allow those officers who command the troops, and for whose assistance the Staff is appointed at all, to recommend to his notice those officers to be appointed to the Staff; and I must say that I have invariably followed this example, never having given an acting appointment for the Staff to any officer who was not recommended by the General officer for whose assistance he was appointed. Since I have been here I have named none, excepting those required and recommended by Lord Hill to assist him, who, with the exception of his brother, are the same he has had for some years. In the same manner, the other Generals commanding divisions and corps will ask to recommend officers for these situations, and will think it hard to be refused, more particularly as all are told by you that these appointments rest entirely at my nomination. Only yesterday Sir H. Clinton recommended two to me.

3dly; I am certain that His Royal Highness would wish to nominate those most capable of serving the army, and those about whom they are placed; and he will admit that the most experienced, that is, those who have been serving in these situations for 5 or 6 years, are of that description. But of the list you and Col. Shawe have sent, there are only three who have any experience at all. Of those there are two, Col. Elley and Lord Greenock, who are most fit for their situations, and I am most happy they are selected. But, although ——— is a very good man, I should not have selected him; and as for the others, if they had been proposed to me, I should have rejected them all. ——— is a very active, intelligent man, but is more fit for other employment.

I enclose a list of officers whom I should prefer to all others; and, indeed, we shall find it difficult to go on without some of them. Yet I have no means of naming one; much less to name any of those who will certainly be recommended to me by the Generals and Lieut. Generals of the army.

I shall be very much obliged to you if you will state these considerations to His Royal Highness, and say that I really do not know how to employ the officers named in your letter of the 15th, nor Capt. ———.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Bruxelles, 21st April, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 16th, regarding ———, and I will

endeavor to reconcile his mind to the disappointment for which I had already endeavored to prepare him.

Before you send any more General officers, let me see more troops. I have no objection, on the contrary, I wish for Cole and Picton to command divisions, and either Sir E. Paget or Lord Dalhousie for a higher command. But do not send either yet, till we see what the Portuguese government will do, and whether the Marshal comes.

I must, besides, mention that in the Peninsula I always kept three or four divisions under my own immediate command, which, in fact, was the working part of the army, thrown, as necessary, upon one flank or the other.

It might be convenient to have something of the same kind now. However, I have always gone on so well with all these officers that I should have no objection to have one of them to command this kind of reserve. But don't make any final arrangement till we shall hear from the Marshal.

I shall be very happy to have Kempt and Pack, and will do the best I can for them.

I shall be most happy to have Fane; and as soon as Lord Uxbridge arrives, I hope to make an arrangement for him, which will be more agreeable to him and advantageous to the service than to leave him in the command of a brigade.

In that case, I think Elley should command the Guards. But all this shall depend upon Lord Uxbridge's wishes.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B. -

Bruxelles, 21st April, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose a letter which the Q. M. G. has received from Gen. Hinüber, regarding a person of the name of —, expected shortly to arrive in this country; which I beg you to lay before the Ministers of the King of the Netherlands, in order that His Majesty may determine what shall be done with this person if he should appear in any of the cantonments occupied by the troops under my command.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 21st April, 1815.

I have great pleasure in transmitting for the information of your Lordship, and the other Plenipotentiaries acting on the part of Great Britain at Vienna, the copy of a dispatch I have received from Lord Castlereagh, conveying the approbation of H. R. H. the Prince Regent of the considerations which induced your Lordship and myself to concur in the Declaration of the 13th ult.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 21st April, 1815.

I have received a letter from Lord Mulgrave of the 15th, from which I see that, after doing all he can for us, we shall have only 84 pieces of artillery equipped, instead of 150, for which I asked. We have now only 72, including German artillery, 30 pieces, leaving 42 as the number which the British artillery can supply!

Then for the musket ball cartridge carts, intrenching tools, carts for the engineers, pontoons, and the heavy artillery to move with the army, I must call upon the Commissariat for horses.

We shall easily purchase the number of horses required at the rate of 25 guineas each, which money for the exchange will cost the country about 30 guineas; but I had already stopped the purchase because we had no drivers to take care of them. I conclude that, in consequence of the reduction, they can no more furnish drivers than they can horses; and, that being the case, I beg leave to point out to your Lordship that, as the drivers of the country cannot be depended upon, and as at all events I have not time to form them, I have no other means of providing for this absolutely necessary service, than to take soldiers from the British infantry to perform it, and that very badly. If you will look at our returns, you will see how little able we are to afford a soldier to take care of each pair of horses we require.

Our demand for horses for the whole equipments demanded was above 6000, of which above 4000 were deficient. As the equipment is reduced to the amount of half the field artillery, which would have required about 1200 horses to draw them, we shall have about 2800 horses to purchase, for which we shall want 1400 soldiers to take care of them, or about four regiments of infantry of their present strength.

I hope that government will be able to adopt some measures to relieve us from this demand. The only thing I can suggest is, to send us dismounted dragoons to perform this service. In the last war I used the Portuguese dismounted dragoons to perform the service of the artillery, and I now recommend that some dismounted dragoons may be sent, with a proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers, to take charge of them.

I assure your Lordship that the demand which I have made of field artillery is excessively small. The Prussian corps on the Meuse of 40,000 men has with it 200 pieces of cannon; and you will see by reference to Prince Hardenberg's return of the Prussian army that they take into the field nearly 80 batteries, manned by 10,000 artillery. Their batteries are of 8 guns each, so that they will have about 600 pieces. They don't take this number for show or amusement; and, although it is impossible to grant my demand, I hope it will be admitted to be small.

To Lieut. Gen. Count Walmoden, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 22d April, 1815.

I received by the last courier your letter of the 8th inst., and I am much concerned to learn that you have not been replaced in the Austrian service according to your wishes. I spoke to Prince Metternich on the subject on the night before I quitted Vienna.

As yet, excepting Hanoverians, I have not got any German troops under my command; and I have no means of employing your services as I could wish.

To the Adjutant General or the Forces.

Bruxelles, 22d April, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 17th inst., and, according to your directions, I have sent men to Ostend to receive the 200 horses destined for the cavalry of the Legion.

According to the enclosed return, however, you will observe that when the regiments shall have discharged the men to be invalided, they will

have, including 57 surplus in the 2d hussars, exactly as many horses as they have sergeants, trumpeters, and R. and F. to ride them.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

Bruxelles, 22d April, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose a report on the 13th Royal Veteran battalion, which I request you to lay before the Commander in Chief, and to draw His Royal Highness' attention to the inefficient and unprovided state of that battalion.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 22d April, 1815.

I enclose my estimate of the demands on the fund to be formed from our payments of £20 and £30 in lieu of troops under the treaty of Vienna, calculated at the rate of £11 per man *per annum*, being the rate

G. O.

Bruxelles, 22d April, 1815.

1. The following is the number of horses for which the several ranks of the army, Staff and regimental, are to be allowed to draw forage:

STAFF.

| | Horses. | | Horses. |
|--|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Commander of the Forces | 30 | Chaplain to the Forces | 4 |
| Lieutenant General | 12 | Commissary General | 6 |
| Major General | 10 | Deputy Commissaries General | 4 |
| Brigadier General | 8 | Assistants do. | 3 |
| Adjutant General | 8 | Deputy Assistants do. | 2 |
| Quarter Master General | 8 | Inspector of hospitals | 4 |
| (If General officers, according to rank.) | | Deputy Inspector | 3 |
| Secretary to the Commander of the Forces | 6 | Physician | 3 |
| Deputy Adjutant General | 6 | Staff Surgeons | 2 |
| Deputy Quarter Master General | 6 | Apothecary | 2 |
| Assistant Adjutant General | 4 | Purveyor | 2 |
| Assistant Quarter Master General | 4 | Deputy Purveyor | 1 |
| Deputy Assistants, each | 4 | Hospital Mates | 1 |
| Aides de camp | 4 | Provost Marshal | 2 |
| Majors of brigade | 4 | Assistant Provost Marshal | 1 |

CAVALRY.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Colonels | 8 | Adjutants | 3 |
| Lieutenant Colonels | 7 | Regimental Quarter-master | 2 |
| Majors | 6 | Surgeons | 2 |
| Captains | 4 | Veterinary Surgeons | 2 |
| Subalterns | 3 | Troop Quarter-masters | 1 |
| Paymasters | 2 | | |

INFANTRY.

| | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|---|
| Colonels | 5 | Paymasters | 2 |
| Field officers commanding battalions | 4 | Adjutants | 2 |
| Other Field officers | 3 | Quarter-masters | 1 |
| Captains | 2 | Surgeons | 2 |
| Subalterns | 1 | Assistant Surgeons | 1 |

The above rates for the cavalry and infantry do not include public animals.

2. The Commander of the Forces having observed that some of the camp kettles in possession of the soldiers are too small for 6 men, as they contain only 7 pints, desires that the Commanding officers of the regiments to which the kettles of that size have been issued, will make a requisition upon the Q. M. G. for a sufficient number to complete their men to one camp kettle for 4 men.

3. The kettles which hold 12 pints or more are to be considered sufficient for 6 men, and are to be accounted for accordingly; and in future, in all returns of camp equipments, there are to be two columns for camp kettles, one of the number for 4 men, and one of the number for 6.

paid to the great Powers. I may have calculated Wurtemberg and Baden too high, and the contingents with the Prussian army too low.

I have to observe, also, that Hanover now receives £600,000 for 16,000 men, whereas now that country will receive only £275,000 for 25,000 men; but, upon the whole, I am convinced that this fund will nearly cover the entire demand.

To the Duc de Vicence.

Bruxelles, ce 23 Avril, 1815.

En écrivant hier les ordres au maître d'hôtel à l'Ambassade, j'ai oublié de lui dire qu'il doit laisser quelqu'un à la maison pour en avoir soin. J'espère donc que votre Excellence me pardonnera la peine que je lui donne encore, en la priant de faire passer les deux lettres que j'envoie ci incluses à leur adresse; une étant pour MM. Perregaux au sujet de l'hôtel, et l'autre pour M. Tesson, le chargeant d'obéir aux ordres qu'il recevra de ces Messieurs à cet égard.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 23d April, 1815.

I received your letter of the 15th, and I now enclose one for Blücher, from whom I received one yesterday, of the 21st, to inform me of his arrival. This is nothing more than a complimentary answer to his; but I enclose you the copy of one which I wrote the other day to Gneisenau, and I will hereafter send you copies of all I write to Blücher, or the original under flying seal.

Hint to Blücher that I have as yet nobody about me who can read the German character, and that it would be very desirable if he could write to me in French, or order you to write me his wishes in English.

We are getting on in strength. I have now 60,000 men in their shoes, of which at least 10,000 are cavalry.

Au Maréchal Prince Blücher.

Bruxelles, ce 23 Avril, 1815.

Mein lieber Fürst, J'ai reçu hier la lettre que votre Excellence m'a écrite de Liège le 21, et je me rejouis très fort de ce que vous y êtes arrivé, et que je dois avoir des relations si proches avec vous. Les lettres que j'ai déjà écrites au Général Gneisenau vous auront démontré combien mes sentiments sont d'accord avec les vôtres, et combien j'apprécie l'honneur d'être en rapport avec la brave armée Prussienne sous votre commandement.

Je n'ai rien de nouveau à vous dire. L'ennemi sur la frontière est toujours à peu près dans le même état et en même nombre. Son mouvement est perpétuel, dans le but, je crois, d'empêcher les habitants du pays, qui sont généralement royalistes, de répandre leurs opinions politiques. Il y a eu dans les derniers jours une augmentation d'officiers Généraux, et de l'Etat Major à Valenciennes; mais je ne crois pas qu'ils aient l'intention de rien faire.

On parle en France de *République*, et, à juger de ce que j'entends de Vienne et de Paris, je ne serais pas étonné que la partie ne fut remise pour quelque tems. Mais nous l'aurons sûrement un jour ou l'autre; et je vous assure, mon cher Général, que rien ne me sera en toute occasion plus agréable que d'être en rapport immédiat avec vous.

P.S. Vous avez auprès de vous, de ma part, le Colonel Hardinge, que je recommande à vos bontés.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Bruxelles, 23d April, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose to your Majesty the memorandum which I told your Majesty I should prepare for your perusal, on the measures to be adopted for the defence of this country. It is advisable that your Majesty should decide upon these measures at an early period, as the works of Ghent and Ath will take three weeks to put them in repair, and before that time it must be expected that the armies will be in motion.

In selecting the Commanding officers for the several stations, I should earnestly recommend to your Majesty to select for Antwerp, Ostend, and Nieuport, either English officers or Dutch officers who have not been in the French service.

Memorandum for the defence of the Low Countries.

Bruxelles, 23d April, 1815.

The nature of the operations which the Allies will probably carry on when their armies shall be assembled and prepared for action, and the nature of the enemy's frontier, opposite to that of His Majesty, render necessary the adoption of measures for the special defence of the latter.

The fortresses of Antwerp, Ostend, Nieuport, Ypres, and the Citadel of Tournay are now, or will shortly be, in a situation to stand a siege; Mons is strengthened by field works, and is secure against a *coup de main*; and, in my opinion, Ghent and Ath ought to be rendered so likewise, without loss of time.

That which I would beg leave to propose to His Majesty is, that the places above mentioned should be occupied by garrisons, and that there should, besides, be a small corps of troops in the field to aid in their defence, and to give general protection to the country.

The garrisons which I should propose for the above-mentioned places are as follow:

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Antwerp | 5,000 |
| Ostend | 2,700 |
| Nieuport | 1,300 |
| Ypres | 3,000 |
| Citadel of Tournay | 1,500 |
| For the town | 1,200 |
| Mons | 2,500 |
| Ath | 2,000 |
| Ghent | 2,500 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 21,700 |
| In the field | 5,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 26,700 |

Although the Prince Regent, as Sovereign of Great Britain and of Hanover, has but a secondary interest in the protection of the Low Countries from the temporary occupation of the enemy, I feel no objection to give 12,000 men, that is to say, 2000 British and 10,000 Hanoverians, to aid in supplying a force to occupy these garrisons, and to defend this country; and, as the British interests are principally connected with the maritime ports in which it is essential to the interests of His Majesty and all the Allies that the British government should have establishments, I should propose that the British and Hanoverian troops should occupy Antwerp, Ostend, and Nieuport; the last, as being con-

nected with the inundations of the second; and that the troops of the Low Countries should occupy Ypres, Tournay, Ghent, Mons, and Ath.

The distribution would then be as follows:

| | British. | Hanoverians. | Low Countries. | Total. |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------|----------------|--------|
| Antwerp . . . | 1,000 | 4,000 | — | 5,000 |
| Ostend . . . | 700 | 2,000 | — | 2,700 |
| Nieuport . . . | 300 | 1,000 | — | 1,300 |
| Ypres . . . | — | — | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Tournay Citadel . . . | — | — | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Town . . . | — | — | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Mons . . . | — | — | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Ghent Citadel . . . | — | — | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Town . . . | — | — | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Ath . . . | — | — | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Disposable . . . | 2,000 | 7,000 | 12,700 | 21,700 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total . . . | 2,000 | 10,000 | 14,700 | 26,700 |

If it was thought proper to have the whole corps of disposable troops of one nation, the Hanoverians might be put in Ypres or Tournay, and the whole disposable corps might be of troops of the Low Countries.

This disposable corps might be augmented as occasion might require by drafts from Antwerp to the amount of 2000 men, or from the towns of Tournay or Ghent, or from any other post that it might be thought expedient to weaken for the moment.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir J. O. Vandeleur, K.C.B.

23d April, 1815.

Having laid your letter of the 18th inst. before the Commander of the Forces, I am directed to acquaint you that horses and drivers for the forge carts must be supplied from the ranks. Should, however, the regiments composing the brigade under your command not be complete in their establishment of horses, the Field Marshal will allow 4 horses to be purchased, which must be borne upon the strength of the regiments in common with the rest of the troop horses: 500 francs will be allowed for the purchase of each horse. You will be pleased to observe that the officer commanding the 12th light dragoons has already received an authority to buy 4 horses.

I am commanded to acquaint you, in reply to that part of your letter of the 19th inst. which relates to the armorers' tools, that it is not customary to provide carriage at the public expense for such articles.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Mackenzie, Antwerp.

23d April, 1815.

I am commanded to acquaint you that a remount of 200 horses for the King's German Legion has been ordered from England to Antwerp. Should these horses arrive whilst the 1st and 2d light dragoons K.G.L. are at Antwerp, you will be pleased to cause 100 to be given in charge to each regiment; but should the regiments be ordered to quit Antwerp before the arrival of the horses, you will be good enough to cause one captain, 4 subalterns, and 100 non-commissioned officers and privates, dismounted, to remain to receive and take charge of the horses on their arrival. The men of the Brunswick hussars, who will be sent over with the horses, are to be allowed to return in the transports that brought them over.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 21st, and have told you what I should do for Fane when he should arrive. I will try also to satisfy —, and will speak to — about his situation.

In respect to —'s offer, I beg you will tell him that I am apprehensive I shall not have funds to pay all the troops and demands which

will be made upon me; and that the measure he proposes appears impracticable at present. You know that I have no means of employing him on the Staff.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

I have had a conversation this day with Gen. Decken regarding the Hanoverian subsidy, upon which it is desirable that I should have your instructions as soon as possible, as the Duke of Brunswick insists upon putting his subsidy upon the same footing with that of the King of Hanover.

You have hitherto been paying Hanover £600,000 *per annum* for the service of 15,000 men, which comes to £40 *per annum* for each man, or rather, I believe, for 15,000 men in Belgium and 15,000 others kept up in Hanover. But, even in the last case, the sum is nearly double what the other Powers get; and it is quite impossible to continue to pay that subsidy out of the fund of the £30 and £20 for our deficiencies, and so I have told Gen. Decken.

We have besides fed the Hanoverian troops in this country by our Commissariat, which, at the rate of expense of the last month, would make their expense nearly £20 *per annum* more, being upon the whole nearly £60 *per annum* for each man in this country.

What I have proposed to Gen. Decken is, that £50,000 *per mensem* shall be stopped at the end of April; and that from that period the Hanoverian government shall receive a subsidy of £11 for each man they have engaged to furnish, and will furnish, under the treaty of alliance of Vienna; and a further subsidy for what they will furnish in addition to serve with the British army, which shall amount to the actual expense they will incur in keeping each man in the field. In this amount, I do not propose that the expense of clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the corps shall be included, as that may be fairly deemed to have been paid for already out of the £600,000 *per annum*; but the pay and allowances to the officers and troops, and the expense of hospitals and provisions, if any should be paid for, will likewise fall upon us. I shall likewise include in the amount of the subsidy a certain per centage on the value of the horses for their wear and tear.

It is impossible now to say what this will amount to; but I should think that £15 per man will cover the expense of pay and wear and tear of carriages and horses, besides hospitals and provisions when paid for.

There will remain the subsidy for the 12,000 men, with which Hanover has agreed to adhere to the treaty at the rate each man of £11 *per annum*, which men, Decken says, that Münster had determined they should give without subsidy. But I conclude that he then reckoned upon a continuance of the £600,000 *per annum*; and that, when he shall hear of the proposed new arrangement, he will wish to be upon the same line with other Powers regarding his contingent under the treaty. Let me know whether you approve of my stopping the £600,000 *per annum* from the end of April; if you do, I can adopt the other measures under the instructions I have already got.

P.S. I understand that the King of the Netherlands has hitherto paid

half the subsidy to Hanover of £50,000 *per mensem*: some of the Hanoverian troops will still continue to garrison the fortresses in the Netherlands under a military arrangement; and I beg to know whether you approve that I should call upon him to pay at least what these troops will cost. I must tell you, however, that he does not propose to ask for any subsidy for himself, although he has acceded to the treaty with 50,000 men.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

I have perused Gen. —'s Memorandum, and I concur entirely in all its principles. But I am equally aware with your Lordship of the impossibility of employing a force of British troops in the South of France, or of any others whose operations would be otherwise than hurtful.

You will have seen that my ideas regarding our own operations agree nearly with his.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

I received in the night your letter of the 16th, regarding the £70,000 *per mensem* subsidy to the Austrians for 4 months. I told Metternich that he was to have it; but nothing passed in writing; and he knew it was as settlement of his claims for arrears of past subsidies. I think, therefore, he will still claim the amount; but it need not embarrass Lord Liverpool, as it may stand over to be settled hereafter. It will be desirable, however, that as soon as possible some payment should be made to the Austrians, who, notwithstanding —'s reports, appear to be doing well in Italy, and will require support and assistance.

In regard to the second demand from the Russians, I think you had better write to Nesselrode yourself upon it. I gave no official answer to the note; but only said that it should be transmitted to government, and I explained the difficulty in which we should be placed even to do so much as had been first asked for. I will hold to — the same language as you will to Nesselrode.

To Major Gen. C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

I apprehend that the order of this date, of which I enclose a copy, gives an answer to some of the questions which you have referred for my consideration in your letters; and I proceed now to give answers to others.

I am very glad to find that the wheel carriages attached to the several battalions of the Hanoverians are to consist as follow:

One waggon to carry ammunition.

One waggon to carry baggage, and for the other regimental purposes of each battalion, such as Company's books, as described in your letter of the 23d.

One waggon to carry sick men and hospital bedding.

One cart for medicines.

In regard to the last, I am certain it will be a convenience to the regiments and to the service, if the medicines can be put on one of the horses and intrenching tools upon another, and the cart is disposed of or left behind; but if you cannot make the exchange without the authority of

your government, engaging that it shall pay the expense of the same, neither can I make it at the expense of my government without their consent. I am willing, however, to make the arrangement, leaving it to them to settle hereafter by which government the expense shall be defrayed.

As soon as I shall receive your answer to this proposition, I will put the whole arrangement regarding the baggage of the Hanoverian battalions into General Orders, in order that every body may be thoroughly acquainted with it.

I will give orders regarding the transport of the sick of that part of the Hanoverian army fed by our Commissariat. The order to which you refer was not intended to be applied to them.

To Major Gen. C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

You will perceive, by Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, of the G. O. of this day, that I have placed the officers and serjeants of 4 companies of each of the 8 battalions of the Legion at your disposal.

I beg that you will forthwith make your arrangements for placing them to do duty in such battalions of the 5 brigades of the Hanoverians as formed by this day's order as you may think fit, reporting to me by name in what battalion each individual is placed, in order that I may publish the whole arrangement in the G. O. of the army.

You will take care, as much as possible, to place the officers and serjeants belonging to each battalion of the Legion at least in the same brigade of the Hanoverian army.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose a Memorandum which has been left with me by a French officer employed by the ———, in which he proposes a plan for a naval operation upon the coast of France at the same moment with that of the Allies, in case they should enter France.

There is no doubt that, if such operation were directed to the mouth of the Seine, it would have the greatest effect; and I beg leave to recommend this subject to the attention of His Majesty's government.

I imagine that the marines of the fleet and His Majesty's ships might be employed upon it without diverting His Majesty's forces from other quarters, or incurring any expense which could be deemed material.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose a letter which has been put into my hands by Col. Arentschildt of the 3d hussars, K. G. L., requesting that I would procure the Prince Regent's permission for certain officers of his regiment to receive and wear the insignia of the orders which have been conferred upon them by the Emperor of Russia. I beg you to lay this letter before the Prince Regent, and submit to the favorable consideration of His Royal Highness that these officers should be permitted to accept the honors which have been granted to them by His Imperial Majesty as a token of his approbation of their services in the campaign of 1813.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

I now enclose a Memorandum of the number of horses which it will be

necessary to buy in this country to complete the Engineer and Artillery departments to what is *absolutely necessary* for the service. These horses will require 1500 drivers of the artillery, or dismounted cavalry, or British infantry, to take care of them and drive them.

P.S. The horses will cost here about £90,000.

24th April, 1815.

Circular.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire that General officers, and others who have occasion to correspond with head quarters, should address themselves under their own signatures to the several heads of departments. His Grace disapproves of such correspondence being carried on by the Staff officers under their directions, as being contrary to the rules and practice of the service.

25th April, 1815.

The A.G. to T. Egerton, Esq., Military Library, Whitehall.

Herewith I have the honor of sending to you certain G. Os., which I have to request you will have printed and returned to me with as little delay as possible. 250 copies will be required. They must be printed in the same manner and on the same sized paper as the Peninsula Orders were. Let the numbers stand out in the margin as in the MS. copy which I send you.

A general index will be sent to you to be printed hereafter. These copies are not to be cut or bound, but sewed. Additions will be made to them from time to time, and the whole bound together at the end of the year.

25th April, 1815.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir H. de Hünlber, K.C.B.

Having laid before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 18th inst., mentioning the arrival at Tournay the day before of 13 deserters from France, I am commanded to express the difficulty which his Grace experiences in comprehending the term 'partly' deserters, as a man must either be a deserter or not. Should the 4 men in question prove to be deserters, you will be good enough to make a report to me of their names, the regiments they deserted from, at what period and place, and any other circumstances connected with their desertion; and on receiving this report the Field Marshal will be enabled to determine in what manner they shall be dealt with. His Grace cannot sanction the enlistment of French deserters into the Hanoverian corps.

Bruxelles, 26th April, 1815.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a letter of the 16th inst. from the Duke of Brunswick, in which His Highness has informed me that he has put in motion his troops, about 7000 men, and 1800 horses, in order to join the Allied British and Hanoverian army under my command in this country.

I enclose a copy of their route, from which you will observe that they will arrive at Antwerp between the 10th and the 18th May, of which disposition I request your Excellency to give notice to the government of the King of the Netherlands, in order that provision may be made for these troops accordingly.

Bruxelles, 27th April, 1815.

To Lieut. Gen. Baron Decken.

I have received your letter of the 26th inst. I have already shown you the orders I had received from England regarding yourself; and, although I may acquiesce in your staying, I cannot act contrary to the orders which I have received.

I will speak to Sir G. Wood regarding the exchange of Capt. Jasper's guns, which I wish should be 9 pounders, or heavy 6 pounders, rather than light 6 pounders.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 27th April, 1815.

I enclose a correspondence between Col. Gregory and Col. Paravicini, who has announced himself as Commandant of Ostend, which I beg your Royal Highness will peruse. Your Royal Highness will be the best judge, after you shall have perused it, whether or not the latter has overstepped the bounds of the authority which your Royal Highness announced to the army in your General Orders that the Commandants of the places named by the King were to be intrusted with, or whether Col. Gregory has disobeyed your orders.

This correspondence, however, affords ample proof of the necessity that great care should be taken in the selection of officers to be Governors of forts occupied by the troops of the Allies of His Majesty.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 27th April, 1815.

I enclose a letter from Gen. Dornberg, upon which I beg your Royal Highness will give me an answer.

Gen. Dornberg is posted at Mons by your Royal Highness' orders; and of course will command there till an officer shall be appointed by His Majesty. I have no knowledge that he intends Gen. Collart should be the person; if he does, Gen. Dornberg shall come away forthwith.

It is very desirable that these matters should not be left in question between the officers of the different nations.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 27th April, 1815.

I beg leave to submit to your Lordship an application which I have received from M. O'Singer, a priest at Mons, to receive some allowance for having officiated as chaplain to such of the King's German Legion as are Catholics.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Bruxelles, 28th April, 1815.

I have just received your letter of the 25th. I feel no objection to having as many officers on the Staff as His Royal Highness chooses to nominate; and I have directed that the list you enclosed should be put in orders, and when these officers join they shall be received as officers of the Staff.

I have no recollection of what you said respecting the officers of the permanent Staff, nor of Sir Guy Campbell and Capt. Cameron.

Sir C. Colville yesterday recommended Major Darling to me, and Lieut. Col. J. Woodford to be the Q. M. G. of the 4th division; but in consequence of His Royal Highness' orders the latter shall not be appointed.

I can only assure you that scarcely a day passes in which I am not told by officers applying for Staff situations, that they had been informed at the Horse Guards that the selection of officers for these situations had been left to me. Lord James Hay, who arrived from England with

G. O.

Bruxelles, 28th April, 1815.

3. Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge is placed on the Staff of this army from the 15th inst.

4. Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge is to command the cavalry of the army.

Gen. Colville, and applied to be put on the Q. M. G.'s Staff, told me so yesterday.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 28th April, 1815.

I enclose a letter and its enclosure, which I have received from the Chief Engineer in regard to the complaint made to the King of the Low Countries, of the conduct of the engineers employed at Ypres, in cutting the King's timber for palisades. This officer has been called upon to explain his conduct; but I entertain hopes, from the perusal of the enclosed paper, that it will be found that there is no ground whatever for complaint.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 28th April, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose the letter which I have received from Major Gen. Mackenzie, who commands the British troops at Antwerp, in answer to one, likewise enclosed, which I had received direct from Gen. Baron Tindal regarding a store for powder in that town, which I beg you will lay before the government of the King of the Netherlands.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 28th April, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I wrote to the King of the Low Countries on the 23d, enclosing a Memorandum on the measures to be adopted for the occupation and defence of those countries.

The British troops which I propose should occupy Ostend, Nieuport, and Antwerp, are the 2 Veteran battalions and the Hanoverians, the reserve just arrived, and not fit for immediate service in the field.

I have likewise the honor to enclose the copy of the King's answer.

The works already executed in this country, by order of H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, had cost on the 15th April about £17,000; and the expense of completing the whole, including Ghent and Ath, will cost about as much more.

I would recommend, however, that a permanent work, which was commenced by the French at Ostend, in the sand hills to the south west of the town, similar to that in the sand hills to the north west of the town, should be completed in the course of the summer. It will cost about £9000 sterling, and will render Ostend a very secure port; and with the aid of the inundations tenable by a very small garrison.

P.S. Besides the correspondence with the King, I think it proper to send your Lordship the copy of a letter which I wrote to the Prince of Orange on the 17th inst. regarding the occupation of Ghent, &c.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Bruxelles, 29th April, 1815.

— has, as I expected, applied for — to be appointed to the Staff as an Assistant in the Q. M. G.'s department; and I beg to know what answer I shall give him on the subject.

Before I had received your letter of the 25th, I had, upon the application of the Prince of Orange, appointed Capt. Curzon to act as an Assistant

in the Adj. Gen.'s department till the pleasure of the Prince Regent should be known, which I hope will be approved.

I had also desired Lord FitzRoy to write to Lieut. Col. Grant of the 11th regt., to beg him to come out with the intention of employing him at the head of the Intelligence department, which I hope will be approved of; and Lieut. Col. Scovell at the head of the department of Military communications. It is quite impossible for me to superintend the detail of the duties of these departments myself, having already more to arrange than I am equal to, and I cannot intrust them to the young gentlemen on the Staff of this army. Indeed, I must say, I don't know how to employ them.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Sir J. Hartmann, K.C.B.

29th April, 1815.

I have the honor to acquaint you that if the names of the women alluded to in your letter of yesterday's date are transmitted to me, they shall be forwarded to Lieut. Col. Gregory, the Commandant at Ostend, with an authority to grant them provisions.

Herewith I send you the copy of a letter (which should have been sent to you before) pointing out the allowances which H. R. H. the Prince of Orange granted to women of the K. G. L. who were to be sent from their respective corps to their homes. Should there be any of this description with the artillery of the K. G. L. there will now be no necessity for their being sent to Ostend, as they can receive the allowances under your authority from the Paymaster of the corps.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Mackenzie, Antwerp.

29th April, 1815.

I have had the honor of laying your letter of the 28th inst., with its enclosure from Lieut. Gen. Van der Plaet, of the service of the Netherlands, before the Commander of the Forces, and am directed to desire that you will recognise Lieut. Gen. Van der Plaet as Governor of Antwerp, and obey all orders that you will receive from him in that capacity. You will, however, retain in your own hands the command of the British and Hanoverian troops in garrison at Antwerp, reporting regularly to the Governor all alterations in their numbers, &c., and all orders relating to them which you may receive from the Prince Regent, the Commander in Chief, the Commander of the Forces, or any other your superior officer.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. de Jonquières, commg. 2d light dragoons, K.G.L.

29th April, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of this day's date, stating that 20 horses of the 2d light dragoons, K.G.L., were presented to be cast to Major Gen. Victor Baron Alten on the 11th of this month, and I am desired to request you to inform me how it has happened that so great a number of horses has been deemed unfit for service so shortly after the inspection of the regiment by Major Gen. Dornberg on the preceding month, when 15 horses were proposed to be cast, and have accordingly been turned over to the commissariat to be disposed of in conformity with directions given to the Commissary Gen.

No orders have been received for recruiting the German Legion.

The A.G. to Major Browne, Ghent.

29th April, 1815.

In reply to your letter of the 26th inst., enclosing a complaint from the Town Major of Ghent, which I have had the honor to receive, I beg to state that under existing circumstances no British soldiers can have occasion to apply for rations to the civil authorities of towns where they may be quartered, and consequently no such application need be attended to.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Alten, K.C.B.

29th April, 1815.

I beg to be informed for the information of his Grace the Commander of the Forces whether the Hanoverian corps under your orders are authorised to enlist men in this country, and if so, whether that authority has been exercised.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Bruxelles, 30th April, 1815.

I enclose a letter from the Inspector General of hospitals, regarding Dr. —.

I cannot allow him to return to England without requesting you to draw the attention of the Commander in Chief to the circumstance of Dr. — having only joined the army on the 26th Jan. last, and being now unfit for service, in the hope that His Royal Highness may be induced to order the Director General of the Medical department to send out to this army such officers only whose health will enable them to fulfil the duties of their situation.

To Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 30th April, 1815.

I enclose a memorandum which will explain the cause of the movement of the cavalry, and what I propose to do in the first instance in case the enemy should attack us. All the dispositions are so made that the whole army can be collected in one short movement, with the Prussians on our left.

If the attack should be made between the Lys and the Scheldt, I shall, if strong enough, cross the latter and attack the enemy.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Maitland, 1st division.

30th April, 1815.

I am to acquaint you that the Commander of the Forces purposes seeing the 1st division to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at such place in the neighbourhood of Enghien as may be most convenient.

Secret Memorandum for H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, the Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Hill, and the Quarter Master General.

Bruxelles, 1st May, 1815.

1st; Having received reports that the Imperial guard had moved from Paris upon Beauvais, and a report having been for some days prevalent in the country that Buonaparte was about to visit the northern frontier, I deem it expedient to concentrate the cantonments of the troops, with a view to their early junction in case this country should be attacked, for which concentration the Quarter Master General now sends orders.

2d; In this case, the enemy's line of attack will be either between the Lys and the Scheldt, or between the Sambre and the Scheldt, or by both lines.

3d; In the first case, I should wish the troops of the 4th division to take up the bridge on the Scheldt, near Avelghem, and with the regiment of cavalry at Courtrai, to fall back upon Audenarde, which post they are to occupy, and to inundate the country in the neighbourhood.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 30th April, 1815.

3. It is absolutely necessary that the soldiers of the cavalry should be kept with their regiments: accordingly, the Commander of the Forces desires that none but the General officers commanding corps and divisions of infantry of the army shall have orderlies from the cavalry to attend them, and of these but two for the latter; the General officers of the infantry are to have their orderlies from the cavalry serving with the corps to which they belong, if that cavalry should be British or German.

4. An allowance of £25 is to be made to each Captain of a troop of the British cavalry, and of the cavalry of the Legion, to purchase a bät horse.

5. This bät horse is to carry the camp kettles of the troop, and a proportion of picket posts and lines, and 4 scythes for each troop, for which the Commanding officers of the cavalry are to make a requisition upon the Q. M. G.

4th; The garrison of Ghent are to inundate the country in the neighbourhood likewise, and that point is to be held at all events.

5th; The cavalry in observation between Menin and Furnes are to fall back upon Ostend, those between Menin and Tournay upon Tournay, and thence to join their regiments.

6th; The 1st, 2d, and 3d divisions of infantry are to be collected at the head quarters of the divisions, and the cavalry at the head quarters of their several brigades, and the whole to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

7th; The troops of the Netherlands to be collected at Soignies and Nivelles.

8th; In case the attack should be made between the Sambre and the Scheldt, I propose to collect the British and Hanoverians at and in the neighbourhood of Enghien, and the army of the Low Countries at and in the neighbourhood of Soignies and Braine le Comte.

9th; In this case, the 2d and 3d divisions will collect at their respective head quarters, and gradually fall back towards Enghien with the cavalry of Col. Arentschildt's and the Hanoverian brigade.

10th; The garrisons of Mons and Tournay will stand fast; but that of Ath will be withdrawn, with the 2d division, if the works should not have been sufficiently advanced to render the place tenable against a *coup de main*.

11th; Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby's, Sir J. Vandeleur's, and Sir H. Vivian's brigades of cavalry will march upon Hal.

12th; The troops of the Low Countries will collect upon Soignies and Braine le Comte.

13th; The troops of the 4th division and the 2d hussars, after taking up the bridge at Avelghem, will fall back upon Audenarde, and there wait for further orders.

14th; In case of the attack being directed by both lines supposed, the troops of the 4th division and 2d hussars, and the garrison of Ghent, will act as directed in Nos. 3 and 4 of this memorandum; and the 2d and 3d divisions, and the cavalry, and the troops of the Low Countries, as directed in Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

To Lieut. Col. Hart.

Bruxelles, 2d May, 1816.

I have perused the proceedings of the General Regimental Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of ———, of the 2d batt. — regt.; and I beg to refer you to the 6th section of the Mutiny Act, in which you will see that a Court Martial has the power to sentence a soldier for desertion *to general service as a soldier*; and that His Majesty has the power to fix the regiment and country in which he shall serve.

If a soldier convicted of desertion had enlisted for a limited term of years, the Court has the power, under the 7th section, to sentence him *to serve for life as a soldier, or for any number of years beyond the period for which he had enlisted, or generally in any regiment or corps His Majesty shall please to direct*. But it is not usual for a Court Martial to sentence a soldier to serve for a limited period without reference to the

period for which he is enlisted, and without its appearing on the face of the proceedings whether it is for limited or unlimited service.

By reference to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, and by common attention, the Court Martial must have seen that their sentence was defective, if not illegal; and, in directing them to revise it, I cannot avoid censuring them for this inattention.

To H. H. the Prince of Nassau.

Bruxelles, ce 2 Mai, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse du 24 Avril et, en même temps que je suis extrêmement flatté de l'honneur que votre Altesse me fait en plaçant sous mes ordres vos troupes, je peux assurer votre Altesse que je serai bien heureux d'en faire la disposition qui puisse être agréable à votre Altesse.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Bruxelles, 2d May, 1815.

When I arrived in this country to take the command of the army, I deemed it necessary to organise it in such manner as to bring together in the several divisions the experienced and the inexperienced troops; and the infantry of the Hanoverian Legion of 3967 R. and F., divided into two brigades, was placed, one in the 2d, the other in the 3d division of infantry.

Major Gen. Hinüber at that time made no remonstrance against this arrangement. I did not know that he had been appointed to command the Legion, and he was appointed to the 4th division till further orders.

Major Gen. Sir C. Colville has since come out with the rank of Lieutenant General, and as the senior officer he has been appointed to command the 4th division; and I have told Major Gen. Hinüber that I would make the best arrangement I could for him. He has, however, written the enclosed letter, in which he has desired leave to resign his Staff, and to retire to one of the Spas in Germany.

As I may have made an arrangement, without intending it, which is not satisfactory to the Commander in Chief, and as I should be sorry to do an injustice to any officer, I think it proper to request that the case may be laid before His Royal Highness, in order that, if His Royal Highness does not approve of what has been done, and if he wishes that the German Legion should serve as a separate division under Major Gen. Hinüber, an arrangement may be made accordingly without loss of time.

To Major Gen. Darling.

Bruxelles, 2d May, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 28th April, applying to me to be employed with this army, which, considering that you are at the Horse Guards, has not a little surprised me.

If you will speak to Sir H. Torrens, he will tell you that I have nothing to say to any appointment to the Staff of this army of any rank.

However flattered I may be, and however I may applaud the desire of an officer to serve under my command in the field, it is impossible for me to recommend officers for employment with whose merits I am not acquainted, in preference to those to whose services I am so much indebted, particularly if the latter desire to serve again. But, as I before stated, I

have no choice; and I beg you to apply in the quarter in which you will certainly succeed, without reference to my wishes, whenever there shall be a command vacant for you, which there is not at present.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Bruxelles, 2d May, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 28th. The Cavalry Staff corps was undoubtedly of great use to us latterly, and would, I doubt not, be very much so in the next campaign.

I have had an application from Gen. Darling to be employed on the Staff of this army, which, considering what you told me in your late letter, is rather extraordinary from an officer of the Horse Guards.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 2d May, 1815.

I have the honor to lay before your Lordship a treaty which I have this day concluded with Comte d'Aglié, Minister of His Sardinian Majesty.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 2d May, 1815.

You will have seen Lord Clancarty's and your brother's dispatches from Vienna, from the 20th to the 22d, and in what way things stand there in respect to military force, and plans, and period of operation. In the mean time, we hear here of Buonaparte's intention to attack the Allies.

I have agreed to a treaty with the Sardinian Minister, of which I enclose a draft, which I will sign this evening; and I shall agree tomorrow to one of the same purport with the Minister of the King of Wurtemberg, and shall go on with the others in proportion as they shall come in.

Sir C. Stuart will have reported to you what passed between M. de Nagel and me regarding the payment of the Hanoverian subsidy. He pretends that the King was bound to pay that subsidy only so long as the Provisional government should last, and the King should have no troops of his own. At all events, he cannot continue to pay a subsidy of any amount to the Hanoverians without calling upon us for pecuniary assistance; and, as it is best for all parties that the King should not be subsidised by us, we shall have to take the whole expense of the Hanoverian subsidy upon ourselves, the King binding himself to feed those troops who shall do duty in his country.

Sir C. Stuart will likewise have detailed what passed in conversation with Monsieur respecting arms required in the western departments of France and in the country south of the Garonne. He also asked for a small supply of money in order to keep on foot the force of Swiss troops which had been in the service of the King of France, and had returned to Switzerland. It is most desirable that the King should have any thing in the shape of an army; but I did not feel myself authorised to give the subsidy money for such a purpose. Monsieur has this day spoken to me respecting the expediency of landing the Portuguese at Bordeaux, which plan I am certain would not answer.

SUBSIDIARY TREATY WITH SARDINIA.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia having, by a treaty signed at Vienna, on the April, acceded to the treaty of General Alliance, signed in the same place on the 25th March last by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and having engaged to employ in the field a contingent of 15,000 men, one tenth of which shall be cavalry with artillery in proportion; and H. R. H. the Prince Regent, acting on behalf of the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous, as far as may be in his power, to assist His Sardinian Majesty, in order to enable His Majesty to make the exertions to carry into execution his engagements, has named the Duke of Wellington, and His Sardinian Majesty has named the Comte St. Martin d'Aglie, who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles.

1. The British government engages to pay to the government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia at the rate of £11 2s. *per annum* for each man, to the amount of 15,000 men, whom His said Majesty has engaged to maintain in active hostility against the common enemy.

2. The payment shall commence from the 1st April, and shall be made in London, in equal monthly instalments, on the last day of each month. The Minister of His Sardinian Majesty shall concert with the officers of the British Commissariat as to the mode most convenient to transmit the money for His Majesty's use.

3. H. R. H. the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, shall have a right to commission an officer to the head quarters of His Sardinian Majesty, in order to report the military operations; and this officer shall be permitted to ascertain that the contingent of His Sardinian Majesty is kept complete.

4. This treaty shall last till the end of the year 1815, unless the object of the General Alliance should have been sooner attained; in which case the payments stipulated in Articles 1 and 2 shall cease in one month after the object shall have been attained.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 2d May, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 29th. I will stop the order for the purchase of 500 of the horses, leaving it for 2500 only; and I will stop it for 500 more, if you should purchase 1000 in England.

Two companies of seamen would be very useful with the pontoons. But let me have positive orders about their rations, payment, and clothing.

It appears, by all accounts from France, that Buonaparte is about to attack somebody. It is here thought it will be us, but I am inclined to think it will be the Bavarians first, who have crossed the Rhine, and are between Germesheim and , to the amount of about 25,000 men. We may be attacked afterwards.

P.S. I expect Lord Apsley immediately, and will inform him of your wishes that he should go to England.

The A.G. to Officers commanding at Ostend, Nieuport, Ypres, Tournay, and Mons.

2d May, 1815.

I am commanded to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to Major Gen. Mackenzie, and am to observe that the directions therein contained are applicable to all the other fortresses occupied by British and Hanoverian troops when governors have been appointed by the King of the Netherlands.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 3d May, 1815.

I send you a note from Gen. Dornberg which I received in the night, which I beg you to lay before the King. I am going to Tirlemont to meet Blücher, but expect to be back by 5 or 6 o'clock.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 3d May, 1815.

I enclose the copy of a note I received in the night from Dornberg.

I think your Royal Highness had better order that the inundations should be formed immediately at Mons and Ghent, and that every thing should be done that is practicable in the same way at Tournay.

I will send orders upon the same points to supply Ypres, Nieuport, and Ostend, with fresh water, though, as the Governors are of the Low Countries, they had better be sent likewise by your Royal Highness.

I am going to Tirlemont to meet Blücher, from whence I shall return by 5 or 6 o'clock.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 3d May, 1815, 9 P.M.

I have received your Royal Highness' letter of this day. I shall be obliged to you if you will order Dornberg away from Mons if the Dutch troops and Governor are arrived. He must join his brigade. I will send him the order in the morning. I will apply for the carbines for your cavalry.

My meeting with Blücher was very satisfactory.

To Prince Hardenberg.

Bruxelles, ce 3 Mai, 1815.

J'ai reçu la lettre de votre Altesse du 23 Avril, et je vous assure que je regrette beaucoup qu'il y ait eu quelque différence d'opinion sur les troupes qu'on avait à envoyer à cette armée. Il m'est entièrement égal que j'aie beaucoup ou peu de troupes étrangères sous mes ordres; et, comme il

G. O.

Bruxelles, 3d May, 1815.

3. The Commander of the Forces has given directions to the Commissary Gen. to deliver to the care of the quartermasters of each of the battalions of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th divisions, 4 days' biscuit for the men of these battalions respectively, which are to be issued to the men under the directions of the General officer commanding the division, whenever the orders for a march will be received.

4. Wheel carriages, according to the following statement, are to be allowed to follow each battalion of the Hanoverian army, and each regiment of Hanoverian hussars, and no more on any account whatever.

5. Statement of public transport attached to each battalion of Hanoverian infantry: One ammunition waggon, with 6 horses; one baggage waggon, with 4 horses, for regimental purposes; one hospital waggon, with 4 horses, for the conveyance of sick and hospital bedding.

6. Statement of public transport attached to each regiment of Hanoverian hussars: One ammunition waggon, with 4 horses; one baggage waggon, with 4 horses, for regimental purposes; one hospital waggon, with 4 horses, for the conveyance of sick and hospital bedding; one forge cart, with 2 horses; one saddlers' cart, with 2 horses.

paraît que le Prince Blücher et les officiers Prussiens ne sont pas disposés à me laisser battre par des nombres supérieurs, je suis satisfait.

Pour ce qui regarde les Saxons, votre Altesse recevra peut-être par cette occasion les rapports de leur conduite d'hier au soir ; et, comme je n'ai pas assez de bonnes troupes pour pouvoir disposer d'un corps pour observer et tenir en ordre un autre disposé à la mutinerie, je crois que je ferais mieux de n'avoir rien à dire à ces troupes ; et, si elles ne se tirent pas de leur affaire d'hier soir d'une manière honorable, et qui soit conforme au caractère militaire, malgré mon respect pour les Puissances qui en auront mis une partie sous mes ordres, je les prierai de me dispenser de les commander.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 3d May, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 26th, and I enclose the copy of one which I have received from Prince Hardenberg on the same subject, and the copy of my answer of this date.

The Saxons mutinied last night at Liège, and obliged poor old Blücher to quit the town : the cause of the mutiny was the order to divide the corps, and that the Prussian part, in which the guards were included, should take the oath of allegiance to the King of Prussia.

We hear of Buonaparte's quitting Paris, and of the march of troops to this frontier, in order to attack us. I met Blücher at Tirlemont this day, and received from him the most satisfactory assurances of support.

For an action in Belgium I can now put 70,000 men into the field, and Blücher 80,000 ; so that, I hope, we should give a good account even of Buonaparte.

I am not satisfied with our delays.

P.S. I got on pretty well with your King.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir H. de Hinüber, K.C.B.

3d May, 1815.

Having had the honor of laying before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 1st of this month, I am directed to acquaint you that in making the distribution of the army his Grace was not aware of your having been appointed by the Commander in Chief to the command of the infantry of the K. G. L., or his Grace would have consulted His Royal Highness before he deprived you of that command. The Commander of the Forces therefore deems it proper to refer your letter to the Duke of York before he gives a definite answer.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir H. de Hinüber, K.C.B.

3d May, 1815.

I am commanded to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 30th of last month, forwarding an application for leave of absence for Lieut. —, of the — regt., that the Commander of the Forces deems the presence of every officer so essential with his regiment that he cannot accede to this request.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Hammerton, 44th regt.

3d May, 1815.

Having laid your letter of the 29th of last month before the Commander of the Forces, I am to desire that you will report to me the age of Mr. —, whom you propose to receive into the 44th regt. as a volunteer, also his fitness in every other respect to obtain a commission in His Majesty's service, as his being received as a volunteer naturally points to that ulterior designation.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. de Wissell, 1st hussars, K.G.L.

3d May, 1815.

Having laid your letter of the 28th April, together with that of the 29th and the reports from Capt. Schlessegrell, of the Prince Regent's hussars, before

the Commander of the Forces, he directs that you will acquaint the officer commanding the French outposts opposite to you that it is contrary to the Field Marshal's positive orders that the French territory was infringed, and that he regrets what has happened.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

I enclose a letter and its enclosures which I have received from Col. Smyth, commanding the Royal Engineers, on the subject of the conduct of the officer of his corps charged with the repair of the fortifications at Ypres; and, in communicating these papers to the government of the King of the Low Countries, I will thank you to draw their attention to the fact, that the complaint against this officer was perfectly groundless.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the government of the King of the Netherlands, a letter which I have received from Count K  nigh, stating that he has given up the fortress of Antwerp to Gen. Van der Plaet.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

I enclose a letter which I have received from Capt. Hill, the principal agent for transports at Ostend, which I beg you to lay before the government of the King of the Netherlands, and point out to them the importance of causing the wreck, which Capt. Hill reports to be such an impediment to the navigation of that harbour, to be removed at an early period.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of this day regarding the inundations at Audenarde, which have been formed without orders from me, but I will inquire respecting those inundations.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 3d inst., and of enclosing copies of the orders which I have given to the officers commanding His Britannic Majesty's troops in the several places named in the margin.

I beg leave to observe, that by these orders I have placed myself and the army under my command entirely at the mercy of His Majesty and of his ministers; and I hope that His Majesty has taken care that proper persons have been selected to fill the important posts which he has intrusted to them in the country, and that he will take care that his ministers do not give any orders to the Governors of forts and Commanding officers of districts incompatible with the letter and spirit of his alliance with the King our master.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

Major Gen. Sir E. Barnes has communicated to me your letter of the 25th ult., notifying the appointment of ——— to be Provost Marshal to this army.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

1. In future, if the army should not be marching, and the magazine should not be at a greater distance than 6 miles from the station of the troops, the horses are to be sent to the magazine to fetch the forage, instead of waggons being required to transport it to them.

This officer was latterly, and is now, entirely unfit for the situation he is named to fill, and I apprehend that on any movement of the army I shall be under the necessity of leaving him in the rear, as I did in the Peninsula.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

Sir Colin Campbell has just delivered to me your letter of the 30th April, regarding the Prince de Bouillon's offer.

When I was at Vienna a commission was appointed to inquire into the rights of succession of the several claimants of the Duchy of Bouillon, which commission will probably soon decide the question, and probably against our Duke, as far as I can judge. But whether the case is decided for or against our Duke, I am quite certain he cannot accomplish what he proposes, that is, get together three battalions of troops. The framer of the proposal is here. He made the proposal to me, and I declined to accept it, not wishing to have any thing to say to him.

The truth is, the French ought not to occupy the castle of Bouillon, which is the only point of the Duchy they continue to occupy. They evacuated all the rest, in consequence of our interference, when I was at Paris; and till I came here I did not know that they continued to occupy the castle, to which they have no more right than they had to the remainder of the Duchy. This occupation, however, is to be attributed to the little desire of grasping at every thing from which even the King's government was not exempt. The French government had formerly occupied the castle of Bouillon under a particular treaty with the Dukes; and I conclude that Louis XVIII., when he consented to evacuate the Duchy, thought proper to consider this treaty as still existing. In our present situation, however, we cannot either seize the castle without commencing hostilities before we or any of the other parties are prepared for them, nor can we negotiate with Buonaparte to get the castle evacuated.

The A.G. to the Officers commanding at Ostend, Gand, Nieuport, Ypres, Tournay, Antwerp, Audenarde, and Mons.
4th May, 1815.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire that you will deliver over the command of the garrison at present under your orders to the officer who will be appointed by the King of the Netherlands to receive the same. You will be pleased to cause correct inventories to be made out of all the guns, carriages, ammunition, and stores of every description on the works and in store, and likewise of the provisions which have been laid in exclusively for the use of the garrison, and deliver the whole over to the Governor or officer appointed by the King of the Netherlands to command in Gand, Ostend, Nieuport, Ypres, Tournay, Antwerp, Audenarde, and Mons, taking his receipt for the same, which receipt you will be good enough to transmit to me to be laid before the Field Marshal. You will observe that the foregoing directions apply solely to such ordnance, ammunition, stores, and provisions as are destined for the use of the garrison, as all other descriptions of ordnance, ammunition, stores, and provisions belonging to the British government are to be retained in charge of the British commissariat officers and storekeepers, and application is to be made to the Governor or officer appointed by the King of the Netherlands in command, to afford the necessary protection.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

I have received from MM. Perregaux my accounts with their house, in which I see several sums drawn by me upon the public account; and I

shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether any sum has been drawn for, for which an account has not been transmitted to the office. I should not ask this question if all the papers of the embassy were not in England.

The accounts of the money drawn for at Vienna will go to England by the first messenger.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

I received this morning early your letter of 5 P.M. of yesterday.

When I was at Tirlemont and spoke to the Marshal, I was not aware of what had occasioned the mutiny among the Saxon troops. I thought it had been their attachment to Napoleon, which, from them particularly, was not to be passed over. Considering the spirit and sentiments known to prevail among them, it would have been best, perhaps, to have deferred to make the division of them which had been ordered; but, as the attempt has been made, and has produced a mutiny, the mutiny must in the first instance be got the better of, and the leaders in it punished; and then it must be seen what it is proper to do with the Saxon troops.

Upon the first point I recommend that the Saxon guards, and the two battalions who have taken part with them, should be disarmed, and sent prisoners into the Prussian provinces. The disposal of them afterwards will be a question between the two governments, with which we military men have nothing to do.

We have no transports in any of the Dutch ports, or indeed in any port. Our troops come over to Ostend in vessels hired for the purpose, which go back as soon as the troops are landed; so that we cannot assist in sending the mutineers into Prussia.

In regard to the other Saxon troops, it is very obvious that they will be of no use to any body during the war; and our object must be to prevent them from doing mischief.

I know enough of the state of Saxony, and of the discussions between the King of Saxony and the allied Powers, and of the King's character, to be very certain that it will not do to send the Saxon troops back to Saxony; and that which I recommend is, that they should be put in small numbers in such posts as it may be necessary for the Allies to garrison. They would thus relieve other troops, and they could do no mischief; and they would be cured of, or find it necessary to conceal, their attachment to Napoleon. Two or three thousand might be safely disposed of in this manner in Mayence. But if the principle is adopted, the Marshal will know best how to adopt it.

I don't think 14,000 men will have much weight in deciding the fate of the war. But the most fatal of all measures will be to have 14,000 men in the field who cannot be trusted, and who will require nearly as many more good troops to observe them.

Lord Fitz Roy will send you the news we got in the night; and I will send you any more that we may receive before the dragoon goes this evening.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Bruxelles, ce 5 Mai, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir hier au soir la lettre de votre Majesté du

4, et je suis flatté de la confiance que votre Majesté est disposée à avoir en moi : j'espère pouvoir la mériter par le dévouement avec lequel je la servirai.

Votre Majesté verra par les ordres que j'avais donnés aux commandans des troupes de Sa Majesté Britannique dans les places d'Anvers, Ostende, Ypres, et Nieuport, combien il est nécessaire qu'il y ait enfin quelque chose d'arrangé sur la position dans laquelle je devais me trouver avec l'armée de votre Majesté; car je peux assurer votre Majesté, que, jusqu'à ce moment-ci, je n'ai eu aucun rapport avec elle, excepté ceux que je dois aux bontés et à la grâce de Monseigneur le Prince d'Orange. Les arrangemens qui avaient été décidés ne pouvaient pas se mettre à exécution eux-mêmes; et il n'y avait personne autorisé même de parole, beaucoup moins par écrit, comme ces choses s'exécutent ordinairement, à en ordonner l'exécution.

La liste que le Chevalier Stuart m'envoya des commandans militaires nommés par votre Majesté dans les districts et dans les places de la Belgique, et les discussions qui avaient déjà commencé entr'eux et les officiers de Sa Majesté Britannique, et les instructions que j'avais à donner à ces derniers, ont nécessairement amené la question dans quel rapport je me trouvais envers ces officiers et envers l'armée de votre Majesté; et si votre Majesté examine la question, elle trouvera que ces rapports étaient absolument nuls.

Les décrets que votre Majesté a l'intention de donner, et dont elle m'a envoyé copie, avec quelques changemens peu importans que je proposerai à M. le Baron Nagel, me paraissent de nature à remplir les intentions de votre Majesté; et je peux l'assurer que je remplirai les devoirs qui me sont imposés par sa confiance de la manière qui peuvent lui être le plus agréable.

To the Rt. Hon. W. Wellesley Pole.

Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 30th. The mode of attacking a servant of the public absent on the public service, day after day in speeches in Parliament, which has lately been adopted by ———, appears to me most extraordinary and unprecedented.

If I have done any thing wrong or unbecoming my own character, or that of the station I filled, I ought to be prosecuted, or at least censured for it, in consequence of a specific motion on the subject; but it is not fair to give to the act of any individual a construction it will not fairly bear, a construction which no man breathing believes it was intended to bear; and to charge him home with being an assassin day after day in speeches, and never in form.

I say, first, that the Declaration has never been accurately translated; and the meaning of the words *vindictæ publicæ* is not 'public vengeance,' but 'public justice.' But, even if the meaning was 'public vengeance,' the Declaration does not deliver Buonaparte over to the dagger of the assassin. When did the dagger of the assassin execute the vengeance of the public?

In regard to his being declared 'hors la loi,' first it must be recollected at what period and under what circumstances he was so declared.

The period was the 13th March; and, although we knew Buonaparte had landed and had made progress in France sufficient to create a contest there, we were not aware that he could be established without firing a shot. The object then of this part of the publication was to strengthen the hands of the King of France by the opinion of the Congress.

Secondly, was he not 'hors la loi?' and had he or not broken all the ties which connected him with the world? The only treaty by which he was connected with the world was that of Fontainebleau: that he broke. Having quitted his asylum, he landed in France with such a force as showed that he relied solely upon treachery and rebellion, not only for success, but for safety. He incurred all risks in order to gain the greatest prize in Europe, one which he had abandoned only ten months before under a treaty with the allied Powers; and is it possible that it can be gravely asserted that Buonaparte, an individual like any other, should have been guilty by this act of only a breach of treaty? If he was guilty of more, of which there can be no doubt, it was of the crime of rebellion and treason, with a view to usurp the sovereign authority of France; a crime which has always been deemed 'hors la loi' so far as this, that all sovereigns have in all times called upon their subjects to raise their arms to protect them from him who was guilty of it. The Declaration does no more. This is my reasoning upon the subject. I am perfectly satisfied with what you said on the night of the 28th April; but I only hope that ——— may not go off with the notion that I acted without reflection upon this occasion.

I never knew any paper so discussed as the Declaration was; and I believe there never was a public paper so successful, particularly in Italy and France.

I have nothing to tell you from hence which you will not see in my dispatches and letters.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 2d, and I will appoint Lieut. Col. J. Woodford to the 4th division under Major Gen. Sir C. Colville.

It is not at all improbable that the officers whose names are in the list I enclosed to you may have heard that I wished to have them if I could; but if I cannot, I must do without them.

I think it much better that this correspondence upon the Staff should cease. The Commander in Chief has a right to appoint whom he chooses, and those whom he appoints shall be employed. It cannot be expected that I should declare myself satisfied with these appointments till I shall find the persons as fit for their situations as those whom I should have recommended to His Royal Highness.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

I think it will be desirable that the vessels containing all the three divisions of the battering train which has been prepared, should be sent to Antwerp without loss of time.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 2d inst. You will see, by the esti-

mate which I sent to Lord Castlereagh, that I estimated the Portuguese subsidy at £220,000, and I don't see why you should not give them that sum, even though they should not be employed with this army, provided they are actually employed somewhere.

You must be aware of one thing, however; and that is, not to rely upon my friends the Portuguese, unless they have British troops with them to give them confidence and set them the example. Even in our last affairs with the French, the Portuguese division which was with Hill behaved remarkably ill; and it was always my opinion, as well as Hill's, and I believe Beresford's, that it was too large a body of Portuguese troops together.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

Before the army broke up last campaign, I drew your attention to the situation of Lord Hill in regard to his pay and expenses. He is again put at the head of what is really an army, composed of troops of different nations, with a large staff attached to him, and great expenses to be incurred, and he is paid only as a Lieutenant General, of whom he has several under his command. Would it not be possible to adopt some rule upon this subject, and either to pay as a General a Lieutenant General employed in a General's command, or to give him a table allowance of £4 *per diem*?

A British officer is necessarily exposed to incur larger expenses than any other; and he has positively no means excepting his pay.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 5th May, 1815.

When I came here I sent Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge to the Prussian head quarters; and, in the interview which I had with Blücher the day before yesterday, he expressed himself much satisfied with him, and he begged that he might be allowed to remain.

I shall be very much obliged to your Lordship if you will allow Col. Hardinge to remain; and if you will let me know what I shall pay him. I believe he gets no rations with the Prussian army.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 6th May, 1815, 11 A.M.

I have received your letter of the 5th, 7 P.M., and you will see that I concur very much in the principle of the line of action of the Prussians since the mutiny of the Saxon troops. We shall lose the service of those troops; but I believe no line of conduct could save it to us; and we must not capitulate with mutiny in any shape. Indeed, from all I hear, I doubt that the Saxons would ever have served well with the Prussian army, even if the division of them had not been attempted.

There is nothing new. I am going to Ghent, but I will desire Lord FitzRoy to write you the news, if there should be any, by the dragoon of this evening.

P.S. Give my best compliments to the Marshal, and tell him I don't write to him, as I have no news for him.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 6th May, 1815.

I beg leave to inform you that I have thought it expedient to lodge in

the fortress of Maestricht 1,000,000 rounds of musket ammunition, in order to provide for any possible occurrence which might take part of the army in that direction; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will apply to the government of the King of the Netherlands for permission for that ammunition to be received in the stores at Maestricht.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 6th May, 1815.

I enclose you the copies of the King's decrees, by which you will see that the army is placed entirely under my command. The King alleges that one cause of the delay has been, that he has received no answer from England to the application he made for permission for me to accept the commission of General of his armies. I can accept the command, or rather, undertake the guidance of his armies, without such permission; but I cannot accept a commission from him without it.

Let me know if you should now wish that Sir C. Stuart should act upon the instructions in your dispatch, No. 5.

The A.G. to Col. Sir G. A. Wood, Royal artillery.

6th May, 1815.

I have the honor of transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to the officers commanding at Antwerp, Gand, Mons, Audenarde, Ostend, Nieuport, Ypres, and Tournay, and am to desire that the intentions of the Commander of the Forces therein expressed may be carried into execution as far as the department under your directions may be concerned.

The A.G. to Dr. Grant, Inspector General of hospitals.

6th May, 1815.

As the Commandants at the different stations where hospitals are at present established, or may be hereafter fixed, are required to furnish me with returns daily of all officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who are at those stations, whether in hospital or not, it will be incumbent on you to give directions to the senior Medical officer to provide the Commandants with the means of making out these daily states by furnishing them with returns of all soldiers in hospital.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 7th May, 1815.

I am just returned from Ghent, and have received your letter of yesterday. I enclose one for Blücher, which contains my answer regarding sending the Saxon troops by sea, which I beg you will peruse, and deliver to him.

From all accounts, the French appear to have collected all the troops they had in our front, with the exception of very small garrisons on and in the neighbourhood of the Sambre. D'Erlon's corps from Lille has marched upon Valenciennes.

Buonaparte was expected to leave Paris on Tuesday the 9th, according to a letter which the Duc de Feltre showed me this day. It appears, by his account, that the French had 130,000 regular troops on the 30th April, besides 25,000 Guards. Including national guards and gendarmerie, it was supposed that they would be able to produce 280,000 men; but no more than the number above stated of regular troops.

The communication with foreign countries by land is forbidden on pain of death, which looks as if an attack was intended.

I have the papers of the 5th, however, and I see that they announce that the Prussians are at Charleroi, and that my troops are concentrated.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

Bruxelles, ce 7 Mai, 1815, à 10 heures du soir.

Mein lieber Fürst, Je viens de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse, dans laquelle vous me faites savoir que vous avez arrangé l'affaire des troupes Saxonnnes, sur quoi je vous félicite; et que vous désirez que je les fasse embarquer à Anvers pour un des ports Prussiens.

Le Général Röder m'a aussi parlé sur ce projet; et il vous fera savoir que nous n'avons aucun bâtiment de transport ou à Anvers ou à Ostende. Il convient avec moi que la meilleure chose à faire sera de faire passer les prisonniers Saxons par la Hollande et le Hanovre en Prusse; et j'en demanderai permission au Roi des Pays Bas demain matin; s'il la donne, j'arrangerai leur marche en conséquence avec le Général Röder.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir H. Lowe, K.C.B.

7th May, 1815.

In reply to your note of the 27th of last month enclosing a letter from Col. Sir J. Colborne, I beg to acquaint you that I cannot find any G. O. by which the pay of the Commandants is fixed, nor do I understand by what authority it has been established at 20 shillings *per diem*; but as this is the rate of pay issued to all the other Commandants who are Field officers, I presume there can be no doubt of Major Browne being entitled to the same allowance.

The A.G. to T. Dunmore, Esq., Commissary General.

7th May, 1815.

I beg to observe in reply to your letter of the 5th inst. that by my circular letter of the 4th inst. addressed to the officers commanding the different fortified places therein stated, it is required by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington that the Governor or officer appointed by the King of the Netherlands to receive the command from the British or Hanoverian officers should himself sign the receipts for all guns, stores, and provisions delivered over.

The A.G. to Col. Sir J. Elley, K.C.B.

7th May, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 4th inst. With regard to the G. Os. a copy is now sent to Lord Uxbridge. The stations and strength of the letter parties are fixed by the Q. M. G., and cannot be changed without his sanction.

If you will have the goodness to send me the regimental requisitions for ammunition (in duplicate), I will cause the deficiencies to be supplied immediately. No waggons can be taken but by the requisitions of the Commissariat officer.

The A.G. to Col. Estorff, 1st brigade Hanoverian cavalry.

7th May, 1815.

Having laid your letter of the 1st inst. before the Commander of the Forces, I am to desire that you will give the most positive orders that the French territory shall not be violated.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's dispatch, No. 3, in which you have enclosed the note of the Baron de Hardenbroch, expressing the desire of H. H. the Duke of Saxe Coburg to command a body of troops in this army.

As yet there are no troops in this army excepting those in the service of His Majesty and of the King of the Netherlands; and I expect that

G. O.

Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815.

1. Daily states of all the troops are to be sent to the A. G., commencing from the receipt of this order, and according to forms which are transmitted to the A. A. Gs. of divisions, Majors of brigades, &c., of detached brigades and corps.

2. These states are to be made out whether the army is in motion or not, and scarcely any circumstance can arise which ought to preclude their regularity of transmission.

the Brunswick contingent will join the army probably under the command of the Duke.

The Nassau troops, if they should join, are to be united with those in the army of the King of the Netherlands; and as for the Saxon troops, they are in such a state at present that no dependence can be placed on them; and they will be of no use to any body.

I believe the troops of the Hanse Towns and of Oldenburg exist by name rather than in reality; so that I shall end by having only the troops of Brunswick and the one regiment of Nassau troops coming to join those already in the army of the Netherlands.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg will see that there can be no command for him in this army such as he expects.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815.

It was proposed to me by Lord Harrowby when he was here, to name somebody to attend the military conferences of the Allies on our part, and I had thought of Sir A. Hope as an officer possessing the confidence of government, when I found, by Clancarty's dispatches, that directly after my departure from Vienna Lord Cathcart had been called to them.

I could have no objection to him, and so I left the matter; and I mention the subject to you now, as I saw by one of your letters to Lord Castlereagh, sent under flying seal to me, that you regretted that you had not been called to these conferences. I assure you I had nothing to say to any thing that passed at Vienna after I quitted it, excepting those measures upon which I left instructions, and I left none upon that one.

I beg that Schwarzenberg will send any body here he pleases. I shall send nobody to him, trusting to you to carry on all my concerns with him, or to whomever you shall employ.

I have got an infamous army, very weak and ill equipped, and a very inexperienced Staff. In my opinion they are doing nothing in England. They have not raised a man; they have not called out the militia either in England or Ireland; are unable to send me any thing; and they have not sent a message to Parliament about the money. The war spirit is therefore evaporating, as I am informed.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815.

I have received your letters of the 28th April, for which I am very much obliged to you; and I have perused with the greatest attention the memorandum which you enclosed.

I saw Clarke * yesterday, and he told me that a person of the War Office, upon whom he could depend, had informed him that on the 30th April the enemy's regular army amounted to 130,000 men; and the Guard to 25,000; the gendarmerie and national guards raised, and expected to be raised, would make it 280,000. This was the utmost expected.

Beurnonville, who ought to know, told me this day that we ought to reckon that the enemy had an effective force of 200,000 men. He says the King had 155,000 when he quitted Paris, and that he had granted

* Duc de Feltre.

above 100,000 *congés*, which had been called in ; but that not above half could be reckoned upon as likely to join. I understand, likewise, that there were above 100,000 deserters wandering about France.

In reference to these different statements, I beg you to observe that Clarke speaks from positive information ; Beurnonville from conjecture. According to Clarke's account, the army gained in strength only 3000 men in the last 15 days ; but then it must be observed, that the Guard have gained about 19,000, being the difference between 6000, which they were, and 25,000, which they are now.

In respect to periods of commencing operations, you will have seen that I had adopted the opinion that it was necessary to wait for more troops, as far back as the 13th April. After, however, that we shall have waited a sufficient time to collect a force, and to satisfy military men that their force is what it ought to be to enable them to accomplish the object in view, the period of attack becomes a political question, upon which there can be no difference of opinion. Every day's experience convinces me that we ought not to lose a moment which could be spared.

I say nothing about our defensive operations, because I am inclined to believe that Blücher and I are so well united, and so strong, that the enemy cannot do us much mischief. I am at the advanced post of the whole ; the greatest part of the enemy's force is in my front ; and, if I am satisfied, others need be under no apprehension. In regard to offensive operations, my opinion is, that, however strong we shall be in reference to the enemy, we should not extend ourselves farther than is absolutely necessary in order to facilitate the subsistence of the troops. I don't approve of an extension from the Channel to the Alps ; and I am convinced that it will be found not only fatal, but that the troops at such a distance on the left of our line will be entirely out of the line of the operations.

We are now, or shall be shortly, placed on the French frontier in the form of an *échelon*, of which the right, placed here, is the most advanced of the *échelon*, and the left, upon the Upper Rhine, is the most retired.

Paris is our object, and the greatest force and greatest military difficulties are opposed to the movements of the right, which is the most advanced part of our general line. Indeed, such force and difficulties are opposed to us in this part, that I should think that Blücher and I cannot move till the movements of others of the allied corps shall have relieved us from part of the enemy's force opposed to us. Then, it must be observed that we cannot be relieved by movements through Luxembourg.

In my opinion, then, the movement of the Allies should begin with the left, which should cross the Rhine between Basle and Strasbourg. The centre collected upon the Sarre should cross the Meuse on the day the left should be expected to be at Langres. If these movements should not relieve the right, they should be continued ; that is to say, the left should continue its movement on both banks of the Marne, while the centre should cross the Aisne ; and the distance between the two bodies, and between each and Paris, should be shortened daily.

But this last hypothesis is not probable: the enemy would certainly move from this front upon the earliest alarm of the movements on the Upper Rhine; and the moment he did move, or that the operation should be practicable, Blücher's corps and mine should move forward, and the former make the siege of Givet, the latter of Maubeuge; and the former likewise to aid the movement of the centre across the Meuse.

If the enemy should fall upon the centre, it should either retire upon Luxembourg or fight, according to the relative strength; and in either case Blücher should act upon the enemy's communication upon the Aisne.

But the most probable result of these first movements would be the concentration of the enemy's forces upon the Aisne; and accordingly we hear of the fortifications of Soissons and Laon, of an intrenched camp at Beauvais, &c. &c. We must, in this case, after the first operation, throw our whole left across the Marne, and strengthen it if necessary from the centre, and let it march upon Paris, between the Seine and the Marne, while the right and the centre should either attack the enemy's position upon the Aisne, or endeavor to turn its left; or the whole should co-operate in one general attack upon the enemy's position.

I come now to consider the strength required for these operations. The greatest strength the enemy is supposed to have is 200,000 effective men, besides national guards for his garrisons. Of this number it can hardly be believed that he can bring 150,000 to bear upon any one point.

Upon this statement let our proceedings be founded. Let us have 150,000 men upon the left, and 150,000 men upon the right; and all the rest, whatever they may be, in the centre; or after a sufficient centre is formed, let the remainder be in reserve for the right, left, or centre, as may be most convenient for their march and subsistence, and I will engage for the result, as they may be thrown where we please. Let us begin when we shall have 450,000 men. Before the Austrians upon the left shall be at Langres, the Russians will have passed the Rhine, and the whole Prussian army will be in line.

These are my general ideas, which I don't think differ much from Knesebeck's. Mind, when I think of the siege of Givet and Maubeuge, I don't mean by the whole of the two armies of the right, but to be carried on by detachments from them. The centre should seize Sedan, which is not strong or garrisoned, and observe Longwy, Thionville, and Metz. The left will have to observe Huningue and the fortresses in Alsace.

In regard to the force in Piedmont, I confess that I wish that the whole Austrian army in Italy was actively employed against Murat, with the exception of the garrisons. Murat must be destroyed early, or he will hang heavily upon us. If any force should be employed from Piedmont, its operations should be separate from those of the great confederacy. They cannot be connected without disconnecting those of what I have hitherto considered the left from the remainder of our great line, however they may be calculated to aid that left, particularly by being directed upon Chambery, or by keeping that post in check. Their basis is, however, different, and cannot easily be made otherwise.

These opinions are for yourself; God knows whether they can be acted

upon, or whether the Allies will allow their forces to be divided as I suppose; and particularly whether the Prussians will act in two corps, one under Blücher here, and another from Luxembourg with the centre; or whether the other Allies will like to commence till the whole Russian army is *en mesure*. But I am convinced that what I have proposed is so clearly the plan of operations, that I don't doubt it will be adopted, with but little variation.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have received your letter of the 25th, and one from Prince Schwarzenberg, of the 29th. I shall write to the Prince to Heilbronn.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815.

When I was at Tirlemont the other day, I explained to the Marshal in what manner I had arranged respecting the placing the King of France's officers upon the frontier, in order to receive the deserters from the French army, &c. I have allowed them to place an officer at each military post, to have a small *depôt* of 100 men at Tournay, and to form their *depôt* at Termonde.

The King is very anxious to send the Comte d'Arblay to Luxembourg on this service. The deserters whom he might collect might be sent by tens or twenties from thence to Termonde, and could do no mischief to the Prussian army.

Pray let me know what the Marshal shall determine on this point.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815, 9 A.M.

I enclose a report received this morning from Gen. Behr at Mons. It appears to me that the General has misunderstood the King's order; at least, he has not understood it as I do.

I understand that all reports are to reach me in the usual channel; that is to say, they ought to go first to your Royal Highness, and your Royal Highness would send me such as you would deem it necessary I should have a knowledge of. It would be quite impossible for me to attempt to conduct the details of the Dutch army.

That which I would recommend therefore to your Royal Highness is, that you should give an order explaining that of the King, in which you should point out in what channel the reports are to be made. You should submit it to His Majesty first, and let me see it.

Those reports then which I should beg your Royal Highness to communicate to me are those in which the British or Hanoverian troops may be concerned, or the permanent garrisons and posts of the country, or the enemy. The orders from the government will remain as directed by the King.

I will settle this day the distribution of the army in corps, and its cantonments.

Will you let me have returns of the strength of the garrisons in Mons, Tournay, and Ghent?

To the King of the Netherlands.

Bruxelles, ce 8 Mai, 1815, à 9 heures du matin.

Votre Majesté aura entendu parler de la mutinerie des troupes Saxonnnes

sous les ordres du Maréchal Blücher, des circonstances qui en ont été la cause immédiate, et de la punition des bataillons qui ont été mutins.

Le Maréchal m'a prié il y a quelques jours de faire passer ces bataillons, après qu'ils seraient désarmés, dans des transports Anglais, d'Ostende aux ports Prussiens; ce que je lui ai refusé, lui disant que nous n'avions pas de bâtimens de transport à notre disposition.

Malgré cette réponse, il a fait marcher les 3 bataillons Saxons sur le territoire de votre Majesté vers Anvers, afin de les y faire embarquer sur des bâtimens qu'il espérait y fréter pour le compte Prussien; et il m'a rendu compte de cette disposition par le Général Rüder et une lettre que j'ai reçue hier au soir à mon retour de Gand, dont j'envoie à votre Majesté copie. J'ai su en même tems que les troupes Saxonnnes étaient arrivées à Louvain, où j'ai prié qu'elles fissent halte jusqu'à ce que je puisse prendre les ordres de votre Majesté.

Il me paraît, Sire, que la seule chose à faire avec ces troupes est de leur permettre de passer par la Hollande et le Hanovre en Prusse.

Il est certain qu'on ne pourra pas trouver les moyens de les embarquer ni à Anvers ni à Ostende; et si votre Majesté les fait retrograder sur Liège, elle courra risque de causer une nouvelle confusion parmi les troupes Saxonnnes dans le voisinage; outre que cette mesure aurait une mauvaise apparence parmi les Alliés.

Je prie votre Majesté de me faire connaître sa volonté sur ce sujet.

P.S. Il y a escorte Prussienne avec les troupes Saxonnnes.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a commission sent to me by the King of the Netherlands, by which His Majesty has appointed me to command his army as a Field Marshal in his service, and I request your Lordship to apply to H. R. H. the Prince Regent for permission to accept the same.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815.

I have been considering the means of making the transfer of Prince Frederick's corps to Lord Hill, and the only mode which occurs to me, in which it can be done with safety, considering that the enemy are so near us, is as follows:

1st; That Gen. Baron C. Alten's division should occupy Soignies and

G. O.

Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815.

1. The light infantry companies belonging to each brigade of infantry are to act together as a battalion of light infantry, under the command of a Field officer or Captain to be selected for the occasion by the General officer commanding the brigade, upon all occasions on which the brigade may be formed in line or column, whether for a march or to oppose the enemy.

2. On all other occasions the light infantry companies are to be considered as attached to their battalions, with which they are to be quartered or encamped, and solely under the orders of the Commanding officer of the battalion to which they belong.

3. The Commander of the Forces wishes that some of the light infantry battalions of each brigade should be practised in the manœuvres of the light infantry, and if possible in firing at a mark.

4. The Commander of the Forces is desirous that the General officers commanding divisions and brigades should exercise the infantry in marching in column of as large numbers as can be conveniently collected, at half and quarter distances, with a front of one company, on the high road, for the distance of 5 or 6 miles from the point of collecting, and returning in the same order, twice or three times a week.

Braine le Comte in the morning, and that the troops of the Netherlands should move from thence; those of Prince Frederick's corps upon Hal; and those of your Royal Highness upon Nivelles and Genappe and their neighbourhoods.

2dly; That the remainder of Prince Frederick's corps, not at Soignies and Braine le Comte, should move upon Hal likewise to-morrow morning, and the whole should be collected there to-morrow night. They shall have farther orders from me for their farther movement.

I beg you to leave the Guards at Enghien.

Sir H. Clinton will have orders to occupy Lens, if Baron C. Alten should march upon Braine le Comte and Soignies.

To H. R. H. the Duc de Berri.

Bruxelles, ce 9 Mai, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir hier au soir la lettre de Votre Altesse Royale d'hier; mais j'avoue que j'ai eu tant de peine à la lire que je n'ai eu entière connaissance de son contenu qu'aujourd'hui.

Votre Altesse Royale peut être certaine que le moment où les Puissances croiront leurs forces suffisantes, leurs armées se mettront en marche. Le seul vrai malheur qui pourrait arriver dans les circonstances actuelles serait un échec, même momentané, donné à un corps considérable des Alliés (j'ajouterai surtout à celui qui opérerait de ce côté-ci); et je ne peux pas croire qu'il serait à propos de risquer un tel malheur.

J'avoue aussi à Votre Altesse Royale que j'ai toute raison de croire la force ennemie à présent rassemblée à Valenciennes et Maubeuge très supérieure à ce qu'elle a été représentée à Votre Altesse; et que je ne serais pas surpris que nous fussions attaqués.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Hill, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815, noon.

Matters look a little serious upon the frontier; the enemy have certainly got the greatest part of their force collected at Valenciennes and Maubeuge; and it is said that Buonaparte arrived yesterday at Condé. I was assured at Ghent on Sunday that he was to leave Paris on this day. It is certain that all communication is stopped since yesterday morning.

I have desired the Prince of Orange to make the following arrangements to-morrow morning, to get Prince Frederick's corps over to you:

1st; To move Baron C. Alten's division from Lens upon Soignies and Braine le Comte, and the whole of Prince Frederick's corps upon Hal, where they shall remain to-morrow night, and will receive farther orders from me.

2dly; His own corps of troops of the Netherlands upon Nivelles, Genappe, and their neighbourhood.

I beg you to apprise Sir H. Clinton of these movements, and to direct him to occupy Lens in the morning, if Baron C. Alten should march upon Soignies and Braine le Comte, still retaining, however, his cantonments in Ath.

As the whole of the enemy's force is upon Valenciennes and Maubeuge, I am inclined to get Sir C. Colville a little nearer to us. Let him keep the 35th in Courtrai; one battalion at Avelghem for the concerns of the bridge; the other two battalions of Gen. Johnston's brigade at Audenarde.

Col. Mitchell's brigade, which I understand is still at Grammont, had better, if the enemy move forward, join the rest of the army at Enghien, or rather Hal, unless it should be found that a serious attack is made upon the country between the Scheldt and the Lys.

Gen. Lyon's brigade of the 4th division is, I find, still here, and I have ordered them to march in the morning to join their division. The Q. M. G. will inform you where they will be to-morrow.

To the General commanding the Prussian Troops at Charleroi.

Bruxelles, ce 9 Mai, 1815, à 1 heure de l'après-midi.

Il est de mon devoir de vous avertir que tous les renseignements que je reçois de la frontière donnent lieu de croire que les troupes Françaises sont rassemblées entre Valenciennes et Maubeuge, et plutôt sur Maubeuge que Valenciennes.

La communication a été arrêtée hier; mais j'ai tout lieu de croire que Buonaparte avait l'intention de quitter Paris aujourd'hui.

Je vous ferai savoir par les postes des troupes des Pays Bas toutes les nouvelles que j'apprendrai.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Hill, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815, 9 P.M.

I return Sir W. Stewart's letter of the 30th April. I perfectly recollect the letter to which he refers. It appeared to me to be written in the anguish of mind occasioned by the loss he had sustained in his action, and by his own sufferings; and that it did not do justice to himself or to his troops; and I did not send it home, or communicate it, I believe, to any body, certainly not to Mr. Philippart, or to any other person calling himself an author. Indeed, I have invariably refused to communicate to any person documents to enable him to write a history of the late war; as I consider the transactions too recent for any person to write a true history without hurting the feelings of nations, and of some individuals.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815, 1 P.M.

There appears no doubt that the enemy's forces are collected at Maubeuge and Valenciennes, principally at the former. The communication was put an end to yesterday, and it was said Buonaparte was at Condé. I was told at Ghent that he was to leave Paris on this day.

I have written to the General officer commanding the Prussian troops at Charleroi, and I will keep him informed of all I hear.

To the Duc de Vicence.

Bruxelles, ce 9 Mai, 1815.

Les deux lettres que votre Excellence a bien voulu m'adresser le 3 me sont parvenues hier au soir; et je prie votre Excellence d'agréer mes assurances de reconnaissance pour la bonté avec laquelle elle a répondu à toutes mes demandes. J'espère que ce ne sera pas trop en abuser en la priant de faire expédier la lettre ci-incluse à M. Hervey.

To Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg.

Bruxelles, ce 9 Mai, 1815.

J'ai reçu ce matin la lettre de votre Altesse du 29 Avril, et j'avais déjà

lu le mémoire que votre Altesse avait donné à Lord Stewart avec toute l'attention qu'il mérite.

Je crois que nous devrions baser nos opérations sur la position où se trouvent les troupes en Allemagne et dans ce pays-ci dans ce moment : c'est-à-dire, la droite sur ce pays-ci ; le centre sur les forteresses de Mayence et de Luxembourg ; la gauche, qui devrait passer le Rhin entre Strasbourg et la Suisse, sur la Suisse.

Il est très à propos de faire opérer un corps du côté du Piémont, si on en a les moyens en Italie après avoir pourvu pour la destruction du pouvoir de Murat, qui est la chose la plus essentielle dans ce moment ; et les opérations de ce corps deviendraient très utiles pour la gauche de la grande armée d'opérations ; mais, si nous les lions avec celles de ce corps, nous étendrions la gauche à telle distance que ses opérations ne marcheraient plus dans la même sphère que celles des autres parties de l'armée.

Ayant posé nos opérations sur cette base, dans mon opinion les mouvemens doivent commencer par la gauche : 1^o, parcequ'elle est la plus éloignée de notre objet final, qui est Paris, et de la ligne de défense de l'ennemi ; 2^o, parceque la moindre force de l'ennemi lui est à présent opposée ; 3^o, parceque, sur la frontière ennemie, vis-à-vis de la droite, il se trouve tant de force matérielle en forteresses et la force physique que l'ennemi y a rassemblé, il me paraît difficile que la droite (déjà, il faut observer, plus près de moitié chemin de Paris que la gauche) puisse se mettre en mouvement avant qu'elle ne soit un peu dégagée.

Le mouvement serait donc, comme il suit, en trois grands corps de 150,000 hommes chacun au moins : La gauche passer le Rhin, et marcher sur Langres, observant les forteresses de l'Alsace avec un petit corps pris de sa droite ; le centre passer la Meuse, et s'emparer de Sedan, observant Metz, Thionville, &c., avec un petit corps de sa gauche, le jour que la gauche arrivera à Langres ; la droite faire le siège de Maubeuge et de Givet au moment que les mouvemens du centre et de la gauche auraient fait marcher l'ennemi ; la gauche de cette droite devrait longer la Meuse pour appuyer et aider les mouvemens du centre.

Les réserves devraient suivre les mouvemens ou du centre ou des autres parties de l'armée, comme il conviendrait à leur position lors de leur arrivée sur le Rhin.

Arrivée à Langres, la gauche devrait suivre son mouvement sur les deux rives de la Marne, le centre et la droite sur l'Aisne, laissant des corps pour continuer les sièges.

Les mouvemens qui s'ensuivraient dépendraient de la défense de l'ennemi. S'il prend position, comme je le crois, sur l'Aisne (car il fortifie Soissons et Laon), il faut ou attaquer cette position avec toute notre force, ou la tourner par sa droite en renforçant la gauche, et la faisant passer la Marne, et marcher sur Paris entre Seine et Marne.

Voilà mes idées générales, basées sur notre force, notre position, et la force de l'ennemi. Cependant je suis prêt à faire tout ce qu'on voudra, si on n'approuve pas ce que je propose.

On compte la force de l'ennemi à 280,000 hommes ; dont 80,000 gardes nationales selon quelques uns, et 110,000 gardes nationales et gendarmes selon les autres, laissant 200,000 hommes de troupes selon

l'hypothèse des uns, et seulement 170,000 selon les autres. Croyons la force 200,000 hommes de troupes ; et vous verrez que l'ennemi ne pourrait pas mettre plus de 150,000 hommes en bataille sur aucun point.

To the Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart.

Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 5th, for which I am much obliged to you, and I assure you that I shall be very happy to see Mr. Rosenhagen, and to assist him by every means in my power in carrying into execution the orders he will have received from government.

To H. R. H. the Duke of York.

Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness' letter of the 5th inst., for which I beg leave to return your Royal Highness my best thanks, and to assure your Royal Highness of my earnest desire to conduct matters in such a manner as to deserve your Royal Highness' approbation.

The A.G. to H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, 1st corps d'armée.

9th May, 1815.

Having had the honor of laying before the Duke of Wellington your Royal Highness' letter of the 5th of this month, I am commanded to acquaint you that a general regulation is in contemplation respecting the blankets and great coats of the army, and that until such regulation is established it will be unnecessary to make any partial arrangement.

The A.G. to Gen. Dillon.

9th May, 1815.

Major Gen. Barnes presents his compliments to Gen. Dillon and begs to acquaint him that he did not fail to lay his note of yesterday before the Duke of Wellington, and is commanded to apprise him that Liège is in the occupation of the Prussians, therefore his Grace cannot interfere with the lodging or provisioning any officer whom it may be proposed to station there.

With regard to the officer destined to be established at Ostend, it will be necessary that a previous communication should be had with H. M. the King of the Netherlands before the Field Marshal can give a definite answer to Gen. Dillon's request.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. de Jonquières, 2d dragons K.G.L.

9th May, 1815.

Your letter of the 29th April and the subsequent one of the 2d inst. I have had the honor to receive and lay before the Commander of the Forces, and am to state that if the horses alluded to had been cast at the proper period measures might have been taken to supply the deficiencies, but circumstances will not admit of any change taking place at present, consequently the horses must remain with the regiment.

The A.G. to H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, 1st corps d'armée.

9th May, 1815.

I am commanded to acquaint your Royal Highness, in reply to your letter of the 5th inst., that his Grace the Duke of Wellington wishes that all French deserters coming to Braine le Comte may be sent to head quarters.

The A.G. to the Rev. B. S. —.

9th May, 1815.

I have had the honor of laying before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 6th of this month stating that the Chaplain General had directed the Rev. Mr. — to take the duty at Ostend. His Grace is at a loss to discover by what authority the Chaplain General takes upon himself to assign particular stations for the Chaplains to the forces serving with the army under his command. The Rev. Mr. — is attached to the 2d division of infantry, stationed at Grammont, which he must join forthwith.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

9th May, 1815.

I have had the honor of laying before the Commander of the Forces your Lordship's letter of the 6th inst., enclosing an application from Lieut. Col. Bülow to turn out of the 1st light dragoons of the K. G. L. two soldiers who are represented to be worthless characters, and to supply their places by two substitutes free of expense to government, and am to acquaint your Lordship that the Field Marshal has no objection to this arrangement being carried into effect.

Enclosed I send you a copy of the G. Os. regulating the number and pay of hired servants.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir H. de Hinüber, K.C.B.

9th May, 1815.

Referring to my letter of the 3d inst. I have now the honor to acquaint you that a reply has been received from the Commander in Chief to your letter of the 1st inst., and I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to acquaint you that your resignation of your situation on the Staff of this army has been accepted.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Hill, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 10th May, 1815.

I enclose you the copy of a letter which I have written to Prince Frederick, who is this day at Hal, giving him directions for the march and disposal of his corps to-morrow.

You had better see him, as he will pass Grammont.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Bruxelles, ce 10 Mai, 1815.

J'ai l'honneur de transmettre à votre Majesté une lettre que je reçois du Colonel Smith, l'Ingénieur Commandant de l'armée de Sa Majesté Britannique, dans laquelle il m'a fait une proposition de la part de M. le Général Van der Plaats de détruire les ouvrages du camp retranché à Anvers.

Je conviens avec le Général Van der Plaats qu'il conviendrait de détruire ces ouvrages ; mais, comme ce camp est un objet très important à Anvers, je prie votre Majesté de me faire l'honneur de me communiquer sa volonté à ce sujet.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Bruxelles, ce 10 Mai, 1815, à 1 heure de l'après-midi.

Je prie votre Altesse Royale de vous mettre en marche demain matin de passer par Grammont et d'aller jusqu'à Sotteghem, et de cantonner les troupes sous vos ordres demain dans les villages sur les deux routes qui mènent de Sotteghem à Gand et de Sotteghem à Alost, dont je vous envoie la liste.

Je prierai votre Altesse Royale d'avoir la bonté de faire savoir à Lord Hill, qui est à Grammont, les détails de cet arrangement.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 10th May, 1815.

I enclose a letter which I have received from Baron Decken regarding the Hanoverian subsidy, upon which I hope soon to have your answer, whether I may or not depart from the bargain to pay £600,000 *per annum*.

I shall sign with Wurtemberg to-day for 20,000 men, and I have a Bavarian minister here, with whom I shall sign for 30,000 ; as I understand from him that is the number Bavaria has engaged to supply as her contingent.

You will see the news from Italy. I don't think that our authorities in Italy and the Mediterranean, whether political, military, or naval, have manifested any anxiety, or made any exertion, to give the Austrians even the assistance which was promised to them; and if they succeed, which I think they ought, they will have the merit of having done the business alone.

P.S. Upon looking at the Bavarian treaty of accession, I find it is for 60,000 men instead of for 30,000.

The A.G. to Lieut. —, — regt.

10th May, 1815.

I have the honor of transmitting to you the enclosed charges which have been exhibited against you by direction of the Commander of the Forces, and am to acquaint you that a General Court Martial has been ordered to assemble at Ath on the 17th inst., before which you will have to answer for the same.

CHARGE.

'Lieut. —, of the — regt., to be tried for neglect of duty when in command of a detachment on its route from Ostend to Audenarde, by leaving or absenting himself from the said detachment when at or near Ghent, on or about the morning of the 21st April last, thereby impeding the public service and causing great irregularity in the march of the said detachment, which, by devolving to the charge of corporal —, of the — regt., was moved to Bruxelles instead of the proper place of its destination.'

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 11th May, 1815.

I received no intelligence of any importance yesterday, or during the night. It can scarcely be doubted that the enemy's force is on the Sambre, and yet they are adopting measures which look very like a defensive rather than an offensive; such as breaking up roads and bridges, &c.

One report is, that they have got 10 days' provisions for 110,000 men at Avesnes. I enclose the copy of a letter which I received this morning from Mr. Hervey at Ghent; this, however, proves nothing more than what is the general conversation and notion at Paris. I reckon the force with which Buonaparte can attack this country at 110,000 men.

I am very glad the Marshal is coming nearer to us; I intended to have proposed the measure to him. I have ordered the communication to be kept with Hannut, instead of with Liège.

I will keep this letter open till the evening, in case I should learn any thing worthy your attention.

P.S. It would be very desirable that the Marshal should write to the King of the Netherlands respecting the change of his head quarters, or should direct M. de Brockhausen to do so; and that he should make known to him, through that or any other channel, any movement or alteration of the disposition of his troops in his country. This is particularly necessary, in order that they may be provided for. I am sure the Marshal will excuse my mentioning this subject, and will attribute it to my desire to see him on the best terms with a Sovereign so nearly allied and related to his own. These little attentions cost nothing, but they are very necessary in some quarters.

5 P.M. I have nothing of importance this day, excepting a report, which M. de Brockhausen has sent to Gen. Gneisenau, of the enemy being in

force on the Meuse, and intending to attack on that side. My opinion is, that they have placed their army in its present positions with a view to a defensive. They cannot think of attacking through the country of Luxembourg. It is said that they expected that we should have attacked them on the 10th.

To Lieut. Gen. von Ziethen.

Bruxelles, ce 11 Mai, 1815, à 9 heures du matin.

J'ai reçu hier au soir la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire hier, et que vous m'avez envoyée par votre aide de camp le Capitaine Pinto.

Je n'ai pas eu de nouvelles précises hier, ni ce matin; mais on parle toujours d'attaque; cependant, vu la force des deux armées, et leur union étroite, elle ne me paraît guère probable. J'ai reçu ce matin des nouvelles du Maréchal Prince Blücher d'hier au soir à 7 heures. Il va placer aujourd'hui son quartier général à Hannut, pour se trouver plus près des troupes, et je communiquerai avec lui par Tirlemont.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 11th May, 1815.

I have the honor to inform you that, in consequence of the recommendation of Lieut. Gen. Van der Plaet, Governor of Antwerp, and from the desire I had to accelerate the march of the Brunswick troops, I have requested that they should march from Turnhout to Lierre, where each division of them will arrive on the several days they were to have arrived at Antwerp; and from thence they will continue their march, and be cantoned for a few days, as in the enclosed paper; of which arrangements I beg you to apprise the government of the King of the Netherlands.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 11th May, 1815.

I enclose a report which I have received of the death of a British soldier of the 14th regt., by the stab of a woman who was his wife. The name of neither is mentioned.

I have directed a further inquiry and report to be made on the subject; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know what the King of the Netherlands wishes should be done with the woman who has occasioned the death of this soldier.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Bruxelles, ce 11 Mai, 1815.

J'ai omis de dire à votre Majesté, quand j'ai eu l'honneur de la voir aujourd'hui, que j'avais eu des nouvelles du quartier général du Maréchal Blücher, par lesquelles j'ai su qu'il allait aujourd'hui fixer son quartier général à Hannut.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Bruxelles, ce 11 Mai, 1815, à 11 heures du matin.

J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer à votre Majesté une lettre que je viens de recevoir de Son Excellence le Duc de Feltre, le Ministre de la Guerre de Sa Majesté le Roi de France, qu'il m'a écrite sûrement en ma qualité de Maréchal commandant les armées de votre Majesté dans ce pays-ci.

Il me paraît, Sire, que votre Majesté peut considérer le Roi de France,

et son Etat Militaire, à présent stationnés dans les Etats de votre Majesté, comme une des armées étrangères que les circonstances du moment y ont amenées; et que votre Majesté peut, sans blesser les convenances, permettre qu'il mette à exécution la loi militaire de son pays à l'égard des militaires, tout comme votre Majesté permettrait la même chose aux Anglais ou à l'armée Prussienne. Mais, en tout cas, je prie votre Majesté de me faire savoir sa volonté sur ce sujet.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 11th May, 1815, noon.

I have received this morning your Royal Highness' letter of 12 o'clock yesterday. I sent your brother orders yesterday to march this morning upon Sotteghem, and to canton his troops between that place and Ghent, and that place and Alost.

I acknowledge that I don't much like your cantonment at Roetulx for more than a body of observation; and I should prefer to have the 3d division of the Netherlands on the high road to Nivelles, or on the high road from Mons to Hal.

In the situation in which we are placed at present, neither at war nor at peace, unable on that account to patrol up to the enemy and ascertain his position by view, or to act offensively upon any part of his line, it is difficult, if not impossible, to combine an operation, because there are no data on which to found any combination. All we can do is to put our troops in such a situation, as, in case of a sudden attack by the enemy, to render it easy to assemble, and to provide against the chance of any being cut off from the rest.

I have no objection to your leaving the 2d division of the Netherlands upon the Nivelles road if you think proper.

They should delay the advance of the enemy upon that road as much as may be in their power. There is a position for a small body at Arquennes; and the town of Nivelles would probably afford some means of defence for a short time. But whether the enemy is to be attacked by the 3d British division, or by the Prussians when advancing upon that road, must depend upon circumstances of which it is impossible now to form a notion; and, unless a clear notion can be formed, any orders which I might give with a view to such combination would only create confusion.

I must, therefore, refer your Royal Highness to my Memorandum of the 1st May, altered as it is by the detachment of your brother's corps and other consequent arrangements, and to the directions in this letter.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Decken, K.G.L.

11th May, 1815.

Major Gen. Barnes presents his compliments to Lieut. Gen. Decken and begs to transmit to him forms of weekly states for cavalry and infantry, which he requests may be circulated to the corps of the Hanoverian army of reserve, to be complied with. Major Gen. Barnes will furnish a number of blank monthly returns printed in German and English to prevent all inconveniences of language.

The A.G. to T. Dunmore, Esq., Commissary General.

11th May, 1815.

I am commanded to transmit to you the enclosed statement of money stopped from the different regiments for the loss of ammunition, which the Commander of the Forces directs shall be paid into your hands on the public account. I have therefore to request that you will give directions to the several Commissariat officers to receive the same.

To the Duc de Feltre.

Bruxelles, ce 12 Mai, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 10, laquelle j'ai considérée comme m'ayant été adressée en ma qualité de Commandant en Chef des troupes de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas ; et, ayant demandé les ordres de Sa Majesté sur son contenu, Sa Majesté m'a répondu comme il suit.

Je ne vois aucune raison donc pour que votre Excellence ne fasse pas mettre en jugement les deux espions qui ont été arrêtés, ni que vous fassiez mettre à exécution le jugement qui sera prononcé.

To the Duc de Feltre.

Bruxelles, ce 12 Mai, 1815, à midi.

J'ai raison de croire que je pourrais avoir des moyens de communiquer avec ———, qui commande à ———, et de le persuader de rendre la place à Sa Majesté ou à ceux autorisés par elle à la recevoir de ses mains, moyennant une somme d'argent, et que Sa Majesté le prenne à son service.

Je prie votre Excellence de demander à Sa Majesté s'il consent que je fasse des démarches à ce sujet, et s'il me permet de promettre au ——— qu'il sera reçu au service de Sa Majesté. Il est à désirer aussi que Sa Majesté désigne la personne à qui il désirerait que la place fût donnée ; mais il est important que cette personne n'en sache rien, et qu'aucune démarche ne soit faite jusqu'à ce que votre Excellence aye de mes nouvelles après que j'aurai eu le tems d'entamer la négociation ayant reçu votre réponse.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Bruxelles, ce 12 Mai, 1815, à midi.

Je viens de recevoir une lettre du Secrétaire d'Etat, Lord Bathurst, du 9, dans laquelle il me donne la permission gracieuse de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent d'accepter les grâces que votre Majesté a bien voulu me conférer.

Je prie votre Majesté de me permettre de l'assurer de ma reconnaissance pour les bontés qu'elle a eues pour moi ; et que je ne tiens rien plus à cœur que de rendre service à votre Majesté, de la manière qui lui sera la plus satisfaisante.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 12th May, 1815.

I enclose a letter from Sir G. Berkeley, written by order of H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, in which he transmits one from Lieut. Gen. C. Baron Alten, upon the subject of a man who has been arrested as a spy in the quarters of the 69th regt.

This man appears to me from the papers to be a native subject of this country ; and I beg you will be so kind as to have the orders taken of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands regarding the disposal of him.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 12th May, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 23d April. You are quite right not to have urged the Spaniards to move forward, or to do more than assemble their forces on the frontier. You will have seen, by the paper which I gave to Labrador at Vienna, that that is all I required from them ; and I

really believe that is all they will be able to do, even eventually. I will defend the Spaniards with the Emperor from any charges his minister may have made against them.

We are here much in the same state as when I wrote last, waiting for the Austrians and Russians. There has been a good deal of movement upon the frontier in the last week, but I am inclined to believe it is entirely defensive, and that Buonaparte cannot venture to quit Paris. Indeed, all accounts give reason to hope that, even without the aid of the Allies, *his* power will not be of long duration.

P.S. Alava is here, and I have communicated that part of your letter to him which relates to himself. He had already written to Cevallos to propose that he should be attached to head quarters and to the King of France, intending to leave one of his secretaries with the King of the Netherlands, the other with the King of France, and to come himself to head quarters. I have no objection to this arrangement. Take care, however, that, in attaching Alava to the King of France, his situation here is not filled up; as, when the King of France shall be restored, it will be necessary that he should have a Grandee of Spain at his Court, and Alava would then be laid upon the shelf, if he had not his situation here to return to.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 12th May, 1815.

I shall be very much obliged to you if you will send me a copy of your brother's last dispatch respecting the Subsistence Commission, as I think its contents afford a chance of making an arrangement here for the King, which will save him a good deal of trouble and vexation in feeding some of our foreign troops, and some money.

I have received your letter of the 9th. I am anxious for the arrival of the instructions about the Hanoverian subsidy, as the Duke of Brunswick is arrived, and is somewhat anxious, and insists upon the same bargain as the Hanoverians.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 12th May, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 11th inst. You had better send the three prisoners back with a letter to d'Erlon, informing him of the state of the case, and beg him to adopt measures to prevent such acts in future.

I don't believe Buonaparte is on the frontiers. In his speech to the legislature on the 7th inst., he talks of his departure, but not as an event likely to take place immediately.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 12th May, 1815.

I have received your letter of the regarding the assistance of seamen.

When Capt. Napier shall be serving with the army, he will have the rank and pay of a Colonel with the command of 200 men, which men are to be attached to the pontoon train. This pontoon train, with its horses and establishments, will be under the charge, direction, and guidance of a Captain of engineers, who must, therefore, have under his direction this Captain (Colonel) of the navy.

Adverting to this inconvenience, and also to the fact that we have now got with the army a company of sappers and miners, particularly trained as *pontoniers*, I would prefer not to have the seamen; and if the *Euryalus* should arrive in the Scheldt before I shall receive your answer to this letter, I shall request Capt. Napier not to land his men till he shall receive further orders from the Admiralty.

Since I commenced to write this letter, I have received your official letter of the 6th, No. 10, upon this same subject, to which I will send no answer till I shall hear from you in reply to this.

To T. Dunmore, Esq., Commissary General.

Bruxelles, 13th May, 1815.

I beg you will take measures to feed the Brunswick troops to-morrow, and afterwards; you will learn from the Q. M. G. where they are; and I beg you will send somebody to their cantonments at Vilvorde in the morning at daylight.

Their ration for men must be two pounds of bread, half a pound of meat, and vegetables. The ration for their horses is ten pounds of hay, and one-eighth of a peck of oats.

The vegetables should be,

A quarter of a pound of grits, barley, or rice; or

Half a pound of peas, beans, vetches, or oatmeal; or

One pound of potatoes, or other vegetables.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 13th May, 1815.

I enclose certain papers which I have received from the Earl of Clancarty, being the proceedings of a Commission of the Plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress at Vienna, to regulate the mode of drawing subsistence for the allied armies, which I request you to lay before the Ministers of the King of the Netherlands.

It appears that the armies of the Powers of Europe are classed under the denominations of the four contracting Powers of the treaty of alliance of the 25th March, and that it has been settled that each of these armies is to draw its subsistence from a particular district of country, called a *rayon*, paying for the same a certain price, as stated in the enclosure marked .

It appears by the declaration on the protocol of the meeting of the 30th April, that the Commissioners on the part of the British and Hanoverian governments objected to these arrangements: 1st; on account of the injustice on the face of them: 2dly; because they were adopted without the consent of the King of the Netherlands: and, 3dly; because the countries of those Sovereigns whose troops were to form part of the army under my command were allotted to the subsistence of other armies, under this unjust arrangement as to price, while their troops serving with this army might be obliged to pay the full price for their provisions,

G. O.

Bruxelles, 13th May, 1815.

1. The charge of the field equipment, and all other stores (with the exception of provisions and forage), which were formerly under the care of the Commissariat, will in future be undertaken by the Storekeeper General's department.

in case His Majesty the King of the Netherlands should not consent to the arrangement.

You will find that this dissent on the part of the British and Hanoverian Commissioners was taken *ad referendum* by the Commissioners of the other Powers; and that, the subject having been taken into consideration on the 3d May by the Cabinet Commission, the Russian Legation gave the enclosed declaration.

Count Münster, on the part of the government of Hanover, proposed to give that which is enclosed.

From these papers the King of the Netherlands' Ministers will see the state of this question.

The manner in which these matters have been regulated hitherto in this country is as follows :

1st; His Majesty's own troops are fed from his own magazines, or by contractors, paid by His Majesty.

2dly; the British troops, and those of the German Legion, are fed from the magazines of His Britannic Majesty, or by contractors paid by His Britannic Majesty.

3dly; the Hanoverian troops are fed from the magazines of His Britannic Majesty, or by contractors paid by His Britannic Majesty.

4thly; the Hanoverian reserve lately arrived are fed from the magazines of the King of the Netherlands, or by contractors paid by His said Majesty.

5thly; the troops of the Duke of Brunswick Oels are fed in the same manner as the Hanoverian reserve.

These are what compose the army under my command; and I must add, that I have never had occasion to propose to the King of the Netherlands to bear any additional burden for the good of the common cause that His Majesty has not immediately consented to bear it.

Accordingly, in addition to those which it appears by the above statement His Majesty sustains of troops under my command, a considerable part of the Prussian army (I believe now as much as three *corps d'armée*, including 8000 cavalry) is supported entirely from the King of the Netherlands' magazines, or by contractors paid by His Majesty.

It is now proposed that the Sovereigns whose troops form part of the army under my command (and I conclude those whose armies, although not under my command, draw their subsistence from this country) should pay for their rations a diminished price, which is something between a third and a half of their real cost.

In no well regulated country can the property of subjects be taken from them for less than its fair value; and if any public burden is to be borne by any country, it is best that the fiscal means of imposing it should proceed regularly from the sovereign authority, and that each individual should receive the full value of his private property from the same source.

I conclude, then, that His Majesty will determine that those troops which are hereafter to draw their subsistence from the resources of this country shall continue to do so from the magazines, or from contractors paid by His Majesty, or by His Britannic Majesty; and that he will have no objection to receive from the Powers to whom they belong the sums

which it has been agreed by the Commission at Vienna should be paid for each ration.

I have had no orders from our own government upon this subject; but I conclude that the Prince Regent will be desirous, as usual, that His Majesty's troops should be no burden upon the resources of his ally.

To M. d'Henoul.

Bruxelles, ce 14 Mai, 1815.

Je vous prie de venir ici pour que je puisse m'aboucher avec vous aussitôt que possible, et je vous envoie une somme d'argent pour faire les frais du voyage.

S'il est possible, je crois que vous ferez bien d'amener avec vous la dame en question.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 14th May, 1815.

I received your letter of the 5th yesterday, and I have written an answer to Clancarty upon its subject, which you will see.

In regard to Gen. Walmoden, I have no means whatever of employing him. I have more generals and officers of all nations than I know how to employ.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 14th May, 1815, 10 A.M.

I have received your letter of the 13th, and I propose to place a letter party on the road to Namur, to which place I shall send this letter.

I believe ——— has an estate near Aix la Chapelle, at which he resides. * * * * is there on account of his wounds, and † † † †, I believe, on the same pretence; but really, I believe, because he is out of humor with the King and his Ministers.

• I can easily conceive the objection which the Marshal has to have any thing to say to the French. Long and constantly as we have been at war with them, we have not had such an intimate acquaintance with the treachery of their proceedings as other nations, and we are more inclined to trust them than others.

But it is very desirable that you should endeavor to remove these prejudices (whether founded or not is not now the question) from the Marshal's mind. With this view you will point out to him how difficult it would be to send away ———, who is a proprietor, without having some strong reason for doing so, which reason would indeed be a justification for depriving him of his property in the King of Prussia's dominions; and how injurious it would be to his character, as well as to that of * * * * and † † † †, to oblige them to quit Aix la Chapelle. If it is to be done, the application should be made to the King of France to recall them to his presence.

In regard to † † † †, I beg you will tell the Marshal that he is sent to his head quarters under an arrangement made, I believe, with the Allies at Vienna, to assist in procuring provisions for the Prussian troops under the Marshal's command, when they shall enter France. It is therefore very desirable that he should keep him at his head quarters, and that he should be conciliated and induced to enter into the views and interests of the Prussian army as much as possible.

There is nothing new.

P.S. I am going to send an officer to Liège upon a concern of mine, and I shall be obliged to you if you will mention it, in case it should be imagined that he is going there with any improper view.

The officer is not to be sent, another arrangement having been made.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 14th May, 1815.

I have given the orders to the Commissary General to provision the Duke of Brunswick's troops.

I send you an official letter, with the papers of the Subsistence Committee, upon which I beg you to confer with the King's ministers. I should imagine that the King will consider this arrangement as a *God-send*, and will be glad to get even this payment instead of nothing.

You will see that the payment is intended to be in notes, bearing interest, payable at certain periods, the last in two years; and I am afraid that, without the Duke of Brunswick's consent, I cannot divert the subsidy to this purpose. I will try, however, what I can do.

If I should succeed, the best arrangement would be, that we should continue to supply the Brunswick troops, and that the King should once a month give us the difference between the committee price and our contract price, which is much lower than his.

P.S. Pray let me have back the subsistence papers, as I have no copy of them, and I shall want them to show to the Duke of Brunswick.

To the Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 14th May, 1815.

I received yesterday your dispatch, No. 4, of the 4th, and your private letter of the 5th, and I enclose you copies of what I have written to Sir C. Stuart upon the subject. I had already spoken to the King upon it, who, it is probable, as you will see by the enclosed letters, will be *constant*; but for this I will not answer.

You will see that an erroneous view has been taken at Vienna of our mode of proceeding here.

First; that in fact neither Hanover, Brunswick, nor *even Prussia*, pay one farthing for their troops in this country, notwithstanding that Hanover, for the last year, has been receiving a subsidy at the rate of £40 per man *per annum*, being nearly four times the rate of the present subsidies; and, secondly, that it is not true that the Prussians draw their magazines from Juliers.

This is a point, however, not worth disputing. The Allies should be thinking of something else; and, instead of endeavoring to swell our expenses here, they should endeavor to lessen them; and we should assist them as much as possible in drawing every resource from the countries within their reach, in order to enable them to subsist the enormous bodies which they are bringing to bear upon one point.

I suppose the Allies do not wish us, or the King of the Netherlands, to take, or, in other words, *rob*, subsistence for our armies in the country of the King of the Netherlands; if we choose to take money from our own pockets, and not from theirs, to pay for it. So far that point is settled. And as for the Allied German Powers, whose troops will serve

with this army, or whose troops are now in the Netherlands, all that they will have to complain of in the arrangement of the Subsistence Committee is, that they should be made to pay their *krentzers* for those supplies which they have hitherto received for nothing.

Therefore, as far as I am concerned, I beg you to make such an arrangement as you may think proper respecting the *rayons*.

I cannot, however, conclude upon this subject, without expressing my regret that the discussion of it should have occasioned so much warmth, and that such a paper as M. de Stein's should have been produced by the Prussian Legation. In a crisis of the affairs of the world, the Powers of Europe are about to embark in a great contest; and Great Britain, interested only in a secondary degree in the crisis, that can be injured only in the injury which others will suffer, comes forward with all her resources, and not only puts forth all the strength which circumstances and her situation enable her to collect, but assists with money all the Powers of Europe, small as well as great, in proportion to their several exertions, and this at a moment of unparalleled financial difficulty, occasioned by her exertions in a similar manner in the last years of the late war.

I should be sorry that public men in England ever became disgusted with the affairs of the Continent, and that the interest felt in its concerns should be diminished; and in this sense it is, and adverting to the impression which M. de Stein's paper has made upon my mind, that I regret that such a document was ever allowed to be brought forward.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 14th May, 1815.

In addition to the tents which are now in store in this country, I consider it desirable to have a further supply of 500.

I shall therefore be much obliged to you if you will order that number to be sent out without loss of time.

To M. d'Henoul.

Bruxelles, ce 15 Mai, 1815.

Depuis que je vous ai écrit il y a quelques jours j'ai reçu la nouvelle que la personne que vous m'aviez indiquée était destituée et remplacée par une autre.

Ainsi je ne vous demanderai pas de passer ici, comme j'en avais l'intention.

To H. S. H. the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

Bruxelles, 15th May, 1815.

I received last night your Highness' letter of the 14th; and in consequence of the conversation I had had in the morning with Lieut. Col. Olfermann, having ordered that your Highness' original requisition for ammunition should be complied with, I shall now countermand that order, and beg your Highness to send me a requisition for the quantity which your troops and carriages have the means of conveying.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 15th May, 1815.

4. Several applications having been made by Commanding officers for pack saddles and panniers, for Surgeons, Paymasters, Adjutants, and Quarter-masters of regiments, it is to be understood that they are only to be granted to Surgeons of regiments and Staff Surgeons; and that the allowance of £25, which has been authorised to be drawn by those officers, is to cover the whole expense of the outfit for which it is granted.

In regard to the provisions for your Highness' corps, they are issued by the British Commissariat on account of the King of the Netherlands, and I cannot alter the ration without His Majesty's consent.

The ration is fixed according to a scale sent by the King's Ambassador at Vienna, which was settled by the Plenipotentiaries of some of the Powers assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the affairs of the subsistence of the armies; and the Sovereigns to whom the troops belong which receive the rations will have to pay a certain price for them.

This price is by no means equal to the expense incurred; and the difference must be defrayed by the Sovereigns of the country in which the troops are stationed. But the Sovereigns would not be willing to defray an increased expense occasioned by an alteration of the ration. There is very little difference in the ration given to our soldiers and that fixed at Vienna.

The difference in quantity is in favor of the latter, the species only are different; and if I was to choose, I should prefer the latter. But I cannot now make an alteration for our own troops.

The difficulty of making an alteration in the ration given to a soldier induces me to recommend to your Highness not to press for the alteration at present. Your troops will not always serve with the British army; and you might find it convenient at a future period to alter the species of which their ration is composed.

To the Duc de Feltre.

Bruxelles, ce 15 Mai, 1815, à 9 heures du matin.

J'ai reçu la lettre de votre Excellence d'hier à 11 heures, et je regrette que le ——— ait été destitué.

Je suis fâché comme vous que mes collègues les Maréchaux Blücher et Wrede ne veuillent pas permettre la résidence des officiers que vous avez envoyés en mission dans les localités que vous avez fixées; et je vous assure que j'ai fait, et je fais encore tous les jours, tous les efforts pour vaincre des préjugés qui ne peuvent être que nuisibles à la cause qui nous est commune à tous.

Le fait est que ces Messieurs ont bien mal gouverné le pays qui est tombé sous leur gouvernement, et ils n'aiment pas qu'un étranger vienne voir ce qui s'y passe.

Je vous félicite de tout mon cœur sur les bonnes apparences en France. Il serait bien heureux et glorieux pour la France si la chose pouvait s'arranger sans que les armées y marchassent.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Bruxelles, ce 15 Mai, 1815.

J'ai l'honneur de faire passer sous les yeux de votre Majesté une lettre que je reçois du Général Van der Plaats; et je prie votre Majesté de me faire savoir ses ordres sur la proposition qu'elle contient.

Il me paraît, Sire, que, s'il était possible, il serait convenable de faire sortir les forcés d'Anvers.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 15th May, 1815, 9 A.M.

I shall experience no difficulty in getting over horses for officers of

the hussars, which they may have purchased themselves or by their agents; but I am quite certain that I shall not be able to prevail upon government to order their agent to buy them at £35 each horse.

We tried this plan once before, when the army was in Spain, and, after some correspondence, the plan was adopted. But, as well as I recollect, government lost by the purchase, and all their objections to the plan were confirmed. The price also was much higher.

I understand that the men who were kept in the 3d hussars, K.G.L., at the expense of the officers, are men whose time of service has expired, and I give orders accordingly, as well as respecting the ruptured men and the Assist. Provost Marshal.

I have given directions that the two heavy 6 pounders, with each troop of horse artillery, shall be changed for 9 pounders; but I leave the howitzers with the troop, being convinced that the heavy howitzer is an useful instrument.

I have delayed the alteration of the brigading of the cavalry till the whole shall arrive, and I will communicate with you again upon it.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B. Bruxelles, 15th May, 1815, 1 P.M.

Since I wrote to you this morning, I have had a conversation with the Adj. General respecting the King's German Legion. The recruiting of the young men is going on.

As for the ruptured men, he says they should send a return of the names of the men in the several regiments who wish to re-enlist, but who cannot take the oath in regard to ruptures. We can then have them examined by a Board of Medical officers; and I will give leave to re-enlist such men as may be thought fit for any service: the others not.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Lord Hill, G.C.B., 2d corps. 15th May, 1815.

I was unable until this day to reply to your Lordship's letter of the 10th inst. The following extract of a letter from Sir G. Wood, to whom your letter was referred, will show the steps which have been taken thereon:

'I have the honor to inform you that the reserves for these two divisions (the 2d and 4th) have been by some irregularity placed at the same station. An officer of the civil branch of the Ordnance will be sent immediately to attach to each division the reserve destined for its supply.'

Until the army takes the field it has been deemed proper that all requisitions for ammunition should pass through my hands.

To the Duc de Feltre. Bruxelles, ce 16 Mai, 1815.

J'ai reçu hier au soir la lettre de votre Excellence du 15. J'ai à Ostende des habillemens, et des armemens complets, y inclus les chakos, pour 6000 hommes, dont j'ai ordonné qu'on donne 2000 complets à Termonde aux Commissaires Français. Pour les 4000, vous les aurez quand vous voudrez; mais je vous prie de réfléchir sur ce que je vais vous dire. Nous sommes dans ce moment sur la défensive, et si les circonstances permettaient à Buonaparte d'attaquer ce pays-ci, il faudrait bien que nous en laissions quelques parties, ou dégarnies ou très peu garnies; et tout ce qui s'y trouverait serait en danger d'être perdu.

Vos habillemens étant à Ostende, vous pouvez les avoir quand vous les voudrez, en deux fois 24 heures. Ils y sont en sûreté; et il me paraît qu'il vaudrait mieux ne pas leur faire courir le risque auquel ils seraient exposés si vous les mettiez ailleurs.

On a fait la demande du restant pour compléter les 15,000 demandés pour ces parties-ci.

To Lieut. Gen. C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.*

Bruxelles, 16th May, 1815, 9 A.M.

I have received your letter of yesterday; and, notwithstanding the reflections which I am about to communicate to you, I have given orders to the Commissary General that measures may be taken to carry up their clothing to the battalions of Haya and Neuberg.

Great Britain pays to Hanover for the service of 15,000 men in this country, at the rate of nearly £40 per man *per annum*; whereas, she is now subsidising all Europe at the rate of £11 per man *per annum*. The Hanoverian troops thus subsidised are fed for nothing, and claim every thing for nothing; whereas, by a recent arrangement made at Vienna, the troops of all other nations pay something for their subsistence. The Hanoverian troops are Landwehr, half officered in proportion to their numbers, and we have lately been obliged to give them officers in the British service to do duty with their corps; the troops of all other nations are fully officered, and are troops of the line.

I don't complain; I am perfectly satisfied with the Hanoverian troops, who I am convinced will do their duty; but I should wish you to consider the circumstances above recited, which are strictly true, and you will see whether the Hanoverian government have any reason to complain.

In fact, including their provisions, the Hanoverian troops now cost the British government between five and six times as much as any other troops in the world.

To the Comte de Blacas.

Bruxelles, ce 16 Mai, 1815, à 9 heures du matin.

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 15; et je me rejouis des bonnes dispositions des habitants des communes d'Armentières, d'Aire, et d'Hazebrouck, dont vous me faites part. Il faut bien ménager cette disposition, et leur envoyer l'ordre positif de ne pas se montrer, et de ne pas donner le moindre soupçon, jusqu'au moment où tout sera préparé.

Pour ce qui regarde le Boulonnois, l'Artois, et la Picardie, je vous donne les mêmes conseils. Vous ne m'indiquez pas où vous désirez que j'envoie les 3 ou 4 bataillons qu'on demande; et je ne peux donc pas vous répondre positivement.

En général, cependant, je vous dirai qu'il me serait bien difficile de détacher même 3 ou 4 bataillons. J'espère que mon armée fera son devoir; mais elle est composée de troupes de diverses nations, dont quelques unes sont bien jeunes. Le fond de tout c'est les Anglais; et les circonstances où se trouvait le gouvernement Britannique au moment que Buonaparte est arrivé en France, ont empêché que j'aie autant de ceux-là que je devrais en avoir.

Je n'oserais pas vous offrir d'autres troupes, et je ne peux pas vous offrir de celles-là, à moins que ce ne soit pour un service qui ne les détacherait pas trop loin.

Je vous prie de réfléchir bien sur le principe que je vais vous énoncer. La puissance de Buonaparte en France est fondée sur le militaire, et sur

* The late Count C. Alten had the rank of Lieut. General in the service of the King of Hanover.

rien autre; et il faut ou détruire ou contenir le militaire avant que le peuple puisse ou même ose parler. Pour opérer contre le militaire Français en France, avec effet, il faut des armées nombreuses, qui ne laissent pas la chose long-tems en doute. Alors le peuple pourra parler et agir sans courir risque d'être détruit, et avec effet.

Si, pour favoriser une insurrection dans les communes, ou même dans les provinces, dont vous faites mention, j'entrerais en France dans ce moment, même soutenu et aidé par l'armée Prussienne, j'aurais tout de suite sur les mains quatre corps d'armée, peut-être cinq, et la Garde: c'est-à-dire, une force évaluée de 110,000 à 120,000 hommes, outre les Gardes Nationales.

Nos progrès, si nous pouvions en faire, seraient extrêmement lents; le pays où les troupes seraient obligées de rester serait nécessairement grevé et vexé du poids de leurs subsistances, qu'il faudrait lui imposer; et vous trouveriez le désir de s'insurger affaibli, non seulement parcequ'on verrait la force armée insuffisante pour vaincre les premières difficultés, mais parcequ'on trouverait qu'il vaudrait mieux ne pas avoir des armées à nourrir chez soi.

Ainsi, croyez moi, pour faire l'affaire du Roi, il lui faut non seulement les vœux et les bras de son peuple; mais encore pour avoir ceux-là toute la force que l'Europe Alliée peut faire marcher à son secours.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 16th May, 1815, 11 A.M.

I enclose a memorandum which I have drawn from intelligence I have recently received, from which the Marshal will see the strength and disposition of the French army; and that with the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th corps, and the Guard, and the 3d division of cavalry of reserve, we have a good lot of them in our front. I should think not less than 110,000 men.

I heard yesterday that Vandamme's corps had moved to its left, and had brought its right upon Givet. There are a great number of troops about Maubeuge, Avesnes, &c.

I heard also that measures had been taken to move the Guard from Paris to Maubeuge in forty-eight hours; and that an aide de camp of the Emperor was there on the 12th.

It is reported, also, that Soult has accepted the office of Major General, which is important, as it will induce many officers to serve Buonaparte; and I believe it to be true, as I see that Mortier is employed.

Memorandum to the King of the Netherlands, Marshals Blücher, Wrede, and Schwarzenberg.

Bruxelles, 16th May, 1815.

The following is stated to be the strength and composition of the French army.

1st corps; Four divisions of infantry, each composed of 4 regiments, and each regiment having 1200 men, 19,200; 2 divisions of cavalry, each of 3 regiments, and each regiment having 600 men, 3600. This corps is commanded by the Comte d'Erlon, and is between Valenciennes and Condé.

2d corps; Five divisions of infantry, each of 4 regiments of 1200, 24,000; 3 divisions of cavalry, each of 3 regiments of 600 each, 5400. This corps is commanded by Comte Reille, and is at Avesnes, &c.

The 3d corps is commanded by Gen. Vandamme, and is supposed to be 14,000 or 15,000 men, and is between Mezières and Rocroi.

The 4th corps consists of 3 divisions of infantry, of 4 regiments of 1200 each, 14,400; one division of cavalry, 3 regiments of 600 each, 1800. This corps is at Metz, and is commanded by Gen. Rapp.

The 5th corps is at Strasbourg and on the Upper Rhine, but is not strong.

The 6th corps consists of 4 divisions of infantry, each of 4 regiments, 1200 men, 19,200. One of these divisions is the 19th, consisting of the 5th, 11th, 27th, and 72d of the line. The 6th division of reserve of cavalry, of the 2d, 7th, 12th, of dragoons, and 1st hussars, belongs to this corps. The cavalry is supposed to be 3600 men. This corps is commanded by Comte de Lobau, and is at Laon.

The 7th corps consists of the 22d and 23d divisions of infantry, each of 4 regiments of the same strength, 1200 men, 9600; and of the 10th division of cavalry, 3 regiments. This corps is at Chambery.

The 8th corps consists of the 26th and 27th divisions, the first of 3, the last of 4 regiments, of 1200 each, and of the 11th division of cavalry, of 4 regiments of 600 each. This corps is on the frontier of the Pyrenees, and is commanded by Gen. Clausel.

The 9th corps consists of the 24th and 25th divisions of infantry, consisting of 3 regiments, each of the same strength, and one regiment of cavalry, and of the 2d division of National Guards. This corps is commanded by Marshal Brune, and is at Aix, Toulon, Tarascon, &c.

Besides these corps there are the Guard, supposed to consist of 20,000 men, and they are at Paris.

Of these corps Buonaparte, on the 2d inst., ordered the formation of four principal armies, and of three corps of observation.

1st; Army of the North, in the territory of the 2d and 16th military divisions, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th corps, and of three divisions of reserve of cavalry.

2d; Army of the Moselle, in the territory of the 4th and 3d military divisions, consisting of the 4th corps.

3d; Army of the Rhine, consisting of the 5th corps.

4th; Army of the Alps, in the territory of the 7th and 19th military divisions, consisting of the 7th corps.

1st; Corps of observation de Jura, commanded by Gen. Le Courbe, consisting of Gen. Abbe's division, composed of the 6th, 48th, 58th, and 83d, of the line; 2d and 3d hussars, and 19th chasseurs. This corps is to observe the *débouchés* from Befort to Geneva. The 6th military division will be its territory.

2d; Corps of observation of the Var, its territory the 8th military division. This corps will have the defence of the Var.

3d; Corps of observation of the Pyrenees. This corps will have the defence of the Pyrenees.

These two last corps of observation are stated to be formed of the 9th corps *d'armée*, as before recited, but I should imagine must be formed of the 8th and 9th.

In addition to the troops of the line, composing these four armies and

corps d'observation, the battalions of National Guards *de réserve* are destined to join them in the field, and the sedentary National Guards to form the garrisons of the strong places.

Great exertions have been made to complete the cavalry. First, the gendarmerie have supplied 4250 horses; and it is stated that these have completed 2 regiments of carabineers, 12 regiments of cuirassiers to 500 horses each, and 15 of dragoons to 600 each; making a total of 16,000 heavy cavalry.

A dépôt has been formed under Gen. Bourcier for 6000 horses; for the purchase of which contracts have been made, which are now in the course of execution.

Orders have been given to the regiments of light cavalry to purchase 3000 horses; and the prefects have received orders to take by requisition as many as 8000 horses for the cavalry. All these measures will have produced 21,250 horses, which it is expected will have reached their regiments in the first week in May; and will increase the cavalry to 41,300 men.

For this reason the cavalry in all these estimates have been reckoned at 600 men each regiment; whereas, I know at present they are not more than between 300 and 400.

From all that I have heard lately, also, I should doubt the regiments of infantry being all of 1200 men. I am certain, however, that the person who gives me the intelligence believes they are so.

To Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg.

Bruxelles, ce 16 Mai, 1815.

Je vous envoie un mémoire tiré des intelligences que j'ai reçues hier des forces de l'ennemi et de leurs dispositions.

Vous y verrez que l'infanterie n'est pas bien forte, et je crois qu'on compte sur les bataillons d'élite de la Garde Nationale, mais elle ne marche pas volontiers nulle part. La cavalerie sera forte, mais la grosse seule est complète à présent, et elle est bonne, à ce qu'on dit.

Le gros de l'armée est sur cette frontière, et j'ai des nouvelles certaines qu'on a pris des arrangemens pour faire arriver la Garde à Maubeuge dans l'espace de 48 heures.

P.S. Je vous envoie cette lettre par le Général Upton, qui va être employé sous les ordres de Lord Stewart, et je le recommande à vos bontés.

To Marshal Prince Wrede.

Bruxelles, ce 16 Mai, 1815.

Comme le Colonel Washington vous envoie une estafette, je vous écris deux mots pour vous envoyer les résultats de l'intelligence que je viens de recevoir de France d'une source assez certaine.

Vous y verrez que l'infanterie de l'armée n'est pas bien forte, et je crois qu'on se fie beaucoup à la levée de Gardes Nationales, qui cependant ne marchent pas volontiers. La cavalerie sera forte, et la grosse est déjà complète et bonne.

Vous verrez aussi que la grande force de l'armée est sur cette frontière; mais je suis bien sûr que si nous sommes attaqués, vous nous aiderez autant que sera en votre pouvoir.

Faites moi le plaisir d'envoyer la lettre incluse au Prince Schwarzenberg, que je crois être à Heilbronn.

P.S. Comme le Colonel Washington ne vous envoie pas une estafette, j'envoie cette lettre par le Général Upton, qui va être placé auprès du quartier général du Prince de Schwarzenberg.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 16th May, 1815.

I am very much obliged to you for the information contained in your letter of the 12th. It agrees entirely with the best which I had received before; but I have had none so detailed, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will send me the first 6 numbers, and any thing farther of the same description which may reach you.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 17th May, 1815, 11½ A.M.

I have received your letter of yesterday afternoon, and I am happy to find that the French concerns are going right.

In the paper which I sent you yesterday I should have put Gen. Gerard in command of the 4th corps, and Gen. Rapp of the 5th, and Gen. Grouchy of the 7th.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 17th May, 1815.

I enclose a letter which I have received from the commanding officer of the 36th regt. It is very desirable that some measure should be adopted to retain till the conclusion of the campaign the men whose period of service shall have expired in the course of the next three or four months.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 18th May, 1815.

I enclose a report which has been received from Commissary Gen. Dunmore, on the waggon which have been sent from England for the conveyance of bread.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

I enclose you the copy of a letter which I have written to the Prince Regent of Portugal, in consequence of the desire expressed by Mr. Caning; and the original letter sealed up, which I beg your Lordship to forward to the Prince Regent.

I have ante-dated the letter.*

To the Burgomasters and Senators of the Hanse Towns.

Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 11th inst., by the hands of Capt. Frennat; and I accept with pleasure the honor which you have done me in placing your troops under my command, and you may depend upon my executing the trust reposed in me in a manner to give you and the free towns of Bremen and Lubeck satisfaction.

Capt. Frennat will report to you the particulars of the conversation I have had with him on all the points on which you desired him to refer to me.

* See p. 33.

Memorandum. To Capt. Frennat.

Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

The troops of the Hanse Towns, 3000 in number, are to assemble at Bremen, and to proceed from thence to Lingén, Deventer, Arnheim, and Antwerp.

Capt. Frennat will be so kind as to inform H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge of the day the troops will be ready to march from Bremen, of their composition, &c.; and take His Royal Highness' pleasure respecting their march through the Hanoverian territories.

He will inform the Duke of Wellington by letter when they shall enter the territories of the King of the Netherlands, in order that the Duke may report their arrival; and that His Majesty may give orders for their march, their being provided, &c.

Memorandum. To Gen. Decken.

Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

1st; I am authorised to grant to Hanover a subsidy for 26,400 men, at the rate of £11. 2s. per man *per annum*, from the 25th May; and I am ready to enter into a treaty with Gen. Decken upon the same terms as with the other Powers of Europe.

2d; It is very obvious that this sum will not defray the expense incurred by Hanover in maintaining this force; and, as it appears by the treaty that Hanover has engaged to maintain so many men only on account of her union with Great Britain, and because a part of her army, viz. 16,400 men, were already serving in the Netherlands with the British army, I propose,

First; That the £11. 2s. to be paid for each soldier of the 16,400 shall be paid to Hanover at the head quarters of the British army, instead of in London, as is proposed by the treaty.

Secondly; That an accurate estimate shall be formed of the actual expense of maintaining the 16,400 men, including therein two regiments of hussars, and _____ companies of artillery; and I propose that, in addition to the £11. 2s. to be paid as above proposed, Great Britain should pay to Hanover, at the head quarters of the army, a sum monthly, which, together with the £11. 2s., shall be equal to cover the actual expense incurred by Hanover in maintaining these 16,400 men.

3d; The expenses intended to be covered by the articles 2 and 3, to be provided for in a separate treaty.

4th; The expenses of commissariat, when paid for, hospitals for the 16,400 men, &c., to fall of course upon the British government.

To H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

I have the honor to transmit to your Royal Highness the copy of a memorandum which I have given to Capt. Frennat, who has been deputed to me by the burgomasters and senators of the Hanse Towns.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

1. Officers are not to be permitted to quit their regiments, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board, without a previous application being made to the A. G., and the Commander of the Forces' leave obtained. A certificate of the officer's case, signed by the Surgeon of the regiment to which he belongs, must accompany the application, and directions will be given to the Inspector General of hospitals to assemble a Medical Board accordingly. Without such directions, no officer is to be examined by a Medical Board.

Your Royal Highness will see that I have directed Capt. Frennat to apprise you of the day that the troops of the Hanse Towns move from Bremen; and I will thank your Royal Highness to be so good as to direct that a route may be given to him for the march of the troops through Hanover to this country, and that a copy of the route may be sent to me, in order that I may be able to give the necessary notice of their approach to the government of the King of the Netherlands.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

I think the Household brigade brought forward a claim upon a former occasion to have their Brigade Major selected from among themselves; which I resisted, as they had then none fit for the duty. But if they have any fit, I believe we ought to take him from among them; and at all events wait for Lord Edward.

If, however, he has no objection, I shall be very glad to appoint Capt. King of the 16th*, who I conclude can write.

P.S. I have a most formidable account of the French cavalry. They have now 16,000 *grosse cavalerie*, of which 6000 are cuirassiers. They are getting horses to mount 42,000 cavalry, heavy and light.

It is reported that Murat has fled from Italy by sea; and by other reports it appears that he has arrived at Paris. He will probably command them.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, ce 19 Mai, 1815.

Je viens de recevoir une lettre du Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre de Sa Majesté le Roi de France, dans laquelle il me fait savoir que Sa Majesté désire placer le Chevalier de — à Tournay, pour recevoir les déserteurs qui pourraient y venir, au lieu du Comte de —, qui est rappelé; et le Major — à Ath; et je prie votre Altesse Royale d'avoir la bonté de donner les ordres pour que ces officiers soient reçus dans ces places comme officiers au service d'une Puissance Alliée.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

It is very desirable that 50 or 60 men should be kept constantly in the redoubt on the road from Mons to St. Ghislain, for which I beg you to give orders.

It is also desirable that we should get the garrison into Ath, which is ready for its guns and garrison.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

I have received yours of yesterday. I believe the troops of the Duchy of Oldenburg were intended for this army; but it is best the Marshal should keep them till he shall receive directions respecting them from Vienna.

I write to Lord Clancarty upon the subject. There is nothing new.

* The late Lieut. Col. King; he lost his right arm at El Bodon when a Lieutenant in the 11th light dragoons.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

I am sorry to inform you that an inhabitant of the town of Bruxelles was killed on the night of the 16th inst., by the fire of a guard of the 95th regt.

I enclose the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry on the subject, which has been held in the 95th regt.

I have directed that the two soldiers stated to have fired should be put into confinement; and they shall be delivered up to the civil authority if His Majesty should think proper to order that they should be tried according to the laws of the country.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

I have the honor to lay before your Lordship a treaty which I have this day concluded with Gen. Baron Francken, Plenipotentiary on the part of H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Baden.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 16th. I have already spoken to Pozzo about the language to be held respecting the treaty of the 3d Jan.; and I will now endeavor to make him write upon it the purport of a conversation with me, in which he shall state all that can be said in defence of it.

I find that the dispatch he has received upon it is expressed in very strong terms. It talks of His Imperial Majesty's indignation, and of that which must be felt by every person to whom the document shall reach; but declares that His Imperial Majesty proposes to act upon this occasion with his accustomed magnanimity, &c.

P.S. Tell Lord Bathurst that I will give Lieut. Col. Leake a letter to Mr. Canning in Switzerland, respecting the French Swiss troops, of which I will send a copy by the next post.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.

I have settled the organization of our bridges without the seamen, and I think it will be better not to have them at all.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. de Jonquières, 2d light dragoons, K.G.L.

19th May, 1815.

I have had the honor of laying before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 10th inst., together with its several enclosures relative to the conduct of Mr. Paymaster —. I am, in the first place, commanded to observe that this gentleman is absent without leave, as no authority that I am aware of was given for his going to Ostend. In the case of the Paymaster of a regiment being absent, the person appointed to officiate for him, or the committee of paymastership, should open all official letters addressed to the Paymaster. Although his Grace cannot altogether admit the construction put upon the Paymaster's conduct by you, yet the style of addressing his commanding officer is not quite so respectful as it might be. The Commander of the Forces directs that Mr. — may be ordered to join his regiment, and in the event of his not being able to perform the duties of his situation, you will be pleased to make the necessary representation to me, when a Medical board will be directed to report upon the state of his health.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Gregory.

19th May, 1815.

I am commanded by his Grace the Duke of Wellington to inform you that H. M. the King of France has been pleased to appoint Gen. Comte de Choiseul,

with an officer attached to him, to reside at Ostend for the purpose of examining the passports of French persons going there. You will therefore be pleased to acknowledge the Comte de Choiseul in this capacity, and as an officer belonging to one of the Allied Powers.

To the Comte de Blacas.

Bruxelles, ce 20 Mai, 1815, à 10 heures du matin.

Je reçois dans le moment la lettre de votre Excellence du 18, et je regrette que vous ne voyez pas dans celle que je vous ai écrite la justice et la vérité que j'espérais que vous y trouveriez. Que l'état de la France soit ce qu'il puisse être, il est impossible de risquer l'entrée d'un corps de troupes étrangères, qui ne soit pas non seulement assez fort pour se maintenir, mais pour continuer des opérations majeures sans s'arrêter.

Le retard de l'arrivée des troupes est malheureux, mais il est dans la nature des choses. On ne peut pas faire arriver des troupes de l'Amérique et du fond de la Gallicie et de la Pologne d'un côté, et de Lisbonne de l'autre, sans qu'il ne se passe du tems; et quand on pense qu'il s'est passé à peine deux mois que les Puissances Alliées ont reçu les nouvelles de l'état des choses en France, qui leur ont fait croire qu'un effort était nécessaire, et qu'on voit les préparatifs déjà faits, on est vraiment étonné. Vous pouvez être certain de ceci, M. le Comte, que j'ai plus d'expérience en affaires de guerre civile, surtout en France, que beaucoup d'autres; et que vous trouverez les choses exactement comme je vous les ai indiquées.

Pour ce qui regarde les places fortes, il faut que je m'explique. Si une place forte de la première ligne se rendait au Roi par ses propres efforts, ou ceux de la garnison ou de sa population, je mettrais mon armée en état de l'appuyer; et je lui donnerais tous les secours en mon pouvoir, ou pour empêcher l'ennemi de l'attaquer, ou pour faire lever le siège si elle était attaquée, ou pour leur donner les moyens de se défendre. Je peux promettre la même chose en moyens et appui maritime pour une place qui est port de mer; mais je ne peux pas promettre les opérations militaires pour sauver ces places, ni une de la seconde ligne, si une telle se mettait au pouvoir du Roi par ses propres moyens.

Il était question entre le Chevalier Stuart et moi d'une communication avec ———, qui paraissait avoir la disposition de donner possession au Roi d'une ou plus de places fortes, s'il ne craignait pas les Puissances étrangères. Là-dessus j'ai dit, et je répète, pour qu'on le fasse savoir où bon semblera que, si ——— veut donner possession au Roi d'une ou plus de places fortes sur la frontière, je me mettrais entièrement sous les ordres du Roi en tout ce qui regardera ces places fortes.

Vous observerez que je fais une distinction majeure entre la reddition d'une ou plus de places fortes par un homme comme ———, et une reddition par les habitans ou la garnison d'une place forte.

Je crois que la première rendrait inutile et même nuisible toute opération de la part des Puissances étrangères; surtout le Roi ayant à sa disposition une armée comme la mienne. La seconde serait très importante, mais pas de nature à influer sur l'état des choses en France de manière à rendre inutiles les opérations ultérieures; ainsi donc je ne pourrais pas, en ce cas-là, agir exactement dans le sens comme je le pourrais dans l'autre.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 20th May, 1815, 10½ A.M.

I have received your letter of the 19th, and I am very much obliged to you for the details which it contains. Sir H. Lowe showed me a letter from Gen. Gneisenau, in which he desired him to mention to Lord Bathurst how desirable it would be to have a battering train and rockets collected at Antwerp, some of our rope bridges with the army, and 30,000 stand of arms for the use of the corps the Prussians are raising on this side of the Rhine.

Tell Gen. Gneisenau that the battering train is arriving every day, and will amount to 200 pieces. They had better, however, try to get up some from Wesel; as, although we shall be glad to assist them, we cannot at once answer for being able to do so to the extent they may desire.

I have ordered 4 rope bridges to be constructed, which will, I imagine, answer all our purposes, as we can use for them the floors of the pontoon bridges; they will not be difficult to move.

I have recommended to Lord Bathurst to give the arms required.

I shall be very much obliged to you if you will apply to the Marshal for a passport and safeguard in writing for Mrs. Sutton and her family going to Spa.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 20th May, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from Mr. Dunmore of the 17th inst., and various other documents, on the subject of a complaint forwarded to your Royal Highness by Mr. —.

I had already received an anonymous letter, complaining of inattention on the part of the Commissary Gen. to claimants for payment of demands on the public account, into which I had inquired, notwithstanding that I was aware that, from the particular manner in which the supplies were furnished to the troops, and other circumstances, it was quite impossible there could be any ground for such a complaint; and that the anonymous letter must have come from a person, the justice of whose claim was at least doubtful.

It now appears, as clearly as such things can appear, that this letter came from Mr. —.

If your Royal Highness will be pleased to refer to Col. Best's letter of the 15th May to the Adj. Gen. in the enclosed collection, you will see not only that Mr. Dunmore is not blamable for not having paid this demand, but that he would have been highly blamable if he had paid it; and the imputation against him turns upon a little more or a little less civility to Mr. — upon the different occasions on which that person called at his office with this ill founded claim.

Upon this point you will see what Mr. Dunmore says in his letter of the 17th to Lord F. Somerset; and, considering that Mr. — labors at least under the strong suspicion of having written an anonymous letter, I acknowledge that I regret in these transactions only that he was so well treated, and that he was not kept in the street, instead of having been admitted to speak to the clerks.

In regard to the demand itself, the question is, whether it is the custom

for the towns in this country, when the country is under provisional occupation, to find the fuel and light for the military guards. If it is, which I should think the King can alone decide, there can be no doubt that the towns ought to furnish that for the British and Hanoverian troops which they furnish for others; if it is not, I shall have no objection to order payment of the demand.

It appears that Mr. — is the agent of the town of Bruges, on the part of which the demand is made; and, considering that he has cast several unmerited and unproved aspersions on the character of Mr. Dunmore, with whose conduct I believe your Royal Highness had, as I have, every reason to be satisfied; and as there is every reason to believe that he was guilty of that basest of all acts, the writing of the enclosed anonymous letter, I would request your Royal Highness to recommend to the town of Bruges to remove him, and to employ a person upon their business who will do them more credit.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 20th May, 1815.

I can get small howitzers, 5½ inch for Mons, and 6 pounders, and I will inquire about them and send them. But the former will not carry far.

When you come here we must settle something about the garrison of Ath.

To H. H. Prince Metternich.

Bruxelles, 20th May, 1815.

I beg leave to congratulate your Highness upon the success of your operations in Italy, which promise to bring the affairs in that country to a happy conclusion in a short period of time. Their prosperous state will likewise materially forward our ulterior views in another quarter.

From all that I hear and see, I hope that there exists no doubt of our military success. With the force which is assembling in all quarters, it appears to me impossible that with common prudence and arrangement, we should fail in our military operations; but I imagine that our difficulties will commence on the day that we shall have completely succeeded in them, and shall have attained the object which we propose to ourselves in our treaty.

Your Highness will receive from other quarters the accounts of the state of affairs in France and at Ghent, and the effect produced by the opinions supposed to prevail at Vienna. There are certainly some things to be regretted in the conduct of the government and of the Princes in the last fortnight of the month of March; but upon the whole I wish that our government and yours had found themselves in a situation to let their people know for what they were to fight; and that we had not been induced to hold out to their imaginations the possibility that the people of France, having had a fair opportunity of choosing whom they pleased for their governor, under what form they pleased, in the year 1814, might perform the same ceremony again in the year 1815. However, I cannot judge so well upon this point as those upon the spot; and probably neither you nor we could venture to depart, although only in words, from the principle on which we had acted in the former war.

But, although we have departed in words from our principle, I trust

we shall both adhere to it in reality. I have frequently told your Highness, and every day's experience shows me that I am right, that the only chance of peace for Europe consists in the establishment in France of the legitimate Bourbons. The establishment of any other government, whether in the person of ———, or in a Regency in the name of young Napoleon, or in any other individual, or in a republic, must lead to the maintenance of large military establishments, to the ruin of all the governments of Europe, till it shall suit the convenience of the French government to commence a contest which can be directed only against you, or others for whom we are interested. In this contest we shall feel the additional difficulty, that those who are now on our side will then be against us, and you will again find yourself surrounded by enemies.

I am convinced that the penetration of your Highness will have shown you the danger of all these schemes to the interests of the Emperor; and that you will defeat them all by adhering firmly to that line of conduct (in which you will find us likewise) which will finally lead to the establishment in France of the legitimate government, from which alone Europe can expect any genuine peace.

I will not trouble your Highness farther upon this subject; but, as I was writing to congratulate you upon your successes in Italy, I could not avoid to advert to that which is the object of all our anxieties here.

To Col. Washington.

Bruxelles, 20th May, 1815.

The undersigned has had the honor of receiving Col. Washington's note of the 18th inst.

He begs leave to assure the Colonel that he entertains a just sense of the magnitude of the exertions making by His Bavarian Majesty in the cause in which the whole of Europe is so much interested; and he feels an earnest desire to carry into execution the orders he has received from H. R. H. the Prince Regent, to give every practicable assistance to His Bavarian Majesty.

But, as the undersigned has explained verbally to Col. Washington, the funds placed at his disposal are necessarily limited; and he assures him that the just demands upon them by Powers who have acceded to the treaty of the 25th March last are more than sufficient to call for the whole sum. He is therefore under the necessity of confining the treaty with Bavaria to the number and the sum already specified.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 20th May, 1815.

I enclose a note delivered by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers to the Bavarian Minister upon his signing the Treaty of Alliance, in which you will see they promise the King of Bavaria a subsidy for 30,000 men. I conclude they intended to promise that he should participate with them to that amount, if Great Britain should decline to give more subsidy than the five millions.

I mean, therefore, to go on with the treaty with Bavaria on the same footing with the soldiers; that is, £11. 2s. per man for 60,000 men.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Baron Delcambre, Chef d'Etat Major, Valenciennes.

20th May, 1815.

I have had the honor of submitting to the Duke of Wellington your letter of the 16th inst., and am commanded to express the regret which the Field Marshal feels at the disorderly conduct of some Hanoverian hussars within the French territory. His Grace has ordered an inquiry into this affair, and if the soldiers concerned can be detected the most severe chastisement will befall them, not only for a disobedience of the most positive orders in passing the Belgic frontier, but for the outrages they are said to have committed, which under any circumstances, whether of peace or war, you may be assured the Field Marshal would never sanction. Should any recurrence of a violation of the French territory take place, the Duke will be happy to have the delinquents apprehended, when you may rely on their receiving the punishment which their irregularity merits.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 21st May, 1815.

I enclose a letter from the Duc de Bouillon, which I beg you will lay before the Marshal.

The truth is, that the French ought to have evacuated the castle as well as the duchy under the Treaty of Paris; but they kept possession of the former, partly under pretence of an old treaty, and partly under pretence that the right of succession was not clear. This right has now been decided by a commission of Congress, of which Baron Humboldt was one; and he is the writer of the enclosed letter, and possession would have been gained before now, if it had not been for the state of affairs, which prevents all political discussions, and, equally, any military operations to get possession of the castle. It is very desirable, however, that the people of the duchy of Bouillon should be treated as friends.

There is nothing new.

To Gen. Van der Plaet.

Bruxelles, ce 21 Mai, 1815.

J'ai reçu votre lettre du 14 Mai.

Le Colonel Smyth a reçu mes ordres de faire les ouvrages que vous avez proposé qu'on fasse, qui me paraissent nécessaires dans le moment; mais, vu la dépense déjà faite pour mettre en ordre les ouvrages d'Anvers, je ne peux pas autoriser celle qui serait nécessaire pour acheter des fascines et gabions, vu qu'il se trouve déjà dans les magasins des sacs à terre; ni celle qui serait nécessaire pour faire des fraises aux ouvrages, vu qu'il se trouve déjà que la place est palissadée et couverte par des ouvrages extérieurs et par un bon fossé rempli d'eau.

To Gen. Jansens.

Bruxelles, ce 21 Mai, 1815.

J'envoie à votre Excellence une lettre que j'ai reçue il y a quelques jours de M. le Général Van der Plaet, Gouverneur d'Anvers, dans laquelle il demande mon attention aux maisons bâties sur le glacis d'Anvers depuis le dernier siège.

Je prie votre Excellence d'avoir la bonté de mettre cette lettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté, comme étant digne de son attention. Il me paraît que l'inconvénient est affaire de loi générale plutôt que d'arrangement particulier, surtout de la part d'aucune autorité militaire.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Bruxelles, ce 21 Mai, 1815.

J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer à votre Majesté le rapport de l'Ingénieur en

Chef, sur les ouvrages qui ont été en main aux différentes places de ce pays-ci.

J'envoie aussi le règlement du Gouvernement Français sur la défense des places pour la considération de votre Majesté.

Sur ce rapport je compte, si votre Majesté l'approuve, donner ordre aux Gouverneurs d'Anvers, Ostende, Nieuport, Ypres, la citadelle de Tournai, la citadelle de Gand et Ath, de tenir leurs places à toute extrémité, et de ne pas les céder sans avoir soutenu au moins un assaut au corps de la place.

Mons et Audenarde sont plutôt camps retranchés, et le dernier tête de pont plutôt que place; dans lesquels, cependant, des Commandans zélés à faire leur devoir pourraient se tenir pendant long-tems.

To H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

Bruxelles, 21st May, 1815.

I enclose your Royal Highness a letter from Count Münster, which has come to me under flying seal; and, in order that your Royal Highness may have before you all that I propose regarding the Hanoverian subsidy, I likewise enclose the copy of a Memorandum which I gave two days ago to Gen. Decken. According to this proposition, your Royal Highness will see that Hanover will be relieved of all the expense attending the maintenance of 16,400 men; and that for 10,000 men, being her contingent under the treaty of General Alliance, she will receive the same subsidy as other powers, viz., £11. 2s. per man, paid in London.

I hope Count Münster will be satisfied with this arrangement.

I was not aware that the Commissary General had called upon the Hanoverian government to pay the expense of maintaining the Hanoverian troops in this country; but the expense is certainly as small as it could be, and is less by a third than that incurred by the King of the Netherlands for the maintenance of his troops.

To Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg.

Bruxelles, ce 21 Mai, 1815.

J'ai reçu hier la lettre de votre Altesse du 13; et je vous félicite de tout mon cœur du succès de vos opérations en Italie; lequel j'espère est un présage de ceux que nous devons recueillir dans notre campagne en France.

Je suis bien aise de savoir que nos opinions se rencontrent si parfaitement sur les bases de nos opérations.

Après avoir pourvu pour les garnisons et postes fortifiés, qu'il faut occuper dans ce pays-ci, et pour un corps volant qu'il faut y laisser, je pourrai marcher avec 76,000 baïonnettes et sabres; de ceux-là à peu près 16,000 seront cavalerie, dont 10,000 d'aussi bonne qu'il y ait au monde.

| | | |
|--|-------|------|
| J'attends encore le contingent de Nassau | . . . | 3000 |
| d'Oldenbourg | . . . | 1000 |
| des Villes Anséatiques | . . . | 3000 |
| (Nombre inconnu) de Mecklenbourg | . . . | |

7000

Si les événemens et les fausses mesures prises n'eussent pas inutilisés

les troupes Saxonnnes, qui sont 14,000, votre Altesse verra que j'aurais eu le nombre de troupes calculé dans ma dépêche d'Avril.

To Dr. Renny.

Bruxelles, 22d May, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 17th regarding Capt. Renny, and I should be most happy to forward his views in the service if it was in my power; but I command a very small British army, with a very large British Staff, to which my superiors are making additions every day; and it must naturally be expected that, having for several years commanded armies abroad, there must be officers of whose assistance I am desirous, and which indeed must be necessary to me.

I can promise nothing, therefore, excepting that I will not forget your wishes any more than the obligations I owed you on my private account, as well as on that of the public, when I was in office in Ireland.

To Gen. Dumouriez.

Bruxelles, ce 22 Mai, 1815.

Je n'ai reçu qu'hier, par M. Rosenhagen, votre lettre du 13, pour laquelle je vous suis bien obligé.

Je n'ai jusqu'à présent rien reçu de Lord Castlereagh sur votre compte; mais comme aucun des Souverains, excepté celui des Pays Bas, n'est ici; et qu'il est très douteux que les Souverains s'assemblent à Francfort, ou ailleurs, pour une période plus alongée qu'il n'est nécessaire pour un quartier général, je vous conseille de ne pas quitter votre retraite dans la vue de les rencontrer.

Les affaires militaires ne sont pas dans le moment en état d'être discutées; à la vérité nous ne savons pas exactement nos bases; et jusqu'à ce que nous les sachions, vous êtes trop bon juge pour ne pas voir que toute discussion est inutile.

Mais vos lumières et vos conseils me seront toujours utiles dans votre ancien champ de gloire, et je vous serai bien obligé pour tous les avis que vous pouvez me donner.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Bruxelles, 22d May, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 19th. There are in all parts of the country men who have been soldiers in the French army (probably as many as 30,000 or 40,000 in the whole), who will not enlist in the Belgian army, and who would enlist in ours. They would desert us, however, as they would the Belgians, if they would give them a bounty; and, by removing them from the employment of carters, watermen, porters, &c., which they fill now, probably with some usefulness to the public and to the army, we should give them as recruits to the enemy. Those who tell you they could get recruits in this country are not aware of, or conceal, these circumstances.

But if you recruit at all in this country you must have the King's leave; and I have much mistaken the King's character if he should give us leave to recruit a man in this country.

I therefore think it upon the whole best that the subject should not be started. If you order it, however, your orders shall be obeyed, and every measure adopted to carry them into execution.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 22d May, 1815.

There is a good deal of *charlatanisme* in what is called procuring intelligence, as there is in every thing else. I don't know how Mr. — has discovered that my channels of intelligence are of doubtful fidelity. I should find it very difficult to point out what channels of intelligence I have; but probably Mr. — knows.

You may send him to me and I will try him; but I suspect he will not be worth the half pay you will have to give him for the loss of his valuable time.

You have two good correspondents, one from whom Lord Castlereagh sent me the other day two original letters, and the other respecting whom I have a letter from you of the 18th. Nothing else that I have seen from those employed by me, or others, is worth having.

P.S. I am afraid the Portuguese troops are not so good as they were; but — does not know what they were, and I should think not what they are now.

To — —.

Bruxelles, ce 23 Mai, 1815.

Je reçois la lettre de votre Excellence du 19; et j'enverrai avec plaisir la lettre que vous m'avez envoyée, et que je renvoie, si vous le jugez à propos après avoir lu celle-ci.

Comme votre lettre est écrite pour vos affaires, je vous conseille de vous contenir dans les bornes qu'elles exigent. Ce que vous y dites en outre est très vrai, très à propos, et très bien dit; mais je crains que cela ne fasse arrêter votre lettre, et que votre objet pour vos affaires ne soit pas accompli. À votre place, j'effacerais ce que j'ai marqué au crayon.

Mais je répète que, si vous préférez envoyer la lettre comme elle est, je l'enverrai.

To the Rt. Hon. the Secretary at War.

Bruxelles, 23d May, 1815.

I will thank your Lordship to inform me if transport is to be provided at the public expense for the conveyance of clothing and equipments belonging to Colonels of regiments serving in this country, or if the charge is to be made against the Colonels.

It was difficult, if not impossible, to procure the means of transport in the Peninsula, except through the medium of the public authorities; and the clothing, &c., was consequently conveyed to the different corps of the army by the Commissariat on the requisition of the Q. M. G.; but in this country there are ample means of transport both by land and water; and therefore the case may not be viewed in the same light, and I think it my duty to submit it to the consideration of your Lordship.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 23d May, 1815.

I have just received your Lordship's dispatch, No. 10, of the 20th, to which I hasten to reply.

I perfectly recollect that M. de Blacas communicated to me at Paris some original papers found in the offices in the Tuileries, regarding the conduct of Murat during the war, which I perused and returned to him;

but I cannot now recollect whether I wrote to him when I returned them, or returned them personally.

The papers shown to me by M. de Blacas were among those which your Lordship sent to me to Vienna, and among those enclosed in your Lordship's dispatch, No. 10, about to be laid before Parliament; and, as well as I recollect, those which I have now before me are accurate copies of what I saw at Paris. But at this distance of time, and having so frequently seen those papers since, it is impossible for me now to specify which of those I did not see in January; but, as well as I recollect, I did not see in January more than three or four. My opinion of what I had seen was, as I believe I informed your Lordship when at Vienna, that alone they did not amount to a proof of more than that Murat communicated with the enemy; and that he stated to them his dissatisfaction and regret at his connexion with the Allies. This might have been done to deceive the enemy, as his army had certainly been employed in co-operation with the Allies, and he had taken Ancona. That which rendered these papers conclusive proofs against Murat was Gen. Nugent's Memorandum, and ———'s in answer to that delivered to your Lordship by the Duc de Campochiario. From these documents it appeared that the Allies in Italy had serious reason to complain of Murat's political and military conduct during the campaign, and of his constant unexplained communications with the enemy, notwithstanding that his army was apparently in co-operation with the Allies and apparently engaged in hostility against the common enemy. The motives of that conduct, and the objects of those communications, are explained in the correspondence found in the Tuileries; and thus these papers become valuable documents.

I have only seen a translation in the English newspapers of what has been published in the *Moniteur* upon this subject, to which I see is added a proclamation supposed to have been issued by me. It is scarcely necessary to assure your Lordship that I have not issued any proclamation or order upon any political subject whatever; and I should rather imagine that the contents of the *Moniteur* in these days, and particularly the articles proceeding from the government, are as little worthy of credit as they have been at all former periods. The object of this system of delusion is to make an impression in France or elsewhere for a moment; and, if that object is accomplished, it is supposed that all is gained. But where the truth can be known, it is quite impossible that this system can have any other effect than to render contemptible its patron.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 23d May, 1816.

I perfectly recollect that M. de Blacas communicated to me some of the papers of which he afterwards gave Lord Castlereagh copies; and they are, as well as I can remember them, exactly the same. I am not certain whether I wrote to M. de Blacas when I returned those papers, but it is possible that I may have done so.

My opinion of those papers is, and I communicated it, I believe, to Lord Castlereagh at the time, and certainly afterwards in conversation at Vienna,

that they did not afford complete proof of Murat's treachery. They proved that he was in communication with the enemy and with all his authorities, and that some of them believed that he was not sincere in his alliance with the Austrians; but he might have deceived the enemy and the French authorities in Italy. That which is wanting to make these papers evidence against Murat is to be found, in my opinion, in Gen. Nugent's and ———'s replies to the Duc de Campochiaro's Memoir.

From these it appears that Murat's military and political conduct was not satisfactory to the Allies, and that his frequent unexplained communication with the enemy and his agents in Italy occasioned great jealousy among the Allies. The papers found at Paris show what were the motives of that conduct, and what the objects of those communications, and thus become important documents.

I have issued no proclamation at all, or order upon any political subject. It is not true that I published an order to forbid our soldiers from entering the French territory on pain of death.

P.S. I enclose copies of my letters to Lord Stewart and Prince Schwarzenberg regarding our operations.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 23d May, 1815.

The Wurtemberg and Baden ministers are gone, but I will take care that the other treaties are drawn as you wish.

It is perfectly understood by all the ministers that they are to receive a monthly payment at the rate of £11. 2s. per man *per annum*, for the specified number of men. The reason why I drew the treaty in this manner was, that I imagined you would wish to take in this year no more money than was absolutely necessary to carry you on till the end of the year, and I would not engage you further; and I had not seen Clancarty's treaties. I will write you, however, a dispatch, to explain that the payment is only at the rate of £11 a year; and I will write to the Wurtemberg and Baden ministers to return here to have their treaties altered.

If you find the Treasury disposed to give the additional million to Russia, I think you had better explain yourself by letter to Nesselrode, specifying that the subsidy will be given when the force shall pass the Russian frontiers, after being called for by common consent. I would prefer not to have the command of a Russian corps, unless the offer of it was made to me by the Emperor, and certainly not as a stipulation in return for a grant of money.

I have no accounts of the strength of the Russian army, excepting what Lord Cathcart has sent you, which agrees exactly with what the Emperor stated to me in conversation more than once. I believe the army is as near that strength as such numbers can be in any case, and that the reports that it is not so originate with the French and their friends, and are not unfavorably received by some of us.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815, noon.

The Colonel of the Saxon dragoons was over here the other day and dined with me. He had some conversation with Sir J. Craufurd regarding the Saxon troops, who repeated it to me; and I desired Sir James to tell him that the Saxon troops had been destined by the Allies to be placed under

my command ; and that, if I had found they really went into the war as good soldiers and good Germans, I should have had no objection to them but that since the mutiny I could have nothing to say to them unless they should come out of it quite clear.

The Colonel wanted to speak to me, but I did not see him.

You may mention this or not, as you please. You will take care, however, not to get the Colonel into any scrape.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

I have received your letters of the 22d, and I will forward that to England which relates to Madame Blücher's property ; and I entertain no doubt of the disposition of government to do whatever may be in their power for her relief.

In regard to the King of the Netherlands, his case is a very hard one. The subsistence of the Prussian army ought to be provided for on a trifling payment by a *rayon*, consisting of different countries in Germany, and on the left of the Rhine, as lately settled by the Congress. The circumstances of our general situation require they should be here ; for I can never admit that all the Allies have not nearly an equal interest in preventing this country from falling, even for a moment, into the hands of the enemy ; and the King of the Netherlands is obliged not only to maintain them at the expense of £200,000 sterling a month, which is saved to the *rayon*, which ought to maintain them ; but they don't pay him what they would be obliged to pay the *rayon*, from which they ought to be subsisted ; and he besides gives subsistence to the whole of the army under my command, to which his country belongs as a *rayon*.

The King does not complain of subsisting them ; and I believe they have been, and will be, as well taken care of in his country as on the Moselle or elsewhere ; but he complains of the expense, which ought not to fall upon him, but partly on the King of Prussia, and partly on the countries forming the *rayon* of the Prussian army.

I beg you will explain this point to Gen. Gneisenau. As soon as we understand well the basis on which this question stands, I will enter farther into it.

I am going to look at our cavalry on Monday. Gen. Röder promised me he would ask the Marshal to come over and dine with me on Sunday ; to take this little tour on Monday ; and he might return on Tuesday ; and I can only repeat that I should be most happy to see him.

P.S. There is nothing new. There was a little affair, which I believe accidental, with one of our piquets in front of Mons last night, in which the French lost a horse, and were dispersed.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose a letter which has been received from Commissary Gen. Dunmore, and I will thank you to draw the attention of the government of the King of the Netherlands to the report which it contains.

Your Excellency will there see that, far from assisting the British Commissariat in providing supplies for the troops at the cheapest rate, the

Mayor of Grammont has fixed upon a price for bread exceeding by nearly one fourth that which the same article fetches in the market; and that the municipality, having, at the request of Dep. Commissary Gen. Ogilvie,

G. O.

Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

5. In order that the baggage of the army may be regulated, the Commander of the Forces requests that the Earl of Uxbridge, commanding the cavalry, and the General officers commanding divisions of infantry, will recommend a steady serjeant to be appointed Assist. Baggage Master to the cavalry, and an Assist. Baggage Master to each division of infantry.

6. The Assist. Baggage Masters will have the same pay and allowances as the Assist. Provost Marshals.

7. It will be the duty of the Assist. Baggage Master to have a regular return of the baggage belonging to the division which is to march under his direction, by regiments, departments, brigade and divisional staff; specifying how moved, and the name of the driver.

8. To see that every carriage in the division is marked with the name of the individual, or department, or the number of the regiment to which it belongs.

9. To see that the baggage belonging to the division marches in regular order, according to the route which will be given for it from time to time.

10. He will make such returns to the officer at the head of the baggage department as he may occasionally require.

11. H. R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to direct that the duties and authority vested in the Comptrollers of Army Accounts should be exercised upon the spot with armies of considerable magnitude.

12. The Hon. J. Erskine, and A. Rosenhagen, Esq., Comptroller of Army Accounts, have in consequence joined this army.

13. The following officers and clerks have been appointed to their department:

Chief Inspector, Assist. Commissary Gen. W. Booth,
One Sub-Inspector,
Principal Examiner,
Two Examiners,
Three Superior Clerks,
Three Inferior Clerks,
Two private Secretaries,
Office Keeper.

14. The Comptrollers are to be considered in all respects as Commissaries General; the Inspectors as Deputy Commissaries General.

15. The principal Examiner, and private Secretary, to the first Comptroller, as Assistant Commissaries General; the Examiners, and private Secretary, to the second Comptroller, as Deputy Assistant Commissaries General; the Clerks, as clerks of other departments.

16. Allowance of forage money is throughout excepted.

17. All Accountants (those of the Commissariat excepted) are to render their accounts to the Comptroller, in the same manner as they have hitherto done to the Commissary of Accounts.

18. The proper officers of each department are to transmit to the Comptroller of Army Accounts the monthly estimates of their respective pecuniary demands.

19. The warrants for the regular pay and allowances of the Staff, and regiments, are in future to be granted by the Comptroller of Army Accounts.

20. The regimental estimates for pay, hitherto transmitted to the Commander of the Forces, are in future to be transmitted to the Comptroller of Army Accounts.

21. The foregoing orders are to take effect from the 25th inst. inclusive.

22. The Adjutant, and Quarter Master General, and all other Staff officers, are directed to afford the Comptrollers of the Army Accounts such information as they may require, in order to enable them to perform the duties with which they are intrusted.

23. * * * *

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Grace the Commander of the Forces.

24. The Commander of the Forces is concerned that his sense of duty obliged him to bring Lieut. — to trial before a General Court Martial, for the neglect of which he has been found guilty, and for which he is now to receive a reprimand.

25. The Commander of the Forces wishes to impress upon the minds of the officers of the army, that the most minute parts of their duty are not trifles, and that the omission to perform any of them must be attended by the most serious public inconveniences, and even misfortunes.

26. Lieut. — having charge of a party of troops, ought not to have quitted it on any account, and ought not to have delegated to a corporal a trust reposed in him.

been convoked for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration, have confirmed the price fixed by the Mayor. .

To Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Calvert, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose, for the consideration of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, a letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, with two from Col. Du Plat, the one concerning a man who is desirous of being received in the 1st line batt. K. G. L., having before served in that battalion, and the other regarding the re-enlistment of discharged men; and the re-taking on the strength of the regiments of the King's German Legion such deserters as may present themselves, in consequence of the enclosed proclamation of Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. I beg to be honored with H. R. H. the Commander in Chief's orders on this subject.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

I have received your Lordship's dispatch, No. 9, of the 19th inst.; and, in obedience to your directions, I enclose the draft of the treaty which I propose to substitute for those already concluded with Sardinia, Wurtemberg, and Baden, and to conclude all the others in this same form.

I have left the 2d Article in the treaty, because, upon communicating with the Commissary in Chief when here, I found that it would be convenient that such a provision should be made; and the 3d Article, because I think it expedient that His Majesty's government should have the means of knowing whether the contingents are kept complete.

I am quite certain that the ministers of the Powers with whom I have already signed treaties of subsidy clearly understand, as is expressed in the 1st Article, that they are to be paid monthly only at the rate of £11. 2s. per man *per annum*; and I stipulated that the treaty should last only till the end of the year, in order that His Majesty's government might have the opportunity of then considering whether they could continue to act upon the same system.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose certain papers, regarding the murder of private — — —, of the — regt., by his wife; and a letter from Lieut. Gen. Lord Hill, forwarding the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry which I caused to be held for the examination of the business.

Having transmitted the former papers to His Majesty's Ambassador at this Court, with a request that he would lay them before the King of the Netherlands, and communicate to me His Majesty's pleasure regarding the woman who caused the soldier's death, I have the honor to lay before your Lordship Sir C. Stuart's reply, by which it appears that the King is desirous that the case should be decided according to the laws of England.

I have therefore to request that your Lordship will favor me with orders for the disposal of this woman.

The A.G. to Col. Baron Estorff.

24th May, 1815.

I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to transmit to you the enclosed

copy of a letter from the French Chief of the Staff, and am to desire that you will cause a strict investigation into the matter complained of, as from the situations alluded to, although the descriptions do not exactly answer to any soldiers in this army, it may be inferred that they either belonged to the brigade under your command or that of Col. Sir F. Arentschildt.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Baron Delcambre, Chef d'Etat Major, Valenciennes.

24th May, 1815.

I have received the commands of the Duke of Wellington to transmit to you the enclosed report, by which it appears that one Hanoverian hussar has been killed and another wounded by a French patrol within the Belgic territory. When the line of frontier is so distinctly marked as it appears in this case, there could be but little excuse for infringing it. The Field Marshal therefore requests that you will cause directions to be given to the French advanced posts similar to those which his Grace has issued to the troops under his command, not on any account to pass the frontier without express orders.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Cooke, 1st division.

24th May, 1815.

I beg to acquaint you that no regulations exist which authorise the issue of rations and forage to sutlers.

With respect to Mr. Black's having obtained a permission from me to accompany the army as a sutler, I certainly did inadvertently grant this authority; but I have since procured it and destroyed it, as in the present situation of the army no such permission is necessary, and if granted would be very apt to be abused, and might lead to complaint from the civil authorities.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Bruxelles, ce 25 Mai, 1815.

J'ai l'honneur de mettre sous les yeux de votre Majesté une lettre que je viens de recevoir de M. le Duc de Feltre, au sujet de laquelle j'avais avisé votre Majesté le 11 Mai. Je prie votre Majesté de me faire donner ses ordres sur cette lettre.

Je crois qu'il n'y aura pas grand sujet de plainte contre M. le Colonel Vermeulen, et que cette partie de la lettre ne mérite pas l'attention de votre Majesté.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 25th May, 1815.

I enclose a letter from the Commissary Gen., and its enclosure, regarding the circulation of the coins of Holland and others in this country, which I beg you to lay before the King's ministers, with my request that they will take such measures upon the subject, in order to remove the inconvenience, and prevent the loss apprehended, as they may think fit.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 25th May, 1815.

I have the honor to transmit to you papers relating to the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, held by order of Lieut. Col. the Earl of Waldegrave, of the 54th regt., upon the death of an inhabitant of the village of Avelghem, supposed to have been occasioned by soldiers of that regiment; and I request that you will lay them before His Majesty.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B. Bruxelles, 25th May, 1815, 12 at night.

I have desired De Lancey to order the junction of all the cavalry, and will certainly be with you on Monday, with old Blücher, who arrives here on Sunday.

I will send his horses and mine to Ninove on Sunday afternoon.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B. Bruxelles, 25th May, 1815, 12 at night.

I have received your letter of this day. I had heard of the concern at Mons and Tournay, and had desired Barnes to write about the latter, which occurred, and of which I heard first. I waited for the answer to that communication before I should notice the other transaction. The Governors, and indeed all inferior officers, should have orders not to communicate with the enemy on any subject.

I will speak to the King about the desire of Comte d'Erlon to re-establish the communication.

The A.G. to Col. Nicolay, Royal Staff corps.

25th May, 1815.

Having had the honor of laying before the Commander of the Forces the whole of the papers relative to the affair between Lieut. — and Ensign —, of the Royal Staff corps, I cannot better convey to you his Grace's sentiments than by transmitting to you his remarks thereon, which are as follow: viz. 'I have read the papers on the dispute between Lieut. — and Ensign —, of the Royal Staff corps, and my time and attention have seldom been taken up by any thing so trivial. I will not be guilty of taking up the time and attention of the officers of the army by having a judicial inquiry into such a concern, by which I should only expose the folly and obstinacy of an individual without making any public example, and should bring a meritorious corps of officers before the public in an invidious light. Let the commanding officer of the Staff corps call before him Lieut. — and Ensign —, and let him reprimand Lieut. — for having written to Ensign — a very improper letter on the 30th April, and then send both gentlemen to their duty with very positive injunctions that what has passed on this subject from the 29th April to this day shall never again be called in question.'

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, G.C.B.

25th May, 1815.

Having had the honor of laying before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 21st inst. concerning an application from Lieut. Col. Wissell for an allowance of forage for 2 horses for 2 subalterns, in consequence of the command of companies in the 3d line battalion, K. G. L., devolving upon them, I am commanded to acquaint you that it is not consonant with the practice of the service to grant any extra allowance of forage to subalterns in the command of companies; and I am to observe that they have certain advantages when in such command, both in the payment of the company as well as in båt and forage money.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Stewart, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 26th May, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 18th, No. 5, and I am glad that my notions are approved of. I am sure they are right.

Thinking it probable you would not quit Vienna at the time I heard that Schwarzenberg was to move, I wrote to him to the same purport. He has answered that he concurs with me; but I hear from other quarters that he still adheres to his Italian communication.

I have got Hardinge confirmed, and with the salary of a Brigadier. I shall be glad to keep him in communication with me, as he will do what I desire him; and I have some reason not to be quite so certain of —.

There is nothing new, excepting that Buonaparte has deferred the *Champ de Mai* to the 28th. The colonel, a captain, and a subaltern from each regiment are ordered to attend it.

To Viso. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 26th May, 1815.

I enclose a rough memorandum of the state of our force at present, with a view to the calculation of subsidy. In this calculation I include

officers, non-commissioned officers, men sick, absent, and present, and those absent on command, but not garrisons. I reckon the Hanoverian reserve, that is, those last arrived, which are called 10,000 men, as the contingent of Hanover; the remainder, or 15,867, as foreign troops in British pay, will come into our numbers to make up our 150,000. I have not yet settled with the Duke of Brunswick, as the details of that settlement depend upon the settlement of Hanover, respecting which I am still in discussion; but, taking his contingent at 3000 men, we shall have about 5000 to carry to our account, of which 500 will be cavalry.

You will see then that the demand which the Allies will have upon us for subsidy, on account of our deficiencies, will amount to about £1,800,000.

I enclose a corrected estimate of the subsidies to be granted to the smaller Powers, striking out that of Hanover and of Brunswick for that part of their force which will form part of our numbers. If the Portuguese don't take the field, the subsidy to Portugal should be struck out.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 26th May, 1815.

I enclose the copy of a *contre projet* for a subsidiary treaty given to me this day by Col. Washington, the officer employed here by the King of Bavaria, who says he will have no objection to make the treaty for a year, ending the 1st April, 1816.

I have explained to Col. Washington that, as the King of Bavaria had acceded to the treaty of general alliance with 60,000 men, and that the subsidy was to be considered as a matter of kindness and favor on the part of H. R. H. the Prince Regent, we would not admit of a demand either of guarantee or of advantages from the war on the part of His Bavarian Majesty, as a condition for his acceptance of this act of kindness; and that, at all events, I was not authorised either to give the guarantee or assurances he required, or even to insert an article in the treaty on the subject.

I shall give him this answer in writing, which will satisfy him upon this point; but I wish to have your Lordship's directions regarding the payment for the battering train adverted to in the 4th article of the *contre projet*.

It appears, by the 3d article of the Bavarian treaty of accession, that a promise of payment is held out, in case the battering train is called for; but I imagine that this treaty of accession is common to all the Allies, and it is but reasonable either that the expense of the train should be paid proportionably by all, or should fall upon the Power which shall call for it.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Dornberg and Officers commanding at Ypres, Tournay, and Nieuport.
26th May, 1815.

I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to desire that you will take the most effectual means in your power to prevent all communications between this country and France on the line of the frontier, excepting under the following regulation: viz., That no person shall be permitted to pass from this country into France without a passport signed by the Field Marshal, or by Monsieur de Nagell, or Baron Capellan. Should any persons attempt to pass from France into this country, you will be pleased to cause them to be arrested and conveyed under escort to Bruxelles to be delivered over to the Mayor. You will at the same time have the goodness to report to me, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, the names and qualities of the persons arrested under this order.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Bruxelles, 27th May, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose, to be laid before the Commander in Chief, a letter which I have received from Major Gröben, of the 1st hussars, and Major Krauchenberg, of the 3d hussars, K.G.L.

Not being aware of the circumstances of their case, I cannot venture to recommend their application on the grounds stated by them; but, in justice to these officers, I will thank you to inform the Commander in Chief that they served some years under my command in the Peninsula, and distinguished themselves by their gallantry and their attention to their duty.

To Walter Boyd, Esq.

Bruxelles, 28th May, 1815.

I received only last night your letter of the 23d inst.

I am perfectly aware of the nature of your situation, and of the injustice with which the creditors are treated by the French government, or rather by the Minister of Finance; and I should be most happy if it were in my power to relieve distresses and misfortunes, which, if justice had been done, would not now have existed; but I assure you that it is not in my power, and I should only deceive you if I were to tell you any thing more positive.

The A.G. to Mr. Egerton, Military Library, Whitehall.

29th May, 1815.

I beg leave to call to your recollection my wishes relative to the printing of some G. O. as expressed in my letters to you of the 25th and 26th April, which accompanied the MS. copies. On referring to my letters you will perceive my anxiety that the copies should be printed and sent to me as quick as possible. I now beg to apprise you that if they do not arrive in the course of a few days they will be useless, and I must decline taking them. On application to the Treasury, I am confident there will be no difficulty in their being sent in the Duke of Wellington's bag to Ostend.

P.S. Be good enough to send me the books of G. O. issued by the Duke of Wellington for the years 1813 and 1814.

To Gen. Baron Tindal.

Bruxelles, ce 30 Mai, 1815.

Sa Majesté m'ayant parlé avant hier des difficultés éprouvées pour approvisionner l'armée Prussienne, j'ai désiré les diminuer autant que possible, et aider, autant qu'il était en mon pouvoir, aux autorités de ce pays-ci; ayant parlé au Commissaire Général de l'armée de Sa Majesté Britannique, il m'a paru qu'il tenait, pour le moment, à sa disposition des moyens de transport qui pourraient être utiles, sans inconvénient.

Je l'envoie donc chez votre Excellence pour qu'il vous fasse savoir ce qu'il pourra faire.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 28th May, 1815.

1. The Commander of the Forces was sorry to observe the number of carriages attending the march of the British troops into Bruxelles, contrary to his orders.

2. He requests the General officers commanding brigades and divisions will see that the orders upon this subject are obeyed.

3. It is much better that the officers of the army should at once get rid of their useless baggage, as they may depend upon it, that even if the Commander of the Forces were disposed to allow of their being followed by the number of carts which accompanied the troops into Bruxelles this day, they will more frequently find themselves in situations in which wheel carriages cannot reach them, than they are aware of, and they will lose the whole.

4. The Commander of the Forces trusts that he shall not have occasion to name in G. O. the regiments by which his orders on this subject are disobeyed.

To H. S. H. the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

Bruxelles, 30th May, 1815.

I enclose the copy of a letter which has come to me by the same official channels from the government of the Low Countries, containing a complaint from the *Intendant du Département de la Dyle*, that the Major of one of the regiments in the service of your Highness insists upon receiving from the country a surplus of 5 lbs. of oats for each horse a-day, in addition to what he receives from the magazines.

The rations given to your Highness' army in this country are those fixed by the Allied Sovereigns and their ministers in Congress at Vienna, and they are issued from the magazines of the British army as a matter of general convenience, and under an arrangement between the King of the Low Countries and the British government. But I am convinced that your Highness will see that it will not answer to allow the Commanding officer of a regiment to make requisitions on the country by his own authority, besides receiving from the magazines that which is necessary and has been settled; and that this abuse only requires to be made known to your Highness, in order to be prevented.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 30th May, 1815.

It is very desirable that the departments of the British army under my command in this country should be allowed to hire drivers in this country, in which some difficulties are now experienced on the part of the magistrates, in consequence of the ballot for the militia.

That which I would beg you to propose for the consideration of the government of the King of the Netherlands is: 1st; That all men now in the service of the departments of the army should be exempted from the ballot. 2dly; That the ballot having once been made, the magistrates should be directed to permit individuals to hire themselves as drivers and laborers with the departments of the army; and that these men should be hereafter, while in the service of these departments, exempted from the operation of the ballots.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 30th May, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 28th May, regarding the inundations at Ostend and Nieuport, which were ordered by me, not exactly in my capacity of Commander in Chief of the British army, but as the Commander in Chief of the army of His Majesty the King of the Low Countries.

I had already received a complaint from the inhabitants of some villages on the Yperlee, of the consequences of the inundations of that river, and I sent officers to ascertain the facts, and to see how far they could be remedied; and every thing shall be done to remedy the evils complained of, which is not inconsistent with the general safety.

It is very obvious, however, that no country, particularly one which has at its command the means of inundation, can make an exertion for its defence against a foreign enemy without individual inconvenience and injury; and that complaints of this description must be expected, if it is intended to defend the country.

For this reason, the last person from whom I should have expected an

exaggerated statement of such complaints, and of the injuries resulting from the measures adopted for the defence of His Majesty's dominions, is one of His Majesty's ministers; and, in considering the substance of this complaint, I cannot avoid noticing the tone in which it is made.

The order for forming the inundations was given at the moment it was expected, from the intelligence received, that the enemy was about to attack this country; and the order was given the sooner, because it was known that time would be required to form the inundations of fresh water, and it was determined not to do the country the permanent injury of letting in the salt water.

The order was executed by the military officers in command of the posts necessarily, because the people, and particularly every person connected with the civil departments, opposed themselves, in some instances with violence, to the formation of the inundations, and they have since done every thing in their power to draw them off. This was to be expected; but I acknowledge that I did not expect that such conduct would be encouraged by the language used in a report by a Minister of State.

However, I am disposed to do every thing in my power to diminish the individual injury which must result from these measures. I had already manifested this disposition before I had received your letter; and I shall now order an officer to communicate with the person named by the ———, in order to carry into execution all the measures his Excellency proposes which shall not be inconsistent with the safety of the country.

The A.G. to his Excellency Lieut. Gen. de Reede.

31st May, 1815.

I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed letter; and having received the Field Marshal's directions to convene a General Court Martial in conformity with the wishes of His Majesty, as expressed in M. de Nagell's letter, I have to beg that you will acquaint me with the names of the witnesses (inhabitants of the town) whom the King is desirous should give testimony against the prisoners, and at the same time I have to beg that you will take steps to cause their attendance on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, at the place of the Court's assembling, which shall be communicated to you in sufficient time. This will be delivered to you by Lieut. Col. Goodman, the Dep. Judge Advocate Gen. of the British army, who will make any further arrangement with your Excellency that may be necessary.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 31st May, 1815.

1. The Commander of the Forces is very desirous of relieving the infantry soldiers of the British army from a part of the weight which they now carry, and he therefore desires that the name and number of each man, and the letter of his company, may be marked upon his great coat, with a view to its being taken into store, and that the great coats may be packed in packages, each containing 20 great coats.

2. The packages must be marked each with the number of the regiment, the letter of the company, and the words 'Great Coats belonging to Capt. ———'s company.'

3. This must be completed throughout the army by the 4th June, on which day the Commissaries attached to brigades are to send the great coats to the stores at Ostend.

4. The Commissaries attached to brigades of infantry are to supply the regiments, upon their requisition, with the means of packing the great coats as above ordered.

5. The Commissary of Stores is to take charge of the great coats.

6. These orders are to be communicated to, and obeyed by, all regiments on their landing.

7. The Commander of the Forces begs the attention of the General officers commanding divisions and brigades, and of the Commanding officers of regiments, to the same object of

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 1st June, 1815, 9 A.M.

I am not surprised that Vandeleur should wish to keep his old friends ; but, as I was taking from Arentschildt, for the general benefit, his old regiment, I thought it but fair to give him a regiment with which he had acted before, and I thought the arrangement made would be most likely to suit Ponsonby. However, as you wish it, it shall be altered, and the 23d shall be in Arentschildt's brigade.

I could not settle any thing about a journey to Namur before Blücher went, and I imagined he wished me not to go there, as I should hear many complaints. I learn, however, that they talk at the Prussian head quarters of asking me to go over to Namur to see a corps ; and if I should receive such an invitation I will give you immediate notice of it.

Have you settled any thing about the cavalry outposts ? I think there is reason to hope we shall move soon, and it probably would be best not to alter them now.

To H. S. H. the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

Bruxelles, 1st June, 1815, 10 A.M.

I have had the honor of receiving your Highness' letter of the 30th May, and I am much concerned that I had not returned from Ghent when your Highness did me the honor of calling here yesterday.

That to which your Highness is entitled in this country, as one of the Powers adhering to the treaty of the 25th March, is a certain ration for each man and horse in your service, of which your Highness has a statement as fixed by the Powers of Europe and their ministers assembled in Congress at Vienna ; and this ration is regularly delivered to your Highness' troops, as I am informed. It is delivered from the British magazines, under a particular arrangement with the King of the Netherlands, who will have to pay for what is delivered, and your Highness will have to pay to His said Majesty the price for each ration fixed by common consent in Congress.

I have no authority to consent to alter the quantity or the quality of this ration, either from the King of the Netherlands or my own Sovereign ; and, if your Highness chooses that your troops should receive more than

relieving the soldiers from a part of the weight which they carry, and that no soldier may have more than three shirts, of which two only in his knapsack.

8. He likewise desires that some arrangement of distribution may be made by the officers commanding companies, so that the number of brushes which each soldier of the infantry carries may be diminished, and that every soldier may not carry the total number which are necessary for his use.

9. Thirty tents for each battalion of British infantry, and of infantry K. G. L., and 60 tents for each brigade of Hanoverian infantry, will be sent by the Commissary of Stores and the Commissary Gen. to each division of infantry.

10. The Commissary Gen. will send with the tents the means of moving them ; that is, one waggon with 2 horses, and a driver, for the tents of each battalion of British infantry, and of the infantry of the Legion ; and 2 waggons with 4 horses, and 2 drivers, for the tents of each brigade of Hanoverian infantry.

11. The waggons and drivers are to be under the particular care of the Quarter-masters of the regiments, who will see that the tents are properly packed in the waggons for a march.

12. The tents are to be under the direction of the A. Q. M. Gs. attached to divisions, who will apply them as they may think proper, observing always to have the means of moving them from the place at which any of them may be used.

13. Notwithstanding that tents will be sent to the regiments, measures must be taken to render the blankets the soldiers have applicable as tents, in case it should be necessary.

it has been fixed by common consent that they should receive from this country, it will be necessary that you should pay for it, not the price fixed by common consent, because that price is applicable only to the fixed ration, but its real value in the markets of the country.

I believe your Highness labors under a mistake regarding the supplies taken by the Allies from your Highness' dominions. The ration taken from your Highness' country by the Prussian army is the same as that delivered to your Highness' troops here from the British magazines, for which ration your Highness' treasury will be entitled to receive the same sum as that which your Highness will have to pay to the King of the Netherlands.

To H. S. H. the Duke of Brunswick, K.G.

Bruxelles, 1st June, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose to your Highness three letters, regarding the conduct of Major Metz, commanding the 1st batt. of your Highness' troops. I am convinced your Highness will not allow any officer to give the inhabitants of the country any reason to complain.

P.S. I enclose another complaint on the same subject from the Mayor of Schaerebeeck.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Bruxelles, ce 1 Juin, 1815.

J'ai été hier à Gand, où M. le Duc de Feltre m'ayant représenté les inconvénients graves qui résultaient des entraves que j'avais mises à ses communications avec la France, j'ai consenti à donner des ordres aux avant postes de laisser passer en France toutes les personnes munies de son passeport après qu'ils auraient été visés par M. le Général Fagel, jusqu'à ce que j'eusse reçu les ordres de votre Majesté.

Je prie votre Majesté de me faire savoir si elle approuve cette disposition, et de donner des ordres en conséquence au Général Fagel.

Le Duc de Feltre m'a aussi représenté les inconvénients qui résultaient de la mesure adoptée d'envoyer tous ceux arrivant de France à la police de Bruxelles; et il m'a proposé de demander à votre Majesté la permission que ceux arrivant par les débouchés entre l'Escaut et Nieuport fussent envoyés à M. le Général Fagel à Gand; où le Roi de France et ses ministres pourraient communiquer avec eux.

Je prie votre Majesté de me faire connaître ses ordres sur cette demande, afin que je prévienne les avant postes, si votre Majesté change la disposition déjà donnée que tous ceux arrivant de France doivent être envoyés de suite à la police de Bruxelles.

To the Rt. Hon. the Judge Advocate General.

Bruxelles, 1st June, 1815.

In enclosing the proceedings of the General Court Martial on the trial of Capt. ———, of the — regt., for wounding a soldier with his sword, which I have confirmed, I cannot avoid drawing your attention, and that of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, to the inadequacy of the existing laws to keep in order British soldiers when absent from their regiments.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 1st June, 1815.

I enclose a letter from Gen. Alten, regarding the recruiting of the

Legion, and it is very desirable that I should have orders upon the subject, whether I may recruit the Legion or not, men of what country, and at what rate of bounty.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 2d June, 1815.

I wish I could bring every thing together as I had it when I took leave of the army at Bordeaux, and I would engage that we should not be the last in the race; but, as it is, I must manage matters as well as I can, and you may depend upon it that I will give you as many of your old troops as I can lay my hands upon. I saw the 23d the other day, and I never saw any regiment in such order. They were not strong, but it was the most complete and handsome military body I ever looked at. I shall find it very difficult to get Gen. Colville to part with it. However, I will do what I can. In the mean time I will settle nothing about the command of the two divisions till you or Sir T. Picton shall arrive.

I feel your partiality for your old number, which also shall be gratified, if I can do it without hurting the feelings of others, who have already got your number. It is a symptom of the old spirit we had amongst us, than which we cannot have a better.

The Duchess tells me, in a letter which I have received this morning, that I am to wish you joy upon another occasion, which I do most sincerely. You will have a most delightful person.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 2d June, 1815, 9 A.M.

I received in the night your letter of the 1st, and I have no objection to the disposition you propose for the heavy brigade of cavalry of the Netherlands. You will of course give them orders in case of attack.

I shall probably have the pleasure of seeing you here to-morrow at Sir C. Stuart's ball, and I should be most happy if your Royal Highness would do me the honor of dining with me.

The contingent of Nassau, 3000 men, is coming to be under my command, and I propose to incorporate it into the army of the Netherlands. This probably may occasion a different arrangement of brigades and divisions, and I should wish to say one word to your Royal Highness, in order to settle with you what plan I shall propose to the King.

To the Duc de Feltre.

Bruxelles, ce 2 Juin, 1815.

J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer à votre Excellence copie de la lettre que je reçois du Roi sur la proposition que je lui avais faite, en conséquence de ce qui avait été arrangé entre nous.

J'avais déjà donné ordre que toutes les personnes munies de votre passeport, visé par le Général Fagel, aient permission de passer en France; je donne les ordres à présent que celles venant de France par les routes entre l'Escaut et la mer soient envoyées à Gand.

To Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg.

Bruxelles, ce 2 Juin, 1815.

Je reçois des nouvelles, auxquelles je dois ajouter confiance, que le corps du Comte Reille, c'est-à-dire le 2^{me} corps d'armée, a marché en

grande partie, ou peut-être en entier, dans l'intérieur de la France, et que d'autres troupes venant du côté de Metz, et même de Strasbourg, ont pris la même direction. Il est certain qu'il y a une insurrection sérieuse dans la Vendée. J'en ai des nouvelles, quoique peu détaillées, de la côte, aussi bien que celles que je reçois de l'intérieur, et des traces qu'on voit dans les journaux Français.

Sous ces circonstances il est très important que je sache aussitôt que possible quand vous pourrez commencer vos opérations; et de quelle nature elles seront, et vers quel tems nous pouvons attendre que vous serez arrivé à une hauteur quelconque, afin que je puisse commencer de ce côté-ci de manière à avoir l'appui de vos opérations.

Le Maréchal Blücher est préparé et très impatient de commencer; mais je lui ai fait dire aujourd'hui qu'il me paraissait que nous ne pouvions rien faire jusqu'à ce que nous fussions certain du jour que vous commenceriez, et en général de vos idées sur vos opérations.

J'ai reçu hier des lettres de Rome du 22. Je vous félicite de tout mon cœur de vos succès en Italie.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 2d June, 1815.

I enclose copies of letters received yesterday from Cooke, which will show you the state of affairs in Italy, upon which I sincerely congratulate you.

We have as yet done nothing here. The Russians are not yet arrived upon the Rhine; but I believe that Woronzoff's advanced guard entered Francfort this day. The whole of Schwarzenberg's army will not be collected on the Upper Rhine till towards the 16th, at about which time I hope we shall begin.

I shall enter France with between 70,000 and 80,000 men; the Prussians near me with twice as many. There is certainly a serious insurrection in La Vendée, and the French have already moved some of their force from the frontier; but I don't think we can move till we shall be certain of the movements of Prince Schwarzenberg.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Bruxelles, 2d June, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 29th. You will understand that I have no orders respecting the recruiting of the German Legion at all, either as to their bounty, the men of what country they are to take, or any thing relating to them, excepting a letter received this day from the Horse Guards authorising me to put in execution a proclamation on the subject by the Duke of Cambridge.

I cannot be instrumental in authorising their recruiting in the Netherlands, unless the measure is adopted by the King, in consequence of diplomatic interference. I have sufficient difficulty on regular grounds, not to wish to increase it by entering upon any thing irregular.

The only mode in which such recruiting can be made is that which you propose, viz., to order it from the Legion office; but I confess that I don't advise such a measure. 1st; It must be discovered, and will occasion unpleasant discussions here. 2dly; You will get but bad men, and such as will probably desert. 3dly; There will be an interest in the

government of the country to withdraw the men from you, whether by desertion or otherwise.

To the Earl of Mulgrave.

Bruxelles, 2d June, 1815.

Lieut. Col. May informs me that there are several troops of horse artillery either vacant, or likely to be vacant shortly; and I shall be very much obliged to your Lordship if you will recollect my application in his favor, and your answer of the 1st Aug., in the arrangements which you will make on this occasion.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 2d June, 1815.

I find it scarcely possible to get on without some legal person in the situation of Judge Advocate, and I should have kept Mr. Larpent, who is going through to Vienna, only that he tells me that he has business there to transact for government, which could not be deferred or deputed to another.

You might probably allow him to come to me after he shall have finished his business at Vienna, or might send me another.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir W. Dornberg, K.C.B.

2d June, 1815.

I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to desire that all persons furnished with passports signed by the Duc de Feltre and countersigned by Gen. Fagel may be permitted to pass into France, as well as persons provided with passports under the directions contained in my letter of the 28th of last month.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Lord Hill, G.C.B.

2d June, 1815.

Your Lordship's letter of the 24th ult. having been referred to Col. Sir G. Wood, commanding the Royal artillery, and a correspondence on the subject having taken place between him and the Ordnance officer in charge of the spare ammunition of the 4th division, it would appear that some mistake has arisen respecting the expenditure as represented to your Lordship by Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Colville, as the reserve ammunition of the division remains cartouched; but I presume that a quantity has been expended from the men's pouches equal to the total supply in reserve. Whatever deficiency exists must be supplied, and on the requisitions being transmitted to me, orders will be given immediately; but I am directed to observe that by the recent orders of the Commander of the Forces no expenditure should take place (excepting in engagement with the enemy) without requisitions being previously transmitted to me, and the officers of the Ordnance have received directions to make no issues but under my authority.

The A.G. to Officers commg. at Tournay, Courtray, Nieuport, and Ypres. 3d June, 1815.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire that all persons who

G. O.

Bruxelles, 3d June, 1815.

5. So much benefit was felt during the late war, particularly by the soldiers of the army, from the system then adopted of paying them every day, that the Commander of the Forces has determined to adopt it again.

6. Accordingly he desires that the balances which shall appear to be due on the face of the accounts to the 24th May last, of each serjeant, trumpeter, drummer, and R. and F., shall be paid to him by daily issues, to the amount of his daily subsistence.

7. The Paymasters of regiments are in future to send in their estimates for the month's pay for their regiments on the 12th of the month, so that the warrants may be signed, and an issue may be made upon them by the 25th of each month.

8. They will thus be provided with means to issue to the Captains of companies the daily subsistence of their men, which, after the balances due on the 24th of the month will have been paid as above ordered in No. 6, is to be paid entire every day.

9. In case any soldier should now be in debt, or should at any time hereafter require necessities, the Captain is to make arrangements for stopping the payment of his daily subsistence, till the debt will be discharged, or the necessities will be paid for.

may attempt to pass from France into this country through the outposts in front of Tournay, or through any of the outposts between that place and Nieupoort, shall be sent to Ghent instead of Bruxelles, as directed by my letter of the 26th ult., and shall be delivered to the Mayor of the former place.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Bruxelles, ce 4 Juin, 1815.

Quand il a été décidé par les Puissances Alliées que le contingent du Grand Duc de Nassau servirait sous mes ordres, le Grand Duc me fit savoir ses desirs que toutes ses troupes servissent sous le commandement immédiat du Général Kruse, dans l'armée de votre Majesté. Comme ces troupes approchent à présent, et auront déjà même passé Maestricht, je voudrais proposer à votre Majesté qu'elles forment une division, la 2^{me}, sous le commandement du Général Kruse; que le régiment d'Orange Nassau, à présent dans la même brigade avec les trois bataillons de Nassau, forme, avec l'autre régiment d'Orange Nassau, qui va arriver aussi de suite, et le bataillon de milice nationale N° 10, une brigade; et que cette brigade, et la première brigade de la ci-devant seconde division, forment la 4^{me} division de l'armée des Pays Bas.

Ainsi donc la première division, comme à présent formée, serait la première; la seconde serait composée des six bataillons de Nassau sous le Général Kruse; la troisième serait la troisième d'à présent, moins le bataillon de milice N° 10; et la quatrième serait composée de la première brigade de la seconde d'à présent, et de la brigade composée des troupes d'Orange Nassau et du 10^{me} bataillon de milice.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Bruxelles, ce 4 Juin, 1815.

J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer à votre Majesté une lettre que j'ai reçue hier du ———; dans laquelle il demande permission de pouvoir s'établir en Hollande. Je prie votre Majesté de me faire savoir ses ordres pour la réponse que je dois lui donner.

To ———.

Bruxelles, ce 4 Juin, 1815.

Je suis bien flatté de la confiance que vous m'avez témoignée par votre lettre du 1, à laquelle je vais répondre avec la même franchise que celle que vous avez eue en m'écrivant.

Le principe sur lequel vous vous fondez est généralement vrai et bon; un galant homme ne peut pas servir dans les rangs des ennemis de sa patrie; mais je ne crois pas que le cas existe. La France n'a pas d'ennemis que je connaisse, et, à ce que je sache, n'en mérite pas. Nous sommes les ennemis d'un seul homme, et de ses adhérens, qui s'est servi de son influence sur l'armée Française pour renverser le trône du Roi, afin de subjuguier la France, et puis de faire revivre pour nous tous les jours de malheur que nous croyions avoir échappé. Nous sommes en guerre avec lui, parceque nous sentons tous que nous ne pouvons pas être en paix. C'est un malheur pour la France qu'elle devienne le théâtre de la guerre que cet homme nécessite, et dont il est la cause et le but; mais il ne faut pas croire que cette guerre soit dirigée contre elle. Au contraire, le Roi de France, celui que vous désirez voir restauré au trône, et de servir, est l'allié de toute l'Europe dans cette lutte, dans laquelle je le crois aussi le vrai représentant des sentimens et des souhaits de sa nation.

La situation dans laquelle nous allons nous trouver ne peut pas donc s'appeler un état de guerre contre la France, mais bien une guerre de la part de toute l'Europe, y inclus la France, contre Buonaparte, et contre son armée, dont la mauvaise conduite a donné occasion aux malheurs qui vont arriver, et que nous déplorons tous.

Mais, quoique j'envisage l'état où nous allons nous trouver sous un point de vue différent de celui où vous l'avez envisagé, je ne suis pas certain que je n'aurais pas dans ce moment comme vous proposez d'agir. Je n'étais pas à Paris quand le malheur que nous regrettons tous est arrivé. Je n'en connais pas tous les détails; et je n'en peux pas juger exactement. Je suis tenté de croire que la cause du mal était que le Roi n'était pas, et n'avait jamais été, maître de l'armée dite la sienne; et qu'avec les meilleures précautions les mêmes événemens seraient arrivés, un peu plus tôt ou un peu plus tard, avec très peu de différence dans leurs détails. Mais un homme comme vous, connaissant les affaires, et capable d'en juger, peut avoir raison de se plaindre si ses conseils sont négligés dans le moment de crise, et surtout si les malheurs qu'il a prévus arrivent; et le dégoût de sa part, et sa retraite, doivent être attendus comme la conséquence naturelle d'un manque d'égard pour ses conseils.

J'ajouterai aussi que dans ce moment je ne vois pas que le Roi aie les moyens de vous employer d'une manière qui soit convenable ou à votre rang ou à vos talens; ou qui vous donne la facilité de rendre à votre patrie les services dont vous êtes capable.

Mais, quoique je convienne avec vous que vous faites bien de vous éloigner pour le moment, je vous conseille très fort de ne pas le faire trop long-temps.

Quand les Alliés entreront en France, la France ne peut pas rester neutre entre Buonaparte et l'armée et elles. Tout donne lieu de croire que la partie saine de la nation se rangera sous les drapeaux du Roi, du côté des bons principes; et si cette espérance s'accomplit, et qu'un grand effort se fasse, c'est alors le moment où un homme comme vous devrait se mettre en avant pour lever, organiser, former, et commander l'armée Française, qui doit remettre et soutenir le Roi sur son trône.

Malgré donc que j'ai demandé permission au Roi des Pays Bas pour que votre Excellence passe et se rende en Hollande, je vous conseille de ne pas quitter Aix la Chapelle; et de ne pas annoncer l'intention de faire votre retraite, jusqu'à ce que vous ayez des nouvelles positives de ce qui se passera en France après l'entrée des Alliés.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B.

4th June, 1815.

Having laid before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 31st ult., together with one from Major Gen. Johnston of the same date, I am to acquaint you that his Grace holds officers commanding regiments responsible for there being no more women with their regiments than the number allowed by the G. O.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

4th June, 1815.

Having had the honor of laying your letter of the 28th ult. before the Commander of the Forces, I am directed to acquaint you that as the detachment of Antwerp has been removed, there is no detached duty in the rear on which the men of the 2d hussars alluded to by Lieut. Col. Linsingen can be placed; but I am to observe that any arrangement of this description would answer but a temporary advantage, as these men would ultimately be, in all probability, obliged

to move with their regiment, excepting that they were dismounted and placed at Ostend, or discharged altogether.

I am further to acquaint your Lordship in reply to the application for a prolongation of leave of absence for the Rev. Mr. —, that the Field Marshal declines acceding to his request.

To Prince Hardenberg.

Bruxelles, ce 5 Juin, 1815.

Je reçois votre lettre du 24 Mai. Je ne peux rien dire sur les troupes Saxonnnes jusqu'à ce que je sache comment elles sortiront de leurs affaires avec l'armée Prussienne, parceque je ne veux avoir rien à faire avec des mutins, ni avec ceux attachés à Napoléon.

Pour ce qui regarde les contingens des Princes Allemands, j'espère que j'ai de quoi donner de l'aide à tous à raison de ce que chacun sera convenu par son traité d'adhésion à la Grande Alliance, qu'il donnera de troupes. Rien n'est plus raisonnable que ce principe; tout le monde est sur le même pied à raison des efforts qu'il s'engage à faire, et tout le monde devrait être satisfait.

J'ai prié M. de Goltz de les prier de faire venir leurs agents ici.

Circular.

5th June, 1815.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that his Grace deems it expedient under existing circumstances to exercise the power vested in him of retaining in His Majesty's service soldiers whose period of service has expired, or may hereafter expire, for six months beyond the period for which they were enlisted, and in conformity with their engagements as expressed in their attestations.

To Col. Du Plat.

Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

I enclose the proceedings of a General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of private — —, of the — regt., for desertion.

I beg the Court will revise the proceedings on this trial, and make it appear in evidence that this soldier was enlisted for a limited term of years, which, by perusing the Act of Parliament, you will see is necessary to make the sentence a legal one.

As to the sentence itself, I cannot avoid observing that this soldier deserted to the enemy when the two armies were in presence of each other; and it appears to be a very useless waste of the time of the General Court Martial and of mine, if, when such cases are brought before them, they do not sentence a punishment more likely by example to prevent a repetition of the crime of desertion, already too common in the army.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

Having transmitted your dispatch of the 28th ult., with its several enclosures, to the officer commanding the Royal engineers, with directions for him to investigate the matters complained of, I have the honor to enclose Lieut. Col. Smyth's report, which contains a very satisfactory reply to the observations of the — —. Your Excellency will probably coincide in opinion with me on the impropriety of making such reports of officers employed in the public service without having better grounds for them.

Memorandum to the Commissary General.

Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

The conferences with the Prussian Commissaries have already produced an arrangement satisfactory to them for the formation of their magazines,

and there remains to be considered only, first, the mode of administering the countries which may fall into the hands of the Allies in the course of the operations of the war; secondly, the measures to be adopted in France for securing the subsistence of the army.

In regard to the first point, I understand that a convention is under discussion with the ministers of the King of France, under which this object will be provided for. But, in case this convention should not be adopted, I conceive the following propositions reasonable and proper:

1st; That a *rayon* shall be allotted to each army to be under its government.

2d; The detail of the administration should be carried on as much as possible by the native officers, that is, by the mayors and *Sous Préfets*, if any of the latter should be found on the spot. If none of the latter should remain, then the mayor of the *chef lieu du district* should act as *Sous Préfet*. An allied officer should be appointed to act as *Préfet* of each *Préfecture*.

3d; I do not see much use in the *Conseil Départemental*, excepting as a council of reference.

4th; The officer to be appointed to act as *Préfet* should have the power of suspending officers from their functions, and of appointing others provisionally.

The 5th and 6th articles in the Prussian *Projet* are very proper and necessary.

7th; The French functionaries must be informed that, if they choose to quit their employments and join Napoleon, they may go; but that if they remain in their employments they must serve the Allies faithfully; and that if they swerve from their fidelity they will be punished by the military law.

8th; All the French functionaries must be under the direction of the officer to be appointed *Préfet*.

Note. It must be understood that this system is to be adopted only in case the country is to be under the government of the Allies.

In regard to the subsistence, I concur in the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th articles, each nation receiving its own ration.

It is most important that it should be understood that no person whatever, in either army, has the power of making a requisition directly on the country.

The Commissaries of the army must make their requisitions on the officer acting as *Préfet*; and he on the different subordinate magistrates and on the country.

To Col. Washington.

Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

The undersigned, having taken the orders of H. R. H. the Prince Regent on the contents of the note of Col. Washington of the 26th May last, has the honor of informing him that His Royal Highness cannot consent to make any advance to Bavaria, excepting that which had been already stated, viz., from the 1st April last.

Neither does His Royal Highness consider that the claim for payment for the expenses of fitting out a battering train by His Majesty the King

of Bavaria can with propriety be urged upon His Royal Highness, as His Royal Highness has already ordered that a battering train should be provided for the British army; and it appears but reasonable that the expenses of the Bavarian battering train, if this equipment should be called for, should be paid by the Power which shall call for it, or should be a charge to be defrayed by the Allies in common.

Neither has the undersigned received any authority to agree to any stipulation on the political points to which Col. Washington has referred in his note.

The King of Bavaria has acceded to the treaty of General Alliance, concluded at Vienna on the 25th March last, by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and has engaged to furnish a certain quota of men for the common cause.

The Prince Regent is willing to afford His Majesty every assistance in his power, in order to enable His Majesty to make the exertions to perform his engagement above specified; but His Royal Highness cannot enter into any political engagement in the treaty to be made upon this occasion, as an inducement to His Majesty to perform the stipulations of his treaty of accession, or to accept the assistance which it is in His Royal Highness' power to afford to His Majesty.

To Lieut. Gen. C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 6th. You shall have the field jägers in your division; but I am very anxious, and it is very desirable, to give some light troops to Gen. Colville's division. I wish, therefore, that you would give up the light battalion of the Hanoverian line for the field jägers. You will lose a little in numbers, but you will gain in composition. Let me hear from you on this subject.

To H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

I have received your Royal Highness' dispatches, and your letter of the 31st May; and I am very much obliged to your Royal Highness for your attention to our wants.

I enclose the copy of a letter which I have this day written to England on the plan for augmenting the Legion ordered by your Royal Highness; and you will see the nature of the objections which I have to carrying it into execution immediately, and will be the best judge of their force.

I understand that the officers of the Hanoverian line would object to their men being drafted from them; we might have some disagreeable business with them; and at all events both the Legion and the line would be disorganised exactly at the moment I should require their services.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, regarding the augmentation of the regiments of the German Legion, by volunteers from the Hanoverian regiments of the line.

I have no authority to give the bounty stipulated; but, as there is no

doubt that this authority would be given, I should feel no scruple in adopting the measure proposed, if it was not probable that it would take more time than it now appears can be afforded before the operations of the army will commence; and if, therefore, I might not have both the Legion and the Hanoverian infantry of the line disorganised at the moment I should require their services; and if, besides that objection, the measure was not attended by the necessity of taking from the Hanoverian Landwehr battalions the officers belonging to the Legion, recently posted to do duty with them, by whose services with them alone it can be hoped to render them as useful military bodies as they ought to be.

Upon the whole, then, it is my opinion that the measure ought to be delayed for the present.

To H. S. H. the Duc d'Orléans.

Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

I received your Highness' letter in due course, and I should have answered it sooner, if I had not wished to give to the subject to which it relates all the consideration which it deserves.

In my opinion the King was driven from his throne because he never had the real command over his army. This is a fact with which your Highness and I were well acquainted, and which we have frequently lamented; and even if the trivial faults, or rather follies, of his civil administration had not been committed, I believe the same results would have been produced.

We must consider the King, then, as the victim of a successful revolt of his army, and of his army only; for, whatever may be the opinions and feelings of some who took a prominent part in the revolution, and whatever the apathy of the great mass of the population of France, we may, I think, set it down as certain that even the first do not like the existing order of things, and that the last would, if they dared, oppose it in arms.

Now, then, this being the case, what ought to be the conduct of the King? First, he ought to call for his allies to enable him to oppose himself to his rebellious army; and he ought, by his personal countenance, and the activity of his servants and adherents, to do every thing in his power to facilitate their operations, and to diminish, by good order and management, the burdens of the war upon his faithful subjects, and to induce them to receive his allies as friends and deliverers. The King should give an interest to the Allies to support his cause; and this can be done only by his coming forward himself in it. So far your Highness will see that I differ in opinion with you regarding the conduct of the King.

In regard to your Highness, I confess that I don't see how far your Highness could have acted in a different manner up to the present period. It is not necessary that I should recite the different reasons you had for keeping at a distance from the Court since it has been at Ghent; but I feel them all, and I believe the King is not insensible of the weight of some of them.

But if, as may be expected, the entrance and first successes of the Allies in France should induce the people to come forward, and a great

party should appear in favor of the King in different parts of the Kingdom, surely your Highness would then consider it your duty to come forward in His Majesty's service. I venture to suggest this conduct to your Highness, telling you at the same time that I have not had any conversation with the King upon it.

Your Highness will have read with pleasure the accounts of the Austrian successes in Italy, upon which I beg leave to congratulate you. That affair has turned out in all its details nearly as we expected; and I hope we shall be equally successful in the other still greater which we are about to undertake.

I beg your Highness to present my most respectful compliments to Madame la Duchesse d'Orléans and to Mademoiselle.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815, 7 P.M.

All accounts which I receive from the frontier appear again to concur in the notion of a collection of troops about Maubeuge.

Buonaparte was expected to be at Laon on the 6th; and there were on all parts of the road between Paris and the frontier extraordinary preparations for the movement of troops in carriages. The numbers of the latter collected are immense in some of the towns.

I shall be obliged to you to mention these facts to the Marshal.

I shall likewise be obliged to you to mention to him that I have had a letter from the King of Saxony, in which he desires me to take the command of the Saxon troops. This is in consequence of an arrangement of the Allies. But I beg you to tell the Marshal that I shall not take any command of these troops till I shall learn from him that he has directed them to place themselves under my orders.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Mackenzie, Antwerp.

6th June, 1815.

Having had the honor of laying before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 1st inst. addressed to the Military Secretary, I am commanded to acquaint you that his Grace does not deem it necessary that there should be a Town Adjutant at Antwerp. You will therefore be pleased to order Ensign —, of the — regt., to join his regiment.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, ce 7 Juin, 1815.

J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer à votre Altesse Royale, pour les Gouverneurs des places fortes dans ce pays-ci, des ordres que je prie votre Altesse Royale de leur envoyer.

J'en ai déjà soumis les principes à Sa Majesté, qui m'a fait l'honneur de les approuver; et je souhaite qu'elles mériteront l'approbation de votre Altesse Royale.

Orders for the defence of the Towns of Antwerp, Ostend, Nieuport, Ypres, Tournay, Ath, Mons, and Ghent.

1. Le moment où l'ennemi mettra le pied sur le territoire des Pays Bas les places ci-dessous nommées doivent être déclarées en état de siège: c'est-à-dire, Anvers, Ostende, Nieuport, Ypres, Tournay, Ath, Mons et Gand.

2. Aussitôt qu'une place est déclarée en état de siège, soit par l'effet de cet ordre, ou par un ordre particulièrement adressé au Gouverneur ou Commandant, toutes les précautions militaires doivent être adoptées, et le Gouverneur doit tout de suite rassembler le conseil de défense.

3. Le conseil de défense doit consister dans le Gouverneur comme Président, le Commandant des troupes, le Chef de l'Artillerie, et le Chef du Génie.

4. Il sera tenu un registre de ses délibérations, qui sera signé par tous les membres.

5. Le Gouverneur décidera seul sur toute question, ou de la défense ou de la police militaire ou autre, après avoir pris l'avis et entendu les discussions de son conseil, même contre leur avis; et chaque membre est autorisé de mettre sur le registre son opinion, signée par lui-même, avec tout le développement qu'il voudra.

6. Les membres du conseil ne peuvent laisser transpirer aucun objet de délibération, ou leur opinion personnelle sur la situation de la place qu'ils occupent, sans y être appelés par l'autorité supérieure.

7. Le Gouverneur d'une des places ci-dessous nommées, c'est-à-dire, Anvers, Ostende, Nieuport, Ypres, la citadelle de Tournay, Ath, la citadelle de Gand, qui, après avoir été en état de siège, aura consenti à la reddition de sa place avant que l'ennemi y ait fait brèche praticable, et que cette brèche ait été retranchée, et qu'elle ait soutenu un assaut, et sans avoir pris l'avis, ou contre l'aveu, de son conseil, sera coupable, non seulement d'une désobéissance militaire, mais de trahison.

8. Il y aura ordre particulier pour la défense des villes de Mons, de Tournay, et de Gand, au lieu de l'Article 7.

Orders for the defence of the Town of Tournay.

La ville de Tournay doit être considérée comme un camp retranché, dont la citadelle est le réduit.

La citadelle doit toujours contenir le tiers des troupes stationnées à Tournay; et doit être défendue comme forteresse jusqu'à l'extrémité.

Les flèches en avant des portes de la ville, les fossés, et les inondations de l'Escaut, qui pourraient se pratiquer, donneront la facilité aux troupes dans la ville de la défendre jusqu'à ce que l'ennemi en ait détruit les défenses.

Les troupes dans la ville doivent alors se retirer dans la citadelle jusqu'à la concurrence de ; et le surplus sur Bruxelles, ou le long de l'Escaut sur Audenarde, ou selon les ordres que le Gouverneur aura reçus.

Orders for the defence of the Town of Mons.

Le Gouverneur de Mons doit considérer comme un camp retranché la place, dont la défense est facilitée par les ouvrages dernièrement construits, par les bons fossés de la ville, et par les inondations.

Pour conserver ces dernières il faut occuper la redoute sur la route de St. Ghislain avec 200 hommes, et celle sur Mont Palizel avec 400.

Aussitôt que la place aura été déclarée en état de siège il faut faire des

coupures dans les chaussées qui l'approchent, et faire des abattis assez importants pour arrêter l'ennemi sous le feu des batteries.

L'ennemi ne saurait faire une attaque sérieuse sur la place avant de saigner les inondations, après avoir pris les redoutes qui en gardent les écluses.

Un Gouverneur Président observera ses mouvemens, et prendra les mesures pour assurer sa retraite, quand elle deviendrait nécessaire par les approches de l'ennemi, en faisant barricader les rues, &c. ; et il se retirera soit sur Ath soit sur Bruxelles, selon les circonstances ou les ordres qu'il aura reçus, prenant garde de renforcer la garnison du Mont Palizel jusqu'à la concurrence de 600 hommes.

Orders for the defence of the Town of Ghent.

L'enceinte de Gand est énorme, et l'on ne peut considérer cette ville que comme un camp retranché, dont la citadelle est le réduit.

Mais, malgré la grandeur de l'enceinte, quoique nuisible à une défense en règle avec une petite force ; et comme les inondations aident beaucoup à la défense et rendent l'attaque sur tous les points très difficile, il y a lieu d'espérer que le Gouverneur pourrait même tenir la ville.

1. Le tiers de la garnison doit toujours se trouver dans la citadelle.

2. Ce tiers doit s'augmenter jusqu'à la concurrence de 1400 hommes, en cas que la citadelle soit la partie attaquée, ou que le Gouverneur se trouve dans le cas de se retirer de la ville.

3. Si la ville est attaquée par la porte de Courtrai ou par la porte de Bruges, tous les efforts doivent être faits pour tenir les redoutes entre l'Escaut et le Lys en avant de la première, et les moulins et le village en avant de la seconde.

4. Si le Gouverneur de la ville se trouve dans le cas de se retirer avec ses troupes après avoir laissé garnison suffisante dans la citadelle, il doit se retirer sur Anvers, à moins d'avoir d'autres ordres de ses supérieurs.

To Lieut. Gen. Decken.

Bruxelles, 7th June, 1815.

I return the estimates of the monthly expenses of the Hanoverian subsidiary corps, with the remarks in the Adjutant General's office upon them. I believe you and I mean the same thing, viz., that Hanover shall be relieved from, and Great Britain shall pay, all the expenses incurred by Hanover on account of the subsidiary corps in this country, which is employed here solely on account of Great Britain. But the gentlemen in your pay offices don't understand the matter as we do ; and, till I can get a fair *bonâ fide* estimate, I can make no arrangement.

The matter must go to England to be settled there, as I will not engage to pay one shilling more than the expenses really incurred by Hanover.

P.S. The contingencies are enormous, and the estimates for them by no means fairly made out, or on the principle agreed upon.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 7th June, 1815, 7 P.M.

I have heard nothing new since I wrote to you yesterday evening, excepting general reports of an intention to attack, which very possibly are

circulated in consequence of the weakness in our front, and the fact that there are a great many carriages for the transport of troops at every stage on the road.

The A.G. to the Officers commanding at Tournay, Ypres, Courtrai, Nieuport, and Mons; also Col. Estorff and Sir F. Arentschildt.
7th June, 1815.

Referring to my letter of the 26th of last month, I am commanded to acquaint you that it never was the intention of the Duke of Wellington that persons coming from France into this country should be considered as prisoners, but that they should be obliged to adhere to the civil regulations of the country, and consequently that they should appear before the Mayor of Bruxelles [or as directed by my letter of the 3d of this month to Ghent]; and in order to ensure this, it is directed that they shall be conducted to this place [to the latter place]. To prevent any future mistakes on this subject, you will be pleased to require the civil authorities to furnish persons to perform this duty, as it is the direction of the Commander of the Forces that none of the military shall be employed excepting for the purpose of detaining in the first instance persons attempting to pass through the outposts without proper authority.

N.B. The above enclosed clauses are inserted in the letters to the four first mentioned places.

To Lient. Gen. Decken.

Bruxelles, 8th June, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 7th inst.

The objections which I entertain to the estimates that have been sent from Hanover are:

1st; That, in the sum of 88,221 rix-dollars, the pay to officers and soldiers is included who are not present with the corps.

2dly; That the contingencies (that is only staff and regimental contingencies), amounting to 12,324 rix-dollars a month, are enormous; and, upon examining the detail of the articles, I know that some of the expenses ought not to be charged at all, and others are estimated at a higher rate than they will really cost.

These estimates, then, do not afford fair ground to ascertain the exact expense of Hanover in the maintenance of the 16,400 men, which is what Hanover has a right to demand, and what Great Britain ought to give; and, till I can form a judgment upon this point, so as to insert a specific sum in the article of the treaty, I can conclude nothing.

To leave a blank for the sum, to be settled hereafter, or to engage generally to pay the expenses when they should be ascertained, would only lead to endless discussions between Gen. Alten and me, which had better be avoided at all events, and for which I certainly shall not have leisure.

I am therefore under the necessity of referring the whole matter to my government; as, whatever may be my wish to settle this matter to the advantage and satisfaction of the Hanoverian government, I cannot allow of any demand which is not founded on a necessary expense really incurred.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 8th June, 1815.

My intention in regard to the Hanoverian subsidy was to conclude, first, a treaty by which £11 2s. each man should be granted to Hanover for the whole number of 26,400 men, from the 25th May.

I should then have formed another treaty, founded on the fact that

Hanover employed so large a force only on account of her connexion with England, in which I should have agreed to pay to Hanover the £11 2s. per man for 16,400 men (agreed to be paid by the treaty first mentioned) at the head quarters of the army, instead of in London; and in addition such farther sum per man as should cover the real expense incurred by Hanover in maintaining this force of 16,400 men.

I should then have agreed to articles respecting the payment for recruits, remount horses, &c., to supply casualties, and to an article by which Great Britain would be bound to pay the Hanoverian pensions to disabled soldiers.

I am concerned to state, however, that I have not yet been able to embody in a treaty the principles of this arrangement, which appears to me to suit both parties.

I cannot get from the Hanoverian government a fair estimate of the real expense of the subsidiary corps. I enclose the last which I received; and the objections of the Adj. Gen. to that for the pay of the officers and troops, for which you will see that charges are made for several not employed in this country.

The estimate for the contingencies, which are only the staff and regimental contingencies, amount to nearly a seventh of the pay; and, when the detail of the estimate is examined, it will be found that the charges are either unnecessary or exorbitant; and that in fact no government can ever have allowed such charges to be brought against it by its officers.

Under these circumstances, I have been obliged to inform Lieut. Gen. Decken that it is impossible for me to agree to any treaty founded upon such estimates.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

Bruxelles, 8th June, 1815.

You will see my dispatch respecting the Hanoverian subsidy, in which I can do nothing. The truth is, that Decken wants to get as much as he can, not for his own government, for that might be a fair principle for an Hanoverian negotiating with an Englishman, but out of our Treasury to put into the pockets of the paymasters and sharks who attend all these armies. I have a contest with him, not only respecting his estimates, but also respecting the rate at which he is to receive the money; and I can do nothing with him.

My opinion is, that we ought to get the 16,400 men for very little more than the £11 2s. paid at head quarters, which would amount to £182,040 *per annum*.

Taking the pay at 88,221 rix-dollars per month, and valuing the rix-dollars at 5 for a pound sterling (and I believe they ought to be at 6), the yearly expense would be £201,728, leaving a difference of not quite £20,000.

To Baron Hügel.

Bruxelles, 8th June, 1815.

The undersigned has received the note of Baron Hügel of the 8th, and has to express his concern that Baron Hügel should have signed the treaty of subsidy yesterday, on the part of the King of Wurtemberg, before the correctness of the copies was ascertained. The undersigned, however,

now transmits the treaties signed by Baron Hügel, so that no trace will remain with the undersigned of this transaction.

The undersigned has already more than once had the honor of stating to Baron Hügel that it was impossible for him to agree on the part of H. R. H. the Prince Regent to pay the subsidy to the King of Wurtemberg for a longer period than for one month after the conclusion of a definitive treaty, by which the object of the general alliance should be attained. He is much concerned that it is not in his power to concede upon this point; and he cannot but think that the grant of the subsidy for the term of one month will more than defray the expense of the troops for the period which will be required for them to return to their own country.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 9th June, 1815.

I enclose the proceedings of a General Court Martial on the trial of the two soldiers of the — regt., charged with the murder of an inhabitant of Bruxelles, which I beg may be laid before the King.

In case His Majesty should be satisfied that the matter has been sufficiently investigated, I will confirm the sentence, and will order that the soldiers may be released from confinement, and may return to their duty.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 9th June, 1815.

I enclose a letter from Lieut. Col. Wissell, of the 1st hussars, K. G. L., to the Earl of Uxbridge, upon the want of English horses by the officers of that regiment.

There is no doubt that it is most desirable that these officers should be mounted upon English horses; and that they have had no opportunity of purchasing any since the last war.

I therefore beg leave to recommend that directions may be given that 39 horses may be purchased for them at the price stated, viz., 40 guineas each, and that they may be sent to this country.

The A.G. to Col. Sir G. A. Wood, Royal artillery.

9th June, 1815.

Having submitted to the Commander of the Forces the appointment of Dr. Wittman, of the Ordnance Medical department, I am commanded to request that you will inform me whether it is intended by this appointment that the care of the sick of the Ordnance should be exclusively provided for by the department to which they belong, or that it should be general with the rest of the army as heretofore, and Dr. Wittman consider himself under the direction of Dr. Grant, Inspector General of hospitals and senior Medical officer.

The A.G. to His Excellency Gen. Baron Tindal.

9th June, 1815.

I have the honor of transmitting to your Excellency the enclosed letter, which has been sent in from the French outposts, that you may exercise your discretion in forwarding it to its address.

To Lieut. Col. Sir H. Hardinge, K.C.B.

Bruxelles, 10th June, 1815, 11 A.M.

I have received your letter of last night. I have received intelligence that Buonaparte arrived at Maubeuge yesterday, and I believe he has gone along the frontier towards Lille. I have received nothing further this morning.

I am already in communication with Gen. Müffling about the French fortresses

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Bruxelles, 10th June, 1815.

I have received your official and private letters regarding the recruiting of Hanoverians who have formerly been in the service of the Legion, for the German Legion; and I have no hesitation in telling you that I conceive there could be no cause of complaint from this government, or others, if the permission were given to enlist all Hanoverians, or all other Germans, who should offer themselves. The limitation of this principle should be founded, in my opinion, solely upon our views whether it would be convenient to ourselves to take into our pay men who have deserted from other services before they offered themselves to us.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B. Bruxelles, 11th June, 1815.

I have received your Royal Highness' letter of the 13th, and I see no reason why the trees should not be cut at Mons, as proposed by Gen. Behr. I do not think I can authorise the destruction of the house without referring to the King; but I will write to His Majesty.

I enclose your Royal Highness a memorial from the Duc d'Arenberg, regarding the use of a bridge on the canal of Condé by his tenants. Foreign officers are too apt to order measures of the kind complained of without necessity; and I shall be very much obliged to your Royal Highness if you will order Gen. Behr to allow of the use of the bridge in question by the inhabitants of the country, as long as it may be possible consistently with the safety of the place.

I likewise enclose your Royal Highness a confidential letter from Sir H. Clinton, regarding the citadel of Tournay. Nobody should be allowed to go into the citadels of Tournay or Ghent, or the redoubts at Mons; and, generally speaking, nobody should be allowed to go into the outworks of any of the places, or to walk upon the works, unless they are public walks. I request you to give orders accordingly.

It appears certain, by reports from Paris, that Buonaparte had not left that city on the 7th.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 10th June, 1815.

1. All officers who have heretofore been in the habit of transmitting to the Military Sec., for the warrant of the Commander of the Forces, their contingent accounts, certificates of glanderred horses, horses shot in action, and claims for allowances provided by His Majesty's regulations, will in future send all such accounts in duplicate to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts at head quarters.

2. Regimental Paymasters, on filling up the printed forms of estimates of pay, are desired to attend to the following particulars:

1st; They are invariably to fill up the article specifying the amount of ascertained casualties: if no casualties have occurred, they will insert the word 'None.'

2d; In the article stating the amount to be added to, or deducted from, the total amount of the estimate, they are to state the amount of any public money in their hands, and in the column of remarks they are to explain how the same has arisen.

3d; They are to state the names of all officers opposite to their regimental rank, adding their brevet rank (if any) after the name.

4th; They are to state the amount to be deducted from the pay of officers for the property tax.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 11th June, 1815.

I enclose a letter which has been received from Dr. Higgins, Deputy Inspector of hospitals, regarding 120 Napoleons advanced to him at Talavera by Marshal Mortier for the use of the British hospital at that place; and I beg to submit for your Lordship's consideration, whether it would not be advisable to authorise me to pay this sum out of the extraordinaries of the army at present under my command.

To the Earl of Mulgrave.

Bruxelles, 12th June, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 8th, and I am very much obliged to you for your attention to my recommendation in favor of Lieut. Col. May and of Capt. Newland.

In regard to the artillery, I had settled that their doing duty with the Hanoverian artillery should be considered the same as doing duty with the artillery of the King's German Legion, and that it should not give operation to the brevet rank. I had not yet extended the principle to the engineers, because the case had not occurred; but I see no reason why it should not be so extended. Indeed, as we shall have no foreign engineers, and a good deal of foreign artillery, in the army under my command, it will be more easy to apply it to the engineers than to the artillery.

Lieut. Col. Burgoyne will have no right, and I believe has no inclination, to complain of this principle, as, if I am not mistaken, it was applied to his own case in his own favor at the siege of Burgos and elsewhere.

In regard to the pontoons, I should think they ought to belong to the engineer branch of the service, if they were not driven by the artillery drivers. That corps is, however, so very bad in its composition, and it is so difficult to make either men or officers do their duty, that I thought it best to place the pontoon establishment under an artillery officer, in order that he might take charge of, be responsible for, and proceed with, the drivers, their officers, and horses, as he would have done if he had had a brigade of artillery under his charge.

Our pontoon establishment here, however, has been formed by Col. Smyth; the drivers hired generally by himself, or supplied by the Commissary Gen.; and he appears so well aware that the principal object of all is to take care of the horses, as without good horses a pontoon train cannot be manœuvred at all, that I hope the establishment will go on well.

I am very much obliged to your Lordship for all that you have done for us, and I trust that we shall be able to play our part.

To ———.

Bruxelles, ce 12 Juin, 1815.

Je vous envoie copie de la lettre que je viens de recevoir du Roi en réponse à celle que je lui avais écrite pour lui demander permission pour que vous alliez en Hollande. J'espère que vous avez reçu ma lettre du 4.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 12th June, 1815, 12½ P.M.

I enclose your Royal Highness the copy of a letter which I have received from the King, in answer to that which I had written to him in

regard to the formation to be given to the army, in consequence of the arrival of the Nassau troops.

I have spoken to the Comte de Reede, from whom I understand that the principal objection which His Majesty has to the junction of the Nassau troops, and to the proposed formation of the army, consists in the omission of the Duc de Nassau to write to His Majesty himself upon the subject, and in that stated by His Majesty in his letter to me. We can remove the latter by adding the Nassau troops either to the 4th division of the army, or the division of the troops of Nassau; and as for the other objection, it will remedy itself.

I will speak to Gen. Tindal upon the subject, in order to see whether the formation of the army into four divisions instead of three may not be attended with inconveniences in relation to their subsistence; and if that should not be the case, and your Royal Highness should concur in opinion with me, I will write to you officially upon the subject, and will order Gen. Krüse to put himself under your command.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Allen, K.C.B.

12th June, 1815.

Having had the honor of laying your letter of the 9th inst. with its enclosures before the Commander of the Forces, I am directed to acquaint you that it will be necessary for Lieut. Col. Elphinstone to mention the age and efficiency in every respect of Mr. McIntire (whom he recommends to serve as a volunteer with the 33d regt.) to hold a commission in His Majesty's service, before his Grace can decide on the case.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 18th June, 1815, 11 A.M.

Since I wrote to you yesterday I have spoken to Gen. Tindal respecting the proposed arrangement of the Nassau troops, to which it appears that there will be no objection, founded, as I supposed, on the arrangements for subsistence; but there is one founded on the King's intentions in regard to the regiment of Orange Nassau shortly expected. This regiment is intended to form the reserve, with the Swiss regiments expected; and of course the King will not consent that it shall be in the brigade with the other regiments of Orange Nassau, and the 10th regiment of militia, as I had proposed to His Majesty in the letter of which I enclose your Royal Highness a copy. Under these circumstances it will be difficult to form the brigade which was to have been composed of these corps.

I shall be glad to hear from your Royal Highness before I shall determine any thing on this subject.

To H. R. H. the Duc de Berri.

Bruxelles, ce 13 Juin, 1815, à 11 heures du matin.

Je suis bien flatté de la lettre de votre Altesse Royale que j'ai reçue hier, et j'aurai la plus grande satisfaction à indiquer à votre Altesse Royale les opérations qu'elle pourra faire pour co-opérer avec l'armée alliée sous mon commandement.

Je vous prie de dire à M. le Comte de TrogoFF de communiquer avec moi ou avec le Général Barnes sur les affaires qui regardent la police et la discipline; ou avec le Colonel De Lancey sur ce qui regarde les mouvemens, cantonnemens, subsistances, &c., des troupes.

J'ai des armes et des habillemens pour le service de Sa Majesté à Ostende, et je les ferai avancer à proportion que cela sera nécessaire.

To Gen. Lord Lynedoch, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 13th June, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 7th inst., and I shall be very happy to belong to the Military Club proposed to be established, in which will, of course, be included the Peninsula Club, respecting which we before corresponded.

There is nothing new here. We have reports of Buonaparte's joining the army and attacking us; but I have accounts from Paris of the 10th, on which day he was still there; and I judge from his speech to the Legislature that his departure was not likely to be immediate. I think we are now too strong for him here.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 13th June, 1815.

I enclose a letter from the chief engineer on the work proposed to be constructed at Ostend, from which your Lordship will observe that I had misunderstood him when I wrote to your Lordship on the 28th April; and that, instead of costing £9,000, as I imagined when I then wrote to your Lordship, it will cost, on the whole, £21,219.

I entertain no doubt of the essential utility of the work; indeed, Ostend cannot be attacked as long as it is maintained, and it is very desirable that it should be completed. But, as it will cost so much more than I had expected and represented to your Lordship, I wish to have your sanction to its being undertaken after you shall know the sum it will really cost.

To the Duc de Feltre.

Bruxelles, ce 14 Juin, 1815.

Je reçois vos quatre lettres du 12.

J'ai nommé votre parent, le Capitaine Clarke, à l'Etat Major Général de l'armée, et je le place auprès de votre Excellence.

Je ferai des demandes auprès du Roi des Pays Bas pour le nommé —.

Son Altesse Royale le Duc de Berri tient à sa disposition les cantonnemens de Termonde et d'Alost; et il peut concentrer ses troupes dans l'un des deux, s'il le juge à propos, ou pour l'offensive ou pour la défensive.

Pour ce qui regarde la surprise des places, votre Excellence conviendra qu'il n'est pas possible de baser les opérations des armées de l'Europe entière, qui ont pour objet le salut général, sur les espérances qu'auraient quelques habitans d'une place, ou de la surprendre, ou de surprendre quelque autre, parceque ces espérances nécessairement deviennent frustrées par le renfort ou le changement de la garnison, ou le changement du gouverneur, ou même d'un officier de la garnison. Ces mesures, quelque importantes qu'elles soient, ne peuvent être censées qu'accessoiries aux grandes opérations de la guerre; et votre Excellence doit être persuadée que je ne peux pas diriger celles des autres pour les favoriser.

Voilà mes idées générales sur ce sujet; et, ayant assez d'expérience dans cette espèce de guerre, qui se fait entre les habitans d'un pays et une force armée quelconque, je suis tenté de conseiller à votre Excellence

de ne pas vous y fier trop ; et de ne pas risquer le corps de troupes de M. le Duc de Berri pour donner confiance à une entreprise par les habitans d'une place quelconque.

Les malheurs du Roi ont été occasionnés par la défection de l'armée Française, qui est le seul soutien du pouvoir de Buonaparte. La restauration se devra à la défaite de l'armée Française ; et je connais assez cette armée pour être bien convaincu que, pour accomplir cet objet, il faut non seulement la force suffisante, mais que cette force soit sagement dirigée vers un seul but ; et il ne faut pas que nous courrions après des curiosités telles qu'elles soient.

Cependant, je suis toujours prêt à prendre en considération un plan quelconque pour se rendre maître d'une place pour le Roi ; et d'y aider, si les détails du plan me paraissent calculés de manière à en accomplir l'objet.

On m'assure ici que les 300 fusils ont été donnés à Ypres ; et j'y en enverrai encore 1200.

Pour ce qui regarde les 5000 à Courtrai, je vous conseille très fort de ne pas les y placer. Courtrai n'est pas fortifié, et à peine occupé ; et vous pouvez être sûr que, si nous y placions 5000 fusils, le premier coup de la guerre serait d'envoyer un corps de troupes pour les enlever. J'aurai soin de vous donner des fusils et des munitions à fur et à mesure que vous en aurez besoin ; mais il ne faut pas les exposer, sans moyens de défense, dans un endroit si près de la frontière que Courtrai, où ils seraient sûrement perdus. Je donnerai ordre pour que 40,000 cartouches de fusil soient envoyées à Termonde, et 60,000 à Ypres pour les 1200 fusils.

Pour ce qui regarde les chevaux et montures de la cavalerie, je n'ai encore rien reçu de mon gouvernement ou du Chevalier Stuart sur ce sujet ; et il faut que je voie les dépêches qui ont été écrites, et que je parle au Chevalier Stuart, avant que je puisse vous donner une réponse décisive.

Il me paraît cependant, que je ne ferais pas mon devoir ni envers mon gouvernement et ses alliés, ni envers le Roi, si je ne disais pas que je ne crois pas que j'emploierais bien les ressources mises à ma disposition si je donnais de l'argent pour mettre à cheval le corps appelé 'la maison militaire du Roi,' qui dans le moment ne peut être censé un corps militaire.

Pour ce qui regarde l'artillerie, il faut aussi que je fasse des perquisitions avant de pouvoir vous donner une réponse positive.

Je pourrais vous donner des canons, des voitures, des munitions, et je crois des chevaux de train ; mais je ne pourrais pas vous donner des artilleurs ni des soldats du train pour mener l'artillerie.

Il faut organiser vous-même une centaine de soldats de train, pris parmi votre cavalerie ou votre infanterie.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Bruzelles, ce 14 Juin, 1815.

J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer à votre Altesse Royale des lettres que je reçois du Gouverneur d'Ath, qui auraient dû avoir été adressées à votre Altesse Royale ; et je prie votre Altesse de lui communiquer mes sentimens là-dessus.

Les intérêts du pays du Général Vandenberg ont exigé que les ouvrages de la place d'Ath fussent relevés, et qu'elle fût occupée comme forteresse ; et toute la dépense qui a été possible, ou que les circonstances exigeaient, y a été faite. Je ne crois pas que Sa Majesté approuve la demande ou donne sa sanction à une plus forte dépense.

Je sais bien qu'Ath, dans son état actuel, ne peut pas être compté comme une place forte régulière ; mais elle n'est pas non plus exposée à une attaque régulière dans les circonstances actuelles.

Tout ce qui est imposé au Général Vandenberg par mes ordres du 7, est de faire son devoir comme un brave homme dans la situation où il se trouve placé par le Roi ; et de faire faire leur devoir à ceux qui y sont placés sous ses ordres.

S'il n'aime pas sa situation il n'a qu'à donner sa démission, que je me fais fort de faire accepter par Sa Majesté, et il n'y aura pas de difficulté à trouver un Officier Général qui prendra sa place.

Pour ce qui regarde ses demandes, on s'occupera tout de suite des blindages pour les portes, des provisions pour la garnison, et des munitions pour les magasins sur les batteries ; et on fera des coupures dans les ponts sur lesquelles on mettra des planches, que le Gouverneur pourra ôter quand il le jugera à propos. Les ponts-levis sont trop longs à construire et coûtent trop pour être construits à présent. J'enverrai à votre Altesse Royale les détails des provisions qui se trouvent dans la place ; et votre Altesse Royale verra qu'il s'en trouve assez pour la garnison.

Je n'ai aucun droit de contraindre les habitans à se pourvoir de provisions, ni de donner permission de détruire les bâtimens auprès de la place. Il faut que le Gouverneur marche à cet égard selon les lois du pays. Il peut cependant notifier aux habitans de la ville qu'il faut qu'ils se pourvoient de provisions pour 6 semaines, à moins qu'ils ne veuillent sortir de la place dans le cas où elle serait déclarée en état de siège.

J'enverrai des munitions pour que les troupes puissent tirer.

To H. H. Prince Metternich.

Bruxelles, 14th June, 1815.

Baron Vincent has communicated to me the instructions which he has received from your Highness of the 4th inst., regarding the commissioners appointed by the King of France for providing for the subsistence of the armies when in France, of which he has informed me that the other ministers of the Allies at the court of the King of France will receive from their several Sovereigns the counterpart ; and I have now the honor to inform your Highness that I am directed by my own government (and my sense of duty towards the Allies, whose troops I am commanding by common consent, would induce me) to act in every respect on this subject in the same manner with the other Allies.

Therefore this subject, like every other, may be considered as one of general concern, in which all the Allies are equally interested ; and it will, I doubt not, be decided with a view to the common interest.

On the same day that your Highness dispatched your messenger to General Baron Vincent, one was dispatched from hence with the draft of a convention which it was proposed to conclude with the King of

France, for regulating this matter of subsistence according to what is stipulated in the article of the treaty of the 25th March.*

It was I who suggested this convention to the Ministers of the Allies; and when I did so, I considered that I was acting on the principles likewise suggested by me, and, as I imagined, universally concurred in, in a conversation which we had upon this subject in presence of Prince Talleyrand, in a conference at your Highness' house at Vienna.

I then recommended that we should make over the French districts which should fall into the hands of the Allies to officers to be appointed by the King of France; that the intendants or principal Commissaries of the several armies should be put in communication with these officers to be appointed by the King of France, and should make upon them the requisitions for the several supplies they should require for their armies respectively; that the King of France's officers should enforce these requisitions upon the country, taking care to give to the owners proper receipts and vouchers for the property taken from them; and that these receipts and vouchers should be taken up, and should be a charge upon the French government, to be hereafter established.

I conceived this system to have been entirely concurred in by your Highness and by the other Ministers of the Allies; and that the 5th article of the treaty of the 25th March was framed with a view to its eventual adoption; and therefore, when the subject lately came under discussion here, I proposed that it should be embodied in a convention.

As the Ministers of the Allies here think it proper to refer this subject for further consideration, I think it proper to trouble your Highness with a few lines, to make you acquainted with my reason for preferring it.

First; It provides for taking that with regularity, and without loss to individuals, from the country, which the country, however unwillingly, must provide; and affords the best chance of tranquillity in the rear of the several armies.

Secondly; It tends to make partisans instead of enemies of those who shall have given their property for the subsistence of the several armies. Every man who shall have in his possession a voucher or receipt on the part of the officers of Louis XVIII. will feel an interest in the success of the cause, in proportion as he shall value the property taken from him.

Thirdly; It will put an end to very disagreeable discussions between the Commanders of the several armies, myself particularly, and Louis XVIII. His Majesty, being an acceding party to the treaty of alliance, will naturally claim to take possession of the country which shall fall into the hands of the Allies. If this system should not be adopted, both parties, that is, His Majesty Louis XVIII. and the Allies, will appoint officers to govern that country; and disputes will arise, not very creditable to the Allies or encouraging to the loyal party in France, or beneficial to the operations of the Allies.

Fourthly; By adopting this system, which is the most simple and, as I have above shown, the most beneficial to the allied armies, we should at the same time hold out something to France to which the public opinion

* See Appendix, No. II.

might attach itself; and without, in any degree, pledging the Allies to any thing, we should give the King's party, which I believe we all prefer, a fair chance of success.

Fifthly; We should avoid the evil of seizing the public treasures in France; an evil which it will be very difficult to avoid under any other system, and which will be fatal to the discipline and reputation of the allied armies, and will give but too much reason to the French people to believe that the Allies have forgotten, or have omitted to act upon, the system laid down in their public declarations and their treaties.

On these grounds I recommended the system embodied in the convention of which you have the draft, which I understood had been approved of; and I hope that upon reconsideration of the subject, and of the dispatch received from England upon it, of which your Ministers have the copy, that the convention will be approved of.

If it should not, however, I repeat to your Highness that I am ready to act upon any system which may be adopted by common accord.

The A.G. to Col. Du Plat.

14th June, 1815.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to transmit to you the accompanying proceedings of a General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of private ———, of the — batt. — regt., and am to call your attention to the Dep. Judge Advocate Gen.'s remark on the sentence awarded by the Court. You will also be pleased to observe the additional observation written in pencil by the Field Marshal, as follows: 'I cannot avoid observing also that when a soldier is found guilty of mutinous conduct, the General Court Martial should manifest a desire to punish him with more severity.'

You will therefore have the goodness to cause the Court to reassemble and revise the sentence.

The A.G. to the Officer commanding the Hildesheim battalion.

15th June, 1815.

Some papers will be delivered to you by the bearer of this, Lieut. Col. Goodman, the Dep. Judge Advocate Gen. of the British army, relative to the assassination of a woman of this town, and of which crime there is reason to suspect two soldiers of the regiment under your command. I am therefore directed by the Duke of Wellington to desire that you will cause the Auditor of the battalion to take such steps as may seem to him best calculated to elucidate the affair.

The A.G. to the Officer commanding the — regt.

15th June, 1815.

I have the honor to transmit to you the proceedings of a General Court Martial on private ———, of the regiment under your command, which you will be pleased to return to me, and am directed to acquaint you that from particular circumstances his Grace the Commander of the Forces does not wish the sentence to be carried into execution.

The A.G. to Col. de Belleville, 1st foreign Veteran battalion.

15th June, 1815.

I have the honor of transmitting to you a list of men belonging to the K. G. L. who are destined to be transferred to the 1st foreign Veteran battalion on the 24th of this month, up to which day their accounts are to be settled with their regiments, and from which period they are to be taken on the strength of the battalion under your command. You will be pleased, however, to observe that these men have been ordered to be sent immediately to Antwerp; you will therefore on their arrival be good enough to take charge of them, although they are not to be included in your returns until the 25th of the month. Officers have been ordered from the different regiments to settle their accounts forthwith, and you will have the goodness to report to me any neglect thereof, or any want of compliance with the General Regulations from p. 209 to p. 212.

The A.G. to Col. Ompteda, Major Gen. Sir W. Dornberg, Col. Du Plat, and officers commanding 1st, 2d, and 3d hussars, K.G.L.
15th June, 1815.

I have the honor of transmitting to you lists of men of the K. G. L. who are destined to be transferred to the 1st foreign Veteran battalion; also of those who are to be discharged from His Majesty's service. With regard to the former, you will be pleased to order all such as may now be with their regiments to be sent forthwith to Antwerp, where all those have been ordered who are now at Ostend. Their arms and accoutrements have been ordered to be put into store there with the baggage of the regiments to which the men belong. The whole of these men's accounts are to be settled up to the 24th of this month, and an officer per regiment to be sent with them to Antwerp to settle with the men. I beg to refer you to the General Regulations, pp. 209 to 212, and have to request that you will take care that the regulations therein stated are strictly complied with, as far as the regiments in your brigade are concerned, particularly with regard to the return in p. 212, a duplicate of which you will cause to be transmitted to me. Any men who may be with their regiments who are in the lists of those who are destined to be discharged and are to be recommended for pensions must immediately be sent to Ostend. Those who are not to be recommended for pensions are to be discharged on the 24th of this month, and you will be good enough to cause lists of their names to be sent to me as soon as possible. Further directions respecting them will be sent to you as soon as I have received the lists.

Adverting to the men who are to be discharged and recommended for pensions, I have to request that you will order their accounts to be settled up to the 24th of this month, and transmitted to Lieut. Col. Gregory at Ostend, together with all other documents required by His Majesty's Regulations, pp. 219 to 229. I must beg your particular attention to these regulations, as so much inconvenience to the service and soldiers destined to be invalided has been experienced from the want of a strict adherence to them, although they are so plain and simple.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, G.C.B.

Bruxelles, 15th June, 1815, 1 P.M.

Some of the General officers would wish very much to have the divisions numbered over again, and have their old numbers, which appears to be a very natural wish; and I should be very much obliged to you if you would let me know as soon as you can if you participate in it. They would stand thus:

| Present Numbers. | New Numbers. | General Officers. |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 1 | Gen. Cooke. |
| 2 | 6 | Sir H. Clinton. |
| 3 | 5 | Sir C. Alten. |
| 4 | 2 | Sir C. Colville. |
| 5 | 3 | Sir T. Picton. |
| 6 | 4 | Sir L. Cole. |

To the Emperor of Russia.

Bruxelles, ce 15 Juin, 1815.

Je suis bien flatté de la lettre que votre Majesté m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire, et je ferai tous mes efforts pour mériter la bonne opinion que votre Majesté me témoigne.

J'ai lu avec la plus grande attention les pièces sur les opérations que votre Majesté m'a envoyées par le Général Toll; et je vois avec la plus grande satisfaction que nous sommes tous d'accord sur les bases générales du plan d'opérations: c'est-à-dire, de limiter notre extension par la nécessité de trouver les subsistances pour des armées si vastes; que l'armée Autrichienne d'Italie doit co-opérer avec les autres, mais sur une base différente; et que le centre de la grande armée d'opérations, celle qui s'étendra depuis la mer jusqu'à la Suisse, doit appuyer ou la droite ou la

gauche, selon les circonstances. Ce centre sera composé des troupes de votre Majesté en entier ; la droite de l'armée du Maréchal Blücher et de celle sous mes ordres ; la gauche de celle sous les ordres immédiats du Prince de Schwarzenberg.

Je ne vois pas grand inconvénient à l'extension qu'on donne à la gauche jusqu'à la Suisse, à laquelle je vois que les officiers Autrichiens tiennent très fortement. Je crois que toutes les parties de l'armée sont assez fortes pour résister chacune toute seule à tous les efforts de l'ennemi ; et ainsi cette extension n'a pas les inconvénients ordinaires d'une telle mesure ; en même temps qu'elle nous facilitera les moyens de subsistance, et nous donnera plus de sécurité sur notre gauche, et occupera un rayon plus étendu du pays ennemi.

Pour ce qui regarde le centre, l'idée que j'avais était que cette partie de l'armée serait, ainsi que la droite et la gauche, composée de 150,000 hommes ; et j'ai cru que sa marche devait être dirigée sur la Meuse, entre Verdun et Sedan. Le centre aurait été là en mesure d'appuyer ou la droite ou la gauche ; et aurait eu l'appui de la première pour son passage de la Meuse et pour ses opérations sur l'Oise et la Haute Aisne.

Mais, comme chacune de ces parties de la grande armée va entrer en campagne avec de 50,000 à 60,000 hommes de plus que je ne comptais, c'est-à-dire, de 200,000 à 210,000 hommes chacune, le centre peut être dirigé avec des vues différentes. Il faut observer, cependant, que quand je parle de la force de ces différentes parties de la grande armée, je n'ai de connaissance positive que sur la droite. S'il est vrai que chacune des trois parties soit assez forte pour se soutenir toute seule, alors je dirais que la marche du centre devrait être dirigée de Treves dans la vue des opérations qu'on voudra entreprendre contre la position que l'ennemi prendra sûrement sur l'Aisne. Si nous voulons tourner cette position par sa gauche, et opérer par les provinces du Nord, qui offrent bien d'autres ressources, et dans lesquelles les dispositions du peuple sont bien autrement favorables qu'en Champagne, le centre devrait alors s'appuyer sur la droite ; et la marche des troupes de votre Majesté devrait être dirigée de Treves à Luxembourg, et de Luxembourg sur Stenay et Sedan. Si, au contraire, la position sur l'Aisne doit être tournée par sa droite, et surtout, si la gauche n'est pas si forte que je la crois, alors la marche de l'armée de votre Majesté devrait être droite de Treves sur St. Dizier. Le centre et la gauche seront alors en mesure de suivre les opérations sur la Marne, tandis que la droite serait en force suffisante pour se soutenir sur l'Aisne ; mais les deux parties premièrement nommées seront assez concentrées dans un pays bien mauvais et très épuisé.

Cependant cette ligne est la plus droite à notre but, elle est la plus naturelle pour chacune des armées, et elle me paraît être celle que les officiers de l'armée Autrichienne adopteront le plus volontiers. Ainsi, donc, la marche directe de Treves sur St. Dizier, passant la Meuse au-dessus, plutôt qu'au dessous de Verdun, et laissant Luxembourg tout à fait à côté, serait celle préférée par votre Majesté.

Pour ce qui nous regarde ici, je crois que nous serons obligés de faire au moins le siège de Maubeuge. Le Maréchal Blücher croit que la place

de Givet ne lui serait d'aucune utilité ; mais je crois que nous avons des moyens suffisans pour tout ce qu'il faudrait que nous fissions.

To the Duc de Berri.

Bruxelles, ce 15 Juin, 1815, 9½ p.m.

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale que l'ennemi a attaqué les postes Prussiens à Thuin ce matin, et paraissait menacer Charleroi. J'ai ordonné à nos troupes de se préparer à marcher à la

Instructions* for Col. Sir W. De Lancey, the D.Q.M.G., to be sent forthwith to Lieut. Gen. Lord Hill, the Prince of Orange, and the Earl of Uxbridge.

Bruxelles, 15th June, 1815, 5 p.m.

1. Gen. Dornberg's brigade and the Cumberland hussars to march this night upon Vilvorde.

2. Lord Uxbridge to collect his cavalry *this night* upon Ninove, leaving the 2d hussars looking out between the Scheldt and the Lys.

3. The 1st division to remain as they are at Enghien, and all in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

4. The 2d division to collect this night at Ath and adjacents, and to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

5. The 3d division at Braine le Comte, the same.

6. The 4th division to be collected at Grammont, with the exception of the troops beyond the Scheldt, which are to be brought to Audenarde.

7. The 5th and 6th divisions in readiness at a moment's notice.

8. The brigade at Ghent to march to Bruxelles in the evening.

9. The Duke of Brunswick to collect to-night on the high road from Bruxelles to Vilvorde, the Nassau troops on the Louvain road, and both ready to march in the morning.

10. The Prince of Orange, who is now at Alava's, to be directed to collect at Nivelles the 2d and 3d divisions of the army of the Low Countries; and in case that point should have been attacked this day, to move the 3d division and 1st division upon Nivelles as soon as collected. This movement not to take place until it is quite certain that the enemy's attack is upon the Prussian right or our left.

11. Lord Hill to be directed to order Prince Frederick of Orange to occupy Audenarde with 500 men, and to collect the 1st division of the army of the Low Countries and the Indian brigade at Sotteghem, so as to be ready to march in the morning at daylight.

12. The reserve artillery, &c. to be in readiness to move at daylight.

Additional Instructions.

Issued 15th June, 1815, 10 p.m.

The troops in Bruxelles (5th and 6th divisions, Duke of Brunswick's and Nassau troops) to march when assembled from Bruxelles by the road of Namur to the point where the road to Nivelles separates; to be followed by Gen. Dornberg's brigade and the Cumberland hussars.

The 3d division to move from Braine le Comte upon Nivelles.

The 1st division from Enghien upon Braine le Comte.

The 2d and 4th divisions upon Enghien from Ath and Grammont; also from Audenarde, and to continue their movement upon Enghien.

The cavalry upon Enghien from Ninove.

* These instructions for the movement of the army were issued at 5 p.m. on the 15th June, two hours after the Duke of Wellington received the intelligence that the French army had attacked the Prussian and Belgian posts on the Sambre, and taken Charleroi. The original instructions of the 15th, 16th, and 17th June, in the hand-writing of the Duke of Wellington, for Col. De Lancey, D.Q.M.G., were lost with the papers of that officer after his death. Original copies, however, preserved by Col. Sir De Lacy Evans, who was with Col. De Lancey when they were issued and dispatched to the different corps of the army, have been handed by Sir De Lacy Evans to the compiler. The memorandums of movements detailed by the D.Q.M.G. to the officers in command of corps and divisions have been compared, and are in conformity with the instructions contained in the original copies.

pointe du jour, et je prie votre Altesse Royale de faire concentrer les
siennes sur Alost.

To the Duc de Feltre.

Bruxelles, ce 15 Juin, 1815, à 10 heures du soir.

Je reçois les nouvelles que l'ennemi a attaqué les postes Prussiens ce matin à Thuin sur la Sambre, et il paraissait menacer Charleroi. Je n'ai rien reçu depuis 9 heures du matin de Charleroi.

Instructions for the movement of the Army on the 16th. Signed by Col. Sir W. De
Lancey, D.Q.M.G.

To Gen. Lord Hill, G.C.B.

16th June, 1815, 7 A.M.

The Duke of Wellington requests that you will move the 2d division of infantry upon Braine le Comte immediately. The cavalry has been ordered likewise on Braine le Comte. His Grace is going to Waterloo.

16th June, 1815.

Your Lordship is requested to order Prince Frederick of Orange to move, immediately upon the receipt of this order, the 1st division of the army of the Low Countries, and the Indian brigade, from Sotteghem to Enghien, leaving 500 men, as before directed, in Audenarde.

Disposition of the Army at 7 o'clock A.M., 16th June.*

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1st division | Braine le Comte | .. | marching to Nivelles and Quatre Bras. |
| 2d .. | .. | .. | to Nivelles. |
| 3d .. | Nivelles | .. | to Quatre Bras. |
| 4th .. | Audenarde | .. | to Braine le Comte. |
| 5th .. | beyond Waterloo | .. | to Genappe. |
| 6th .. | Assche | .. | to Genappe and Quatre Bras. |
| 5th Hanoverian brigade | Hal | .. | to Genappe and Quatre Bras. |
| 4th .. | beyond Waterloo | .. | to Genappe and Quatre Bras. |
| 2d division { | { army of the | | |
| 3d .. | { Low | | |
| | Countries } | | at Nivelles and Quatre Bras. |
| 1st division { | | | |
| Indian brigade | { .. | Sotteghem |marching to Enghien. |
| Major Gen. Dornberg's brigade | | | |
| and Cumberland hussars | beyond Waterloo | .. | to Genappe and Quatre Bras. |
| Remainder of the cavalry | Braine le Comte | .. | to Nivelles and Quatre Bras. |
| Duke of Brunswick's corps | beyond Waterloo | .. | to Genappe. |
| Nassau | .. | .. | to Genappe. |

* The above disposition written out for the information of the Commander of the Forces by Col. Sir W. De Lancey. The centre column of names indicates the places at which the troops had arrived or were moving on. The column on the right of the paper indicates the places the troops were ordered to proceed to at 7 o'clock A.M., 16th June, previous to any attack on the British.

(Signed)

DE LACY EVANS.

Instructions for the movement of the army on the 17th. Signed by Col. Sir W. De
Lancey, D.Q.M.G.

Genappe, 16th June, 1815.

The 2d division of infantry to move to-morrow morning at daybreak from Nivelles to Quatre Bras.

The 4th division of infantry to move at daybreak to-morrow morning to Nivelles.

16th June, 1815.

The reserve artillery to move at daybreak to-morrow morning, the 17th, to Quatre Bras, where it will receive further orders.

To Major Gen. Sir J. Lambert, K.C.B.

16th June, 1815.

The brigade of infantry, under the command of Major Gen. Sir J. Lambert, to march from Assche at daybreak to-morrow morning, the 17th inst., to Genappe, on the Namur road, and to remain there until further orders.

J'ai écrit au Duc de Berri, pour le prier de rassembler son monde à Alost, et je vous prie de faire rapport à Sa Majesté de cet événement; et d'avoir la bonté de lui conseiller de faire les préparatifs pour quitter Gand en cas que ce mouvement devienne nécessaire.

Je vous écrirai aussitôt que j'aurai encore des nouvelles.

Instructions for the movement of the army, 17th June, 1815. Quatre Bras, 9 A.M.

The 1st division to keep piquets only in the wood on the right of the high road, and to be collected on the road to Nivelles, in rear of the wood.

The 2d division to march from Nivelles to Waterloo, at 10 o'clock.

The 3d division to collect upon the left of the position, holding by its piquets the ground it now occupies.

The 4th brigade 4th division now, at Nivelles to march from Nivelles upon Waterloo, at 10 o'clock.

The brigades of the 4th division on the road from Braine le Comte, or at Braine le Comte, to collect and halt this day at Braine le Comte.

All the baggage on the road from Braine le Comte to Nivelles to be sent back to Braine le Comte, and to be sent from thence to Hal and Bruxelles.

The 5th division to collect upon the right of the position in three lines, and the 95th regt. to hold the gardens.

The 6th division to be collected in columns of battalions, showing their heads only on the heights on the left of the position of Quatre Bras.

The Brunswick corps to be collected in the wood on the Nivelles road, holding the skirts with their piquets only.

The Nassau troops to be collected in the rear of the wood on the Nivelles road, holding the skirts with their piquets only.

The 2d division of the troops of the Netherlands to march from their present ground on Waterloo, at 10 o'clock (*then marching*). The march to be in columns of half companies at quarter distance.

The 3d division of the troops of the Netherlands to march from Nivelles at 10 o'clock.

The spare musket ammunition to be transported behind Genappe, as well as the reserve artillery. The waggons of the reserve artillery to be parked in the Forêt de Soignies.

The British cavalry to be formed at 1 o'clock in three lines in rear of the position at Quatre Bras, to cover the movement of the infantry to the rear, and the retreat of the rear guard.

The foregoing orders issued at about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 17th June, on the ground of the action at Quatre Bras, in consequence of the Prussian army being found to have retired from the position of Ligny.

Copied from the Duke's writing. Saw the Duke write them while seated on the ground. They are my own original copies, taken at the moment.

(Signed)

DE LACY EVANS.

Memorandum.

17th June, 1815.

The corps under Prince Frederick of Orange will move from Enghien this evening, and take up a position in front of Hal, occupying the château with 2 battalions.

Col. Estorff will fall back with his brigade on Hal, and place himself under the orders of Prince Frederick of Orange.

Instructions to Major Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B.

17th June, 1815.

The army retired this day from its position at Quatre Bras to its present position in front of Waterloo.

The brigades of the 4th division at Braine le Comte are to retire at daylight to-morrow morning upon Hal.

Major Gen. Colville must be guided by the intelligence he receives of the enemy's movements in his march to Hal, whether he moves by the direct route or by Enghien.

Prince Frederick of Orange is to occupy with his corps the position between Hal and Enghien, and is to defend it as long as possible.

The army will probably continue in its position in front of Waterloo to-morrow.

Lieut. Col. Torrens will inform Major Gen. Sir C. Colville of the position and situation of the armies.

For the orders for the movements of the French army, see Appendix, Nos. V., VII., IX., XI.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

To H. R. H. the Duc de Berri.

Waterloo, ce 18 Juin, 1815, à 3 heures du matin.

Je n'ai pas écrit à votre Altesse Royale, ni à M. le Duc de Feltre, depuis Jeudi, parceque je n'ai rien eu à lui communiquer, ni à votre Altesse Royale, et j'ai eu beaucoup à faire.

Nous avons eu une bataille très sanglante, Vendredi, auprès de la ferme des Quatre Bras, moi; et auprès de Sombref, les Prussiens. J'avais très peu de monde avec moi, et point de cavalerie, et cependant j'ai repoussé l'ennemi, et j'ai eu des succès. Les Prussiens ont souffert beaucoup, et se sont retirés dans la nuit; et j'ai donc été dans le cas de faire la même chose hier dans la journée. J'ai vu hier très peu de l'ennemi, qui nous a suivi mollement, et les Prussiens pas du tout. Ces derniers ont été joints hier par leur 4^{me} corps de plus de 30,000 hommes; et moi, j'ai presque tout mon monde.

Il se peut que l'ennemi nous tourne par Hal, quoique le temps soit terrible et les chemins détestables, et malgré que j'aie le corps du Prince Frédéric en position entre Hal et Enghien. Si cela arrive, je prie votre Altesse Royale de marcher sur Anvers, et de vous cantonner dans le voisinage, et de faire dire à Sa Majesté que je la prie de passer de Gand à Anvers par la gauche de l'Escaut. Il ne trouvera pas de difficultés au passage de la tête de Flandres. Ayez la bonté d'envoyer cette lettre au Duc de Feltre.

J'approuve entièrement ce que Son Excellence dit à votre Altesse Royale dans sa lettre du 16, à 3 heures de l'après-midi; et je prie votre Altesse Royale d'envoyer par l'Escaut à Anvers tout ce que vous avez à Termonde, ou à Alost, de magasins, qui ne vous sont pas absolument nécessaires dans le moment.

J'espère, et plus, j'ai toute raison de croire, que tout ira bien; mais il faut prévoir tout; et on ne veut pas faire de grandes pertes. C'est pour cela que je prie votre Altesse Royale de faire ce qui est écrit dans cette lettre; et Sa Majesté de partir pour Anvers, non sur des faux bruits, mais sur la nouvelle certaine, que l'ennemi est entré à Bruxelles, malgré moi, en me tournant par Hal. Sa Majesté en aura toujours le temps en passant par la tête de Flandres.

To the Governor of Antwerp.

Waterloo, ce 18 Juin, 1815, à 3 heures du matin.

Je reçois votre lettre du ; et je vous prévins que vous devez considérer Anvers comme en état de siège, et que vous devez former les inondations tout de suite. Pour ce qui regarde les provisions des habitants, ce n'est pas nécessaire à présent d'y faire grande attention.

Je vous prie d'observer que, malgré que la place soit en état de siège, vous y laisserez entrer le Roi de France et sa suite, s'il se présente; et que vous ferez cantonner sa garde, si elle y vient, auprès de la place.

Vous laisserez aussi entrer et sortir librement toutes les familles, ou Anglaises ou d'autre nation, qui se présenteront, ayant été dans le cas de quitter Bruxelles pour le moment.

Nous avons eu Vendredi une bataille très sanglante auprès de la ferme des Quatre Bras, moi; et auprès de Sombref, les Prussiens. J'ai repoussé l'ennemi, et j'ai eu des succès de mon côté; mais les Prussiens ayant beaucoup souffert dans la bataille, ils se sont retirés dans la nuit pour se joindre à leurs renforts; et j'ai donc été dans le cas de faire la même chose hier dans la journée.

J'ai vu très peu de l'ennemi hier.

To Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Waterloo, 18th June, 1815, 3 A.M.

I enclose two letters, which I beg you to peruse and forward without loss of time. You will see in the letter to the Duc de Berri the real state of our case and the only risk we run. The Prussians will be ready again in the morning for any thing.

Pray keep the English quiet if you can. Let them all prepare to move, but neither be in a hurry nor a fright, as all will yet turn out well.

I have given the directions to the Governor of Antwerp to meet the *crotchets* which I find in the heads of the King's Governors upon every turn.

The post horses are embargoed in my name; I conclude, to prevent people from running away with them; but give the man orders to allow any body to have them who goes with an order from you.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Bruxelles, ce 19 Juin, 1815.

Je prends la liberté de féliciter votre Majesté sur les événemens des derniers jours, sur lesquels le Général Reede et M. Van Capellen auront donné à votre Majesté des renseignemens.

Je demande pardon à votre Majesté d'avoir omis jusqu'à présent de faire à votre Majesté mon rapport; mais j'ai été si fort occupé que cela ne m'a pas été possible dans ces derniers jours. J'espère, cependant, l'envoyer demain.

J'ai grand plaisir à faire savoir à votre Majesté que le Prince d'Orange se porte aussi bien que possible.

To Earl Bathurst.

Waterloo, 19th June, 1815.

Buonaparte, having collected the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th corps of the French army, and the Imperial Guard, and nearly all the cavalry, on the Sambre, and between that river and the Meuse, between the 10th and 14th of the month, advanced on the 15th and attacked the Prussian posts at Thuin and Lobbes, on the Sambre, at day-light in the morning.

I did not hear of these events till in the evening of the 15th; and I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to march, and afterwards to march to their left, as soon as I had intelligence from other quarters to prove that the enemy's movement upon Charleroi was the real attack.*

* See Appendix, Nos. V., VII.

The enemy drove the Prussian posts from the Sambre on that day; and Gen. Ziethen, who commanded the corps which had been at Charleroi, retired upon Fleurus; and Marshal Prince Blücher concentrated the Prussian army upon Sombref, holding the villages in front of his position of St. Amand and Ligny.

The enemy continued his march along the road from Charleroi towards Bruxelles; and, on the same evening, the 15th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the Prince de Weimar, posted at Frasne, and forced it back to the farm house, on the same road, called Les Quatre Bras.

The Prince of Orange immediately reinforced this brigade with another of the same division, under Gen. Perponcher, and, in the morning early, regained part of the ground which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication leading from Nivelles and Bruxelles with Marshal Blücher's position.

In the mean time, I had directed the whole army to march upon Les Quatre Bras; and the 5th division, under Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton, arrived at about 2½ P.M. in the day, followed by the corps of troops under the Duke of Brunswick, and afterwards by the contingent of Nassau.

At this time the enemy commenced an attack upon Prince Blücher with his whole force, excepting the 1st and 2d corps, and a corps of cavalry under Gen. Kellermann, with which he attacked our post at Les Quatre Bras.

The Prussian army maintained their position with their usual gallantry and perseverance against a great disparity of numbers, as the 4th corps of their army, under Gen. Bülow, had not joined; and I was not able to assist them as I wished, as I was attacked myself, and the troops, the cavalry in particular, which had a long distance to march, had not arrived.

We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed all the enemy's attempts to get possession of it. The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of infantry and cavalry, supported by a numerous and powerful artillery. He made several charges with the cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed in the steadiest manner.

In this affair, H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, and Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton, and Major Gens. Sir J. Kempt and Sir D. Pack, who were engaged from the commencement of the enemy's attack, highly distinguished themselves, as well as Lieut. Gen. C. Baron Alten, Major Gen. Sir C. Halkett, Lieut. Gen. Cooke, and Major Gens. Maitland and Byng, as they successively arrived. The troops of the 5th division, and those of the Brunswick corps, were long and severely engaged, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry. I must particularly mention the 28th, 42d, 79th, and 92d regts., and the battalion of Hanoverians. Our loss was great, as your Lordship will perceive by the enclosed return; and I have particularly to regret H. S. H. the Duke of Brunswick, who fell fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

Although Marshal Blücher had maintained his position at Sombref, he

still found himself much weakened by the severity of the contest in which he had been engaged, and, as the 4th corps had not arrived, he determined to fall back and to concentrate his army upon Wavre; and he marched in the night, after the action was over. This movement of the Marshal rendered necessary a corresponding one upon my part; and I retired from the farm of Quatre Bras upon Genappe, and thence upon Waterloo, the next morning, the 17th, at 10 o'clock.

The enemy made no effort to pursue Marshal Blücher. On the contrary, a patrol which I sent to Sombref in the morning found all quiet; and the enemy's vedettes fell back as the patrol advanced.* Neither did he attempt to molest our march to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting by following, with a large body of cavalry brought from his right, the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge. This gave Lord Uxbridge an opportunity of charging them with the 1st Life Guards, upon their *débouché* from the village of Genappe, upon which occasion his Lordship has declared himself to be well satisfied with that regiment.

The position which I took up in front of Waterloo crossed the high roads from Charleroi and Nivelles, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Merke Braine, which was occupied, and its left extended to a height above the hamlet Ter la Haye, which was likewise occupied. In front of the right centre, and near the Nivelles road, we occupied the house and gardens of Hougomont, which covered the return of that flank; and in front of the left centre we occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with Marshal Prince Blücher at Wavre through Ohain; and the Marshal had promised me that, in case we should be attacked, he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary.

The enemy collected his army, with the exception of the 3d corps,† which had been sent to observe Marshal Blücher, on a range of heights in our front, in the course of the night of the 17th and yesterday morning, and at about 10 o'clock he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougomont. I had occupied that post with a detachment from Gen. Byng's brigade of Guards, which was in position in its rear; and it was for some time under the command of Lieut. Col. Macdonell, and afterwards of Col. Home; and I am happy to add that it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

This attack upon the right of our centre was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the

* Capt. C. Wood, on piquet with Major the Hon. F. Howard's squadron of the 10th hussars, patrolled at daybreak of the 17th along the road leading to Sombref. The enemy's vedettes fell back as the patrol advanced. Capt. Wood, having ascertained that the Prussian army had quitted the field of battle of the preceding day, hastened to report the circumstance to the Duke of Wellington at Quatre Bras. On the road he met Lieut. Col. the Hon. Sir Alex. Gordon, with another half squadron of the 10th hussars, sent by his Grace to communicate to Marshal Blücher that the British army would proceed to take up the position in front of Waterloo, and cooperate, according to previous arrangements, with the Prussian army retiring upon Wavre.

† The 4th corps, and a considerable force of cavalry as well as the 3d corps, followed the Prussian army to Wavre.

repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry, occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it. In one of these the enemy carried the farm house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the German Legion, which occupied it, had expended all its ammunition; and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them.

The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful; and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which Lord E. Somerset's brigade, consisting of the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and 1st dragoon guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of Major Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners and an eagle.

These attacks were repeated till about 7 in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate effort with cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, to force our left centre, near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which, after a severe contest, was defeated; and, having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of Gen. Bülow's corps, by Frischermont, upon Planchenois and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of his cannon, and as Marshal Prince Blücher had joined in person with a corps of his army to the left of our line by Ohain, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The attack succeeded in every point: the enemy was forced from his positions on the heights, and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him, as far as I could judge, 150 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands.

I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it only on account of the fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during twelve hours, and because I found myself on the same road with Marshal Blücher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night. He has sent me word this morning that he had taken 60 pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial Guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c., belonging to Buonaparte, in Genappe.

I propose to move this morning upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue my operations.

Your Lordship will observe that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained, without great loss; and I am sorry to add that ours has been immense. In Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton His Majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who has frequently distinguished himself in his service; and he fell gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position was repulsed. The Earl of Uxbridge, after having successfully got through this arduous day, received a wound by almost the last shot fired, which will, I am afraid, deprive His Majesty for some time of his services.

H. R. H. the Prince of Orange distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct, till he received a wound from a musket ball through the shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure your Lordship that the

army never, upon any occasion, conducted itself better. The division of Guards under Lieut. Gen. Cooke, who is severely wounded, Major Gen. Maitland, and Major Gen. Byng, set an example which was followed by all ; and there is no officer nor description of troops that did not behave well.

I must, however, particularly mention, for His Royal Highness' approbation, Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, Major Gen. Adam, Lieut. Gen. C. Baron Alten (severely wounded), Major Gen. Sir C. Halkett (severely wounded), Col. Ompteda, Col. Mitchell (commanding a brigade of the 4th division), Major Gens. Sir J. Kempt and Sir D. Pack, Major Gen. Lambert, Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset, Major Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, Major Gen. Sir C. Grant, and Major Gen. Sir H. Vivian, Major Gen. Sir O. Vandeleur, and Major Gen. Count Dornberg.

I am also particularly indebted to Gen. Lord Hill for his assistance and conduct upon this, as upon all former occasions.

The artillery and engineer departments were conducted much to my satisfaction by Col. Sir G. Wood and Col. Smyth ; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Adj. Gen., Major Gen. Barnes, who was wounded, and of the Q. M. G., Col. de Lancey, who was killed by a cannon shot in the middle of the action. This officer is a serious loss to His Majesty's service, and to me at this moment.

I was likewise much indebted to the assistance of Lieut. Col. Lord Fitz-Roy Somerset, who was severely wounded, and of the officers composing my personal staff, who have suffered severely in this action. Lieut. Col. the Hon. Sir Alex. Gordon, who has died of his wounds, was a most promising officer, and is a serious loss to His Majesty's service.

Gen. Kruse, of the Nassau service, likewise conducted himself much to my satisfaction ; as did Gen. Tripp, commanding the heavy brigade of cavalry, and Gen. Vanhope, commanding a brigade of infantry in the service of the King of the Netherlands.

Gen. Pozzo di Borgo, Gen. Baron Vincent, Gen. Müffling, and Gen. Alava, were in the field during the action, and rendered me every assistance in their power. Baron Vincent is wounded, but I hope not severely ; and Gen. Pozzo di Borgo received a contusion.

I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to Marshal Blücher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them. The operation of Gen. Bülow upon the enemy's flank was a most decisive one ; and, even if I had not found myself in a situation to make the attack which produced the final result, it would have forced the enemy to retire if his attacks should have failed, and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them if they should unfortunately have succeeded.

Since writing the above, I have received a report that Major Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby is killed ; and in announcing this intelligence to your Lordship, I have to add the expression of my grief for the fate of an officer who had already rendered very brilliant and important services, and was an ornament to his profession.

I send with this dispatch 3 eagles, taken by the troops in this action, which Major Percy will have the honor of laying at the feet of His Royal Highness. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.*

* See Appendix. Nos. XII., XIV., XVI.

Return* of the killed, wounded, and missing of the British and Hanoverian army under the command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., in the battle fought at Quatre Bras on the 16th June, 1815.

| | Officers. | Serjeants. | R. and F. | Total loss of officers, non-commissioned officers, and R. and F. | British. | Hanoverians. | Horses. |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--|----------|--------------|---------|
| Killed . . . | 29 | 19 | 302 | 350 | 316 | 34 | 19 |
| Wounded . . . | 126 | 111 | 2143 | 2380 | 2156 | 224 | 14 |
| Missing . . . | 4 | 6 | 171 | 181 | 32 | 149 | 1 |

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing on the retreat from Quatre Bras to Waterloo, on the 17th June, 1815.

| | Officers. | Serjeants. | R. and F. | Total loss of officers, non-commissioned officers, and R. and F. | British. | Hanoverians. | Horses. |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--|----------|--------------|---------|
| Killed . . . | 1 | 1 | 33 | 35 | 28 | 9 | 45 |
| Wounded . . . | 7 | 13 | 112 | 132 | 52 | 80 | 20 |
| Missing . . . | 4 | 3 | 64 | 71 | 30 | 32 | 33 |

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing in the battle fought at Waterloo on the 18th June, 1815.†

| | Officers. | Serjeants. | R. and F. | Total loss of officers, non-commissioned officers, and R. and F. | British. | Hanoverians. | Horses. |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--|----------|--------------|---------|
| Killed . . . | 116 | 109 | 1822 | 2047 | 1759 | 288 | 1495 |
| Wounded . . . | 504 | 364 | 6148 | 7016 | 5892 | 1124 | 891 |
| Missing . . . | 20 | 29 | 1574 | 1623 | 807 | 816 | 773 |

Killed.
Total . 2432

Wounded.
9528

Missing.
1875

The greater number of the men returned missing had gone to the rear with wounded officers and soldiers, and joined afterwards. The officers are supposed killed.

* The returns of the killed and wounded of the Dutch, Belgian, Brunswick, and Nassau troops are not among the papers of the Duke of Wellington.

† For returns of the strength of the British army on the morning of the 18th June, 1815, see Appendix, No. XIII.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bruxelles, 19th June, 1815.

I have to inform your Lordship, in addition to my dispatch of this morning, that we have already got here 5000 prisoners, taken in the action of yesterday, and that there are above 2000 more coming in to-morrow. There will probably be many more. Amongst the prisoners are the Comte de Lobau, who commanded the 6th corps, and Gen. Cambrone, who commanded a division of the Guards. I propose to send the whole to England, by Ostend.

Louis XVIII., King of France, to the Duke of Wellington. Gand, ce 19 Juin, 1815.

Le Général Pozzo di Borgo s'est acquitté, my Lord, de la commission que vous lui avez donnée pour moi. Je suis extrêmement sensible à cette attention, et je félicite de tout mon cœur le premier général du monde. Les ennemis que vous avez si glorieusement défaits m'ont contraint d'oublier ce qu'ils sont nés; ainsi rien ne doit troubler la joie que me cause votre victoire. Vous l'acheverez, vous ne laisserez point de repos à celui que vous avez vaincu; vous voudrez surtout faire voir que s'il est des traîtres je compte encore bien plus d'enfans. Des armes pour eux, my Lord! Un peu d'assistance, je vous le demande au nom même de votre gloire, et bientôt je suis auprès de vous avec une armée moins exercée sans doute que la votre, mais aussi valeureuse et animée du même zèle pour la plus juste des causes. Je n'entre pas dans plus de détails, m'en remettant à ce que mon frère vous dira de ma part.

Recevez, je vous prie, my Lord, l'assurance de ma haute considération, et de tous mes sentimens pour vous. LOUIS.

The King of the Netherlands to the Duke of Wellington. La Haye, ce 20 Juin, 1815.

My Lord Duc, L'attente de l'Europe est remplie. Rien ne manque plus à votre gloire. La victoire compète remportée sur Buonaparte vous proclame le plus grand capitaine de votre siècle, et va le priver aux yeux de son parti et de son armée du prestige par lequel il avait su les fasciner. Voilà donc les trophées de la Belgique qui vont se joindre pour vous à ceux de l'Espagne, du Portugal, et de la France. Les malheurs incalculables prévenus par votre victoire, les suites qu'elle préage, non seulement pour mon Royaume, mais pour toute la cause commune, me font anticiper sur les témoignages de reconnaissance par lesquels votre patrie et les Hauts Alliés se plaisaient à anticiper à leur tour sur ceux de la postérité. Je vous exprime mes sentimens avec la plus vive effusion de cœur. Veuillez remercier en mon nom votre brave armée. La mienne sera fière de vos éloges. Je regrette le sang qui a coulé; celui de mon fils ne pouvait pas être répandu pour une plus belle cause. Je suis, avec une très haute considération, votre affectionné, GUILLAUME.

Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg to the Duke of Wellington. Heidelberg, ce 21 Juin, 1815.

Recevez, M. le Duc, les complimens les plus sincères des brillantes victoires que vous venez d'avoir si glorieusement remportées. Il est permis à tout militaire d'éprouver des regrets de ne pas avoir assisté à des exploits aussi mémorables; mais croyez, Milord, ce que je vous dis du fond de mon cœur, qu'on ne saurait être plus digne de tant de gloire que vous.

Je tâcherai de presser mes marches le plus que possible, pour faire la besogne que vous voudrez peut-être nous laisser.

Veuillez, M. le Duc, agréer les assurances de ma haute considération, et de ma plus parfaite amitié. SCHWARZENBERG.

The Prince Regent to the Duke of Wellington.

Carlton House, 22d June, 1815.

My dear Wellington, I lose not a moment in communicating to you the fullness of my joy and admiration at the unparalleled triumph of your last and greatest achievement. Greatest, my dear Lord, not only in military glory, but in political importance; and not only in this proof of what all believed, that even the consummate skill of the Corsican could not withstand the superior genius of our own hero, but in the now nearly realised expectation, resulting from this victory, that

To the Duke of Beaufort, K.G.

Bruxelles, 19th June, 1815.

I am very sorry to have to acquaint you that your brother FitzRoy is very severely wounded, and has lost his right arm. I have just seen him, and he is perfectly free from fever, and as well as any body could be under such circumstances. You are aware how useful he has always been to me; and how *much* I shall feel the want of his assistance, and what a regard and affection I feel for him; and you will readily believe how much concerned I am for his misfortune. Indeed, the losses I have

England, under the auspices of her transcendent General, is again destined to rescene the world from tyranny and oppression.

Receive the fullest tribute of my gratitude, as the representative of the Sovereign of this favored land, whose happiness has no alloy but in the grief we must feel for the loss of the brave who have fallen.

I have now, my dearest Lord, only to add my thanks to the Almighty for having, in his mercy, preserved your life in this most dreadful and sanguinary conflict; and my prayers for His constant protection of your person, and His fullest blessings in the glorious exertions which may yet remain for you to make in the final deliverance of Europe.

I remain, my dear Lord, your most sincere friend,

GEORGE, P. R.

The Emperor of Russia to the Duke of Wellington.

Heidelberg, 11th Juin, 1815.

Je m'empresse, M. le Duc, de vous féliciter de la brillante victoire que vous venez de remporter. Vous connaissez trop mes sentimens pour ne pas être persuadé combien je prends part à la nouvelle gloire que vous avez acquise dans cette immortelle journée.

Je vous prie d'accepter de ma part une épée militaire, garnie de lauriers, comme un gage de mon admiration et de l'estime particulière que je vous ai vouée.

Mes armées sont arrivées sur le Rhin, et elles vont suivre immédiatement la direction qui peut les mettre à même de co-opérer avec celles de la Belgique.

Recevez, M. le Duc, l'assurance de mon sincère attachement. ALEXANDRE.

The King of Prussia to the Duke of Wellington.

Louisbourg, ce 24 Juin, 1815.

Mon Cousin, La victoire que vous venez de remporter est d'une si grande importance pour les Puissances Alliées, pour le bonheur de l'Europe entière, que je ne puis m'empêcher de vous en témoigner mon admiration, et de vous en faire mes plus sincères félicitations. Vous aviez déjà recueilli dans les guerres précédentes d'immortels lauriers, mais vous avez mérité à présent la reconnaissance de l'humanité, que vous avez délivrée d'un fléau qui menaçait de peser de nouveau sur elle.

Recevez ici l'expression de ma sincère gratitude, et des sentimens d'estime et d'amitié que je vous ai voués. Sur ce que je prie Dieu qu'il vous prenne, mon cousin, en sa sainte et digne garde.

FREDÉRIC GUILLAUME.

The King of the Netherlands to the Duke of Wellington.

La Haye, ce 24 Juin, 1815.

My Lord Duc, J'ai reçu votre lettre du 19 Juin. Celle que je me suis fait un plaisir de vous écrire aussitôt que je fus instruit de l'éclatante victoire que vous veniez de remporter vous aura prouvé combien je sentais la haute importance de ces nouveaux succès, qui ne laisseront rien à désirer à votre gloire et promettent des résultats si décisifs. Vous n'avez pas besoin de vous excuser du retard de votre rapport. Votre apologie se trouve dans ce que vous faites. Continuez, my Lord Duc, à remporter des victoires; la renommée devance vos détails.

Je vous remercie de votre attention à me rassurer sur la situation de mon fils; vos éloges accéléreront sa convalescence.

Je m'empresse à reconnaître les services du Lieut. Webster, aide de camp du Prince d'Orange.

Mon Ministre de la Guerre a été chargé de prendre, sans délai, les mesures propres à faciliter la marche des troupes Saxonnnes. Je suis, avec une très haute considération, votre affectionné,

GUILLAUME.

sustained have quite broken me down; and I have no feeling for the advantages we have acquired. I hope, however, that your brother will soon be able to join me again; and that he will long live to be, as he is likely to become, an honor to his country, as he is a satisfaction to his family and friends.

To the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.

Bruxelles, 19th June, 1815.

You will readily give credit to the existence of the extreme grief with which I announce to you the death of your gallant brother, in consequence of a wound received in our great battle of yesterday. He had served me most zealously and usefully for many years, and on many trying occasions; but he had never rendered himself more useful, and had never distinguished himself more, than in our late actions. He

The King of Prussia to the Duke of Wellington.

Hanau, ce 26 Juin, 1815.

M. le Duc, Le Maréchal Prince Blücher vient de m'informer de la victoire éclatante et décisive que les armées Anglaise et Prussienne combinées ont remportée le 18 sur l'armée Française à la Belle Alliance.

En vous félicitant, M. le Duc, du nouveau laurier que vous venez de cueillir, je ne puis me refuser la satisfaction de vous donner en même temps une marque publique de ma haute estime, en vous envoyant la décoration de mon grand ordre de l'Aigle Noir. Je désire qu'elle contribue à vous rappeler cette journée, à jamais mémorable, où la valeur des armées combinées, les talents et la bonne intelligence de leurs chefs, ont basé, je me plais à le croire, le retour du bonheur et du repos de l'Europe.

Sur ce, je prie Dieu, M. le Duc, qu'il vous ait dans sa sainte et digne garde.

FREDÉRIC GUILLAUME.

(Translation.)

H. R. H. the Prince Regent of Portugal to Marshal General Duque da Victoria.

Honored Duque da Victoria, Marshal General of my Armies, Friend, I, the Prince Regent, send you much greeting, as one whom I love and value.

When the letter which you addressed me, dated 16th April, this year, reached this court, I had already given my ratification to the Act of Accession to the Treaty of Alliance of the 25th March last, signed at Vienna by my plenipotentiaries, and referred to in your already mentioned letter; and in conformity with the stipulation of the 5th Article, I sent the necessary full powers to proceed on my part with the subsequent convention, which was to regulate the employment and the operations of the allied armies; and I immediately ordered the Governors of the Kingdom of Portugal to engage themselves in getting ready, with the greatest activity, the contingent to which I had bound myself by the said accession; every thing remaining necessarily dependent on what might be stipulated by the common agreement of the Powers coalesced for the great object which they had in view, and for the sake of which I would with pleasure make every sort of sacrifice.

Unexpectedly, however, did your remarkable victory of the 18th June anticipate the effects of this alliance, putting at once an end to the calamities with which Europe was again menaced; and by your gallantry the connexion and the prowess of the greatest armies that could ever have been raised became no longer necessary. Consequently, at the present moment I have only to congratulate you with unexpressible satisfaction on this last crowning of your military glory; though I have, nevertheless, the regret that the Portuguese troops, with whom you have always shared the laurels of your former triumphs, had not taken that part which their fate seemed to prepare to them in this, above all others, the most important and memorable action. With this so grateful an object to me, I have also to convey to you the esteem and the consideration which every day you deserve more, and I pray to God to have you in his holy keeping.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th September, 1815.

PRINCEPE.

received the wound which occasioned his death when rallying one of the Brunswick battalions which was shaking a little; and he lived long enough to be informed by myself of the glorious result of our actions, to which he had so much contributed by his active and zealous assistance.

I cannot express to you the regret and sorrow with which I look round me, and contemplate the loss which I have sustained, particularly in your brother. The glory resulting from such actions, so dearly bought, is no consolation to me, and I cannot suggest it as any to you and his friends; but I hope that it may be expected that this last one has been so decisive, as that no doubt remains that our exertions and our individual losses will be rewarded by the early attainment of our just object. It is then that the glory of the actions in which our friends and relations have fallen will be some consolation for their loss.

P.S. Your brother had a black horse, given to him, I believe, by Lord Ashburnham, which I will keep till I hear from you what you wish should be done with it.

The A.G. to General officers commanding divisions and foreign corps. 19th June, 1815.

I am desired by his Excellency the Duke of Wellington to request that two officers from each regiment composing the division under your orders may be sent to Bruxelles, and such additional proportion from the division as you may deem necessary to the immediate rear and vicinity of the army, for the purpose of collecting the stragglers belonging to the respective corps. I have it at the same time in command to request that the soldiers may be cautioned against the very unmilitary practice of discharging their pieces in camp.

Returns of casualties to be sent to head quarters with the least possible delay.

To Gen. Dumouriez.

Bruxelles, ce 14 Juin, 1815.

Je reçois votre lettre du 9, et je peux vous assurer que j'aurai le plus grand plaisir d'appuyer auprès du Prince de Metternich la demande que vous avez l'intention de faire à l'Empereur de la reddition de votre pension.

Nivelles, ce 20 Juin, 1815.

J'avais commencé cette lettre le 14, et, comme ce n'était pas jour de poste, je ne l'avais pas finie; et j'étais engagé avec l'ennemi le Vendredi, qui était jour de poste. J'ai depuis reçu votre lettre du 15, pour laquelle je vous suis bien obligé.

Vous aurez vu ce que j'ai fait, et j'espère que vous en serez content. Jamais je n'ai vu une telle bataille que celle d'avant hier, ni n'ai remporté une telle victoire; et j'espère que c'est fini de Buonaparte. Nous le poursuivons vivement.

Instructions for the movement of the army, 20th June, 1815.

The troops to march at 5 in the morning.

The British cavalry will march to the villages of Strepy, Thieu, Boussoit sur Haine and Ville sur Haine, and canton. These villages are between Raulx and Mons.

Baron Estoril's brigade of Hanoverian cavalry will canton in Givray and Croix, and furnish outposts towards Maubeuge.

The British cavalry will furnish a light brigade to do the outpost duties upon the Sambre, and the brigade will canton in Merbe St. Marie, Bienne le Hapart, and Mout.

To Col. Hertzberg.

Nivelles, 20th June, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 20th inst.

I have no objection to allow you to send an officer to Brunswick to report to the Regency the lamented fall of His late Highness, and the recent operations of the troops; and I beg you to assure the Regency that their conduct was highly meritorious, and gave me the greatest satisfaction, in the late glorious battle of the 18th inst.

I have directed you to take the command of the corps, in consequence of Col. Olfermann being wounded. I had desired him to take the command of the corps upon the death of the Duke, in consequence of my having been informed by the Duke, in conversation, that he considered Col. Olfermann as next to him in seniority.

You are, however, the senior officer of the two, and it was so stated by the Duke; and I must add that, from my knowledge of you upon a

G. O.

Nivelles, 20th June, 1815.

2. The Field Marshal takes this opportunity of returning to the army his thanks for their conduct in the glorious action fought on the 18th inst., and he will not fail to report his sense of their conduct in the terms which it deserves to their several Sovereigns.

3. The Field Marshal has observed that several soldiers, and even officers, have quitted their ranks without leave, and have gone to Bruxelles, and even some to Antwerp, where, and in the country through which they have passed, they have spread a false alarm, in a manner highly unmilitary, and derogatory to the character of soldiers.

4. The Field Marshal requests the General officers commanding divisions in the British army, and the General officers commanding the corps of each nation of which the army is composed, to report to him in writing what officers and men (the former by name) are now, or have been, absent without leave since the 16th inst.

5. The Field Marshal desires that the 14th article of the 14th section of the Articles of War may be inserted in every orderly book of the British army, in order to remind officers and soldiers of the punishment affixed by law to the crime of creating false alarms.

6. As the army is about to enter the French territory, the Field Marshal desires it may be understood by the troops of the several nations composing the army which he has the honor to command, that their Sovereigns are in alliance with the King of France, and that France therefore must be considered as a friendly country.

7. No article is to be taken from any individual by any officer or soldier, without payment for the same. The Commissaries of the army will supply the troops with all that they require in the usual manner, and no requisition is to be made direct on the country or its inhabitants, by any officer or soldier.

8. The Commissaries will receive directions, either from the Field Marshal or from the Generals commanding the troops of the several nations (if these troops should not be supplied with provisions by the British Commissariat), to make such requisitions as may be necessary for the supply of the troops, for which they will give the usual voucher and receipt; and they will understand that they will be responsible to issue and account for what they will thus receive from the country in France, in the same manner as they would if they purchased supplies for the troops in their own country respectively.

9. With a view to preserve order, and to provide for attendance on the hospitals at Bruxelles, the Commander of the Forces desires that one officer, one non-commissioned officer, and 3 private men, for 100 men sent to the hospital, wounded in the late actions of the 16th and 18th inst., may be sent from the several regiments to Bruxelles to-morrow, and place themselves under the orders of the Commandant there.

10. No regiment need send officers and men for more than 100 men; and in case any regiment has not sent more than 50 men to the hospital, such regiment will send only one non-commissioned officer and 2 men to take charge of them.

11. This non-commissioned officer and 2 men must be under the charge and direction of the officer who will go from one of the other regiments of the brigade, which officer the officer commanding the brigade will fix upon.

12. As soon as the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men will arrive at Bruxelles, they will send to the Commandant a nominal list of the officers and men of their several regiments who are there in hospitals, or on the duty of attending the hospitals.

13. The Commandant at Bruxelles is hereby positively forbid to allow a billet, or the issue of rations, to any officer or soldier who will be at Bruxelles, whose name is not in the list above mentioned, or who does not proceed thither by route from the Q. M. G., or by order from the Field Marshal.

former service, I should have no objection to your being appointed to the command. Neither have I to Col. Olfermann, who, while he had the command, and while serving under the Duke, always gave me the greatest satisfaction.

In regard to the subsidies, I told the Duke I should place his troops on the same footing as those serving with this army belonging to the King of Hanover; but nothing was settled with His Highness. As soon as the Regency shall empower a person to talk to me on that subject, I shall be prepared to enter upon it.*

To Lieut. Gen. Le Coq, at Arolsen.

Nivelles, ce 20 Juin, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 14; et le Roi de Saxe m'ayant communiqué son désir que les troupes de Sa Majesté servent sous mes ordres, je consens à en prendre le commandement; et j'espère qu'elles se conduiront en bons soldats.

Je vous prie, aussitôt que les troupes seront prêtes, de marcher sur Anvers par la route de Rheina. Vous aurez la bonté de faire savoir au Ministre de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas quel jour vous entrerez sur ses états; et de me faire dire quel jour vous arriverez à Anvers, pour que je puisse vous envoyer des ordres pour votre marche ultérieure.

To the Governor of Ypres.

Nivelles, ce 20 Juin, 1815.

Certains fusils et leurs cartouches ont été envoyés par moi à Ypres pour être à la disposition de M. du Fertre, qui y est employé de la part du Roi de France.

Je suis informé par M. le Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre de Sa Majesté le Roi de France, que vous ne voulez pas permettre que ces fusils et cartouches sortent de la place; ni que M. du Fertre rentre dans la place s'il en sort pour le service du Roi son maître. Je vous prie, M. le Gouverneur, de ne pas mettre des entraves à l'exécution de sa commission par M. du Fertre, qui est très intéressante au Roi votre maître, comme allié du Roi de France.

To the Duc de Feltre.

Nivelles, ce 20 Juin, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 16 Juin. Je ne vois aucune objection à ce que le Roi envoie des officiers qui se mettront à la tête des paysans des environs de St. Omer, et de l'Artois.

To the Duc de Feltre.

Nivelles, ce 20 Juin, 1815.

Comme je compte passer la frontière et entrer en France demain, je crois que le temps est arrivé où Sa Majesté devrait se mettre en mouvement.

Je vous prie donc de lui conseiller de le faire par Grammont, Ath, et Mons.

J'envoie le Colonel Torrens à Grammont pour faire les quartiers de Sa Majesté; et je vous prie de lui faire dire ce qu'il faudra pour Sa Majesté et sa cour.

* See Appendix, No. XXV.

Je vous prie aussi de faire dire au Colonel Torrens si Sa Majesté partira demain ou après demain, et si elle passera en un jour de Gand à Ath, ou même à Mons, ou si elle s'arrêtera à Grammont.

To H. R. H. the Duc de Berri.

Nivelles, ce 20 Juin, 1815, à 7 heures du soir.

Comme je compte passer la frontière demain, je prie votre Altesse Royale de se mettre en marche pour se joindre à nous. Je vous prie de marcher demain, le 21, à Grammont, le 22 à Ath, et le 23 à Mons.

J'écris au Duc de Feltre pour le prier que le Roi se mette en mouvement aussi par la même route; et, en cas que Sa Majesté fasse séjour dans les villes nommées pour votre Altesse Royale, il faudrait que votre Altesse Royale se cantonnât dans le voisinage au lieu de le faire dans la ville nommée.

To Earl Bathurst.

Nivelles, 20th June, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 13th, and I see from one from Lord Castlereagh that the Portuguese government have finally refused to employ their troops in the war at all. It is not worth while, therefore, to discuss Beresford's notion of attacking Bayonne. He should, in going to Bordeaux, attack Blaye, so as to have his communication with the sea secure, and then he should found his operations on Bordeaux itself.

The Duc d'Angoulême will do no good with the Spanish troops. I consider the operations by emigrants, whether old or new, to be nonsense. We might give them arms and support them by the navy, but neither troops, money, nor provisions, till they should form a military body. The ——— is quite incapable, and so is the ———, who is in a kind of partnership with him.

*The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir E. Barnes, K.C.B.**

20th June, 1815.

I am directed by his Grace the Duke of Wellington to request that you will take such measures as you think most expedient in order to have the French wounded now lying at Genappe and its vicinity removed to Bruxelles.

The A.G. to H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

20th June, 1815.

I have his Grace the Duke of Wellington's commands to enclose for your Royal Highness' government the enclosed abstract from the G. O. of the 20th June, 1815.

[A similar letter to Gen. Kielmansegge, Gen. Baron Löw, and Col. Hertzberg.]

To the King of the Netherlands.

Nivelles, ce 21 Juin, 1815.

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Majesté que l'armée Saxonne, qui est destinée à faire partie de celle sous mes ordres, se rassemble sous le Général Le Coq, dans le pays d'Osnabruck; et que je viens de lui écrire de marcher pour nous rejoindre, à Anvers, par Rheina.

Je lui ai dit de faire savoir au Ministre de la Guerre de votre Majesté à la Haye le nombre de troupes qu'il avait, et de lui demander sa route; et je sollicite votre Majesté d'avoir la bonté d'ordonner ce qu'elle trouvera bon à cette occasion.

* Major Gen. Sir E. Barnes, the Adj. Gen., wounded at Waterloo, had removed to Bruxelles. Lieut. Col. Waters, A. A. G., carried on the duties of the A. G. department during the absence of Sir E. Barnes from the army.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Nivelles, 21st June, 1815.

I hope you are doing well. I send you my report for the King; and I shall be very much obliged if you will select one of your aides de camp to take it to him, and insert his name in the blank left for it. I beg your Royal Highness then to seal up the cover and send the report forward without delay.

We enter the frontier this day, and shall be at Bavay.

Proclamation.

Je fais savoir aux Français que j'entre dans leur pays à la tête d'une armée déjà victorieuse, non en ennemi (excepté de l'usurpateur, prononcé l'ennemi du genre humain, avec lequel on ne peut avoir ni paix ni trêve), mais pour les aider à secouer le joug de fer sous lequel ils sont opprimés.

En conséquence j'ai donné les ordres ci-joints à mon armée, et je demande qu'on me fasse connaître tout infracteur.

Les Français savent cependant que j'ai le droit d'exiger qu'ils se conduisent de manière que je puisse les protéger contre ceux qui voudraient leur faire du mal.

Il faut donc qu'ils fournissent aux réquisitions qui leur seront faites de la part des personnes autorisées à les faire, en échange des reçus en forme et ordre; et qu'ils se tiennent chez eux paisiblement, et qu'ils n'aient aucune correspondance ou communication avec l'usurpateur ennemi, ni avec ses adhérens.

Tous ceux qui s'absenteront de leur domicile après l'entrée en France, et tous ceux qui se trouveront absents au service de l'usurpateur, seront considérés comme ses adhérens et comme ennemis; et leurs propriétés seront affectées à la subsistance de l'armée.

Donné au Quartier Général, à Malplaquet, ce 22 Juin, 1815.

To the Duc de Feltre.

Le Cateau, ce 22 Juin, 1815.

Je viens de recevoir les lettres de votre Excellence du 21, et je me réjouis que le Roi s'approche de si près.

Vous voyez que je n'ai pas perdu de temps depuis que je vous ai écrit. Le Maréchal Blücher est tout près de moi à ma gauche, et je crois qu'il occupe Guise. Avesnes s'est rendu au Maréchal hier au soir.

Nous tenons bloquées les places de Maubeuge et Landreçy par les Prussiens; et Valenciennes et Quesnoy par nous. J'ai 3 divisions d'infanterie à Bavay, et 4 divisions entre Bavay et ici, outre les troupes qui

G. O.

Malplaquet, 21st June, 1815.

1. With a view to preserve order in the army, it is essentially necessary that a corps of *gendarmerie* should be formed, who will be employed under the directions of the Field Marshal.

2. This corps shall be formed of 3 men from each regiment of cavalry in the army; and the Generals commanding the troops of the several nations are requested to select the best and steadiest men for this service, and if possible those who can speak French.

3. When selected they are to be sent to head quarters with their horses, where they will receive rations for themselves and their horses, and the additional pay of one franc *per diem* while so employed, which will be paid to them by the Field Marshal.

4. The Field Marshal requests the Commanding officers of the regiments of cavalry of the British army, and of the German Legion, to select such men for this service as may have served before in the Staff corps.

sont employées aux blocus. Tout le monde fait halte demain pour laisser arriver ce qui nous est nécessaire, et peut-être que Sa Majesté pourrait arriver avec les troupes qui marcheront de Bavay et des environs du Quesnoi après demain. Sa présence est très importante. Je trouve tout le monde très disposé pour sa cause. Nous trouvons des pavillons blancs dans beaucoup d'endroits; et, comme les places sont toutes occupées par des Gardes Nationales, il serait très à propos qu'on commençât à travailler pour en avoir une ou deux. On me dit que la population de Cambrai est excellente. La garnison est petite, pas plus que 2000 hommes; et, si Sa Majesté pouvait avoir cette place, il pourrait y rester jusqu'à la fin des opérations militaires. Si cela ne réussit pas, il faut que le Roi se tienne dans le voisinage du quartier général. La défaite de l'armée ennemie est plus décidée qu'on ne la croyait; les soldats s'en vont par bandes chez eux. La cavalerie et ceux du train vendent leurs chevaux dans le pays; et l'infanterie jette ses armes et retourne chez elle. On m'a dit aujourd'hui qu'il y a plus de 2000 fusils dans la forêt de Mormal.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

Le Cateau, 22d June, 1815.

I have received yours of the 16th inst. The person I sent to Paris is the wife of one very much in our power, and is, I believe, entirely trustworthy. She certainly ought not to have required money; but I will inquire upon this subject if she should ever return to me.

To Earl Bathurst.

Le Cateau, 22d June, 1815.

We have continued in march on the left of the Sambre since I wrote to you. Marshal Blücher crossed that river on the 19th in pursuit of the enemy, and both armies entered the French territory yesterday; the Prussian by Beaumont, and the allied army under my command, by Bavay. We have blockaded Le Quesnoi and Valenciennes; the Prussian army Landrecy and Maubeuge. Avesnes surrendered to the latter last night.

I expect the King of France at Mons to-morrow. I have written to urge him to come forward; as I find the people in this country well disposed to his cause; and I think it probable that he might be able to get possession of some of the fortresses.

The remains of the French army have retired upon Laon.* All accounts agree in stating that it is in a very wretched state; and that, in addition to its losses in battle and in prisoners, it is losing vast numbers of men by desertion. The soldiers quit their regiments in parties, and return to their homes; those of the cavalry and artillery selling their horses to the people of the country.

The 3d corps, which in my dispatch of the 19th I informed your Lordship had been detached to observe the Prussian army, remained in the neighbourhood of Wavre till the 20th. It then made good its retreat by Namur and Dinant. This corps is the only one remaining entire.†

I am not yet able to transmit your Lordship returns of the killed and wounded in the army in the late actions.‡

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to inform you that Col. De Lancey

* See Appendix, No. XV.

† See Appendix, No. XVII.

‡ Placed after the dispatch; see p. 151.

is not dead, he is badly wounded, but his recovery is not doubtful, and I hope will be early.

To Major Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B. Le Cateau, 23d June, 1815, 8 A.M.

It is reported and understood that the garrison of Cambrai, consisting entirely of National Guards of this part of the country, have abandoned the place, leaving in it at most 300 or 400 men. I wish, therefore, that you would march thither forthwith with the troops named in the margin, and summon the Governor to surrender to the troops under my command.

I enclose you a letter to the Governor, and some proclamations, which you will distribute at and in the neighbourhood of the town. If you should get possession of the town, you will remain in it for the night; if you should not, you will canton in the village of Estommel.

You had better conceal the force of your infantry, and show your cavalry and cannon, and light infantry, only, in the first instance.

To the Governor of Cambrai.

Au Quartier Général, ce 23 Juin, 1815.

Vous aurez appris qu'après des batailles sanglantes la brave armée sous mon commandement a remporté une victoire complète sur Napoléon, qui a été obligé de s'enfuir en déroute; ayant perdu toute son artillerie, ses munitions, ses bagages, et une quantité prodigieuse de prisonniers. Il nous a attaqué chez nous, et les armées des Alliés, après un succès si éclatant, sont déjà au centre de la France. Je vous somme donc, M. le Gouverneur, de rendre la place de Cambrai.

Je vous envoie des proclamations qui vous montreront les principes qui me guident; et je suis assez connu en France pour demander qu'on se fie à mes promesses.

Je vous propose donc, M. le Gouverneur, que la Garde Nationale de votre garnison laisse dans la place ses armemens, qui seront gardés en dépôt pour Sa Majesté le Roi de France; et qu'elle s'en aille chez elle. Que vous-même, M. le Gouverneur, et les officiers et soldats de ligne ou de l'artillerie qui seront dans la garnison, passent au service de Sa Majesté le Roi de France; auquel j'aurai l'honneur de les recommander. Si vous vous refusez à ces propositions, vous devez vous attendre à toutes les rigueurs de la guerre.

To Gen. Baron Vincent.

Le Cateau, ce 23 Juin, 1815, à 11 heures du matin.

Je vous assure que j'ai beaucoup regretté votre blessure, et j'ai fait tout ce que j'ai pu pour vous voir le 19, quand j'étais à Bruxelles, mais cela ne m'a pas été possible. Vous verrez par ma position que notre conférence n'est guère possible dans ce moment. Mais j'attends le Roi ici demain, et peut-être que M. de Talleyrand viendra avec lui.

Nous bloquons Le Quesnoy et Valenciennes; les Prussiens Landrecy et Maubeuge: les garnisons sont toutes Gardes Nationales.

J'ai envoyé sommer Cambrai aujourd'hui. Je vous enverrai copie de mon rapport sur la bataille pour le Prince Schwarzenberg.

To the Duc de Feltre.

Le Cateau, ce 23 Juin, 1815, à 11 heures du matin.

Je vous envoie quelques copies des proclamations que j'ai données au pays, et j'espère que Sa Majesté en sera satisfaite.

Ayant reçu la nouvelle que la garnison de Cambrai avait quitté la place, j'envoie pour la sommer, et je vous envoie incluse copie de la convention du Gouverneur. Je vous prie de me la rendre, n'en ayant pas une autre.

Les Prussiens en ont fait une pareille à Landreçy et à Maubeuge.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

Le Cateau, 23d June, 1815.

I have received your brother's letter of the 11th, and I leave it open to you to offer him to join me or not, as you may think proper, after considering what he says on the subject, with my speculations on our situation.

I may be wrong, but my opinion is, that we have given Napoleon his death blow; from all I hear, his army is totally destroyed, the men are deserting in parties, even the Generals are withdrawing from him. The infantry throw away their arms, and the cavalry and artillery sell their horses to the people of the country and desert to their homes. Allowing for much exaggeration in this account, and knowing that Buonaparte can still collect, in addition to what he has brought back with him, the 5th *corps d'armée*, under Rapp, which is near Strasbourg, and the 3d corps, which was at Wavre during the battle, and has not suffered so much as the others, and probably some troops from La Vendée, I am still of opinion that he can make no head against us, *qu'il n'a qu'à se pendre*; and, therefore, it appears to me that your brother would derive none of the advantages from his service, and would incur all the inconveniences of it. If he will come, after having this opinion, I shall be most happy to have his assistance, and I hope he will be more fortunate with me than he was, poor fellow, upon the two former occasions. If he does not come, I shall certainly approve his motive. I hope you are getting on well. You see that I have not allowed the grass to grow under my feet since I saw you. We all halt to-day. I send to summon Cambrai, which I am told has no garrison.

We have blockaded Le Quesnoi and Valenciennes; the Prussians, Landreçy and Maubeuge. Buonaparte is trying to collect his army at Laon. Avesnes has surrendered to the Prussians.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Le Cateau, ce 23 Juin, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir ici hier au soir la lettre que votre Majesté m'a écrite le 20, et je prie votre Majesté de croire combien je suis sensible à toutes ses bontés pour moi, et aux témoignages qu'elle me donne de son approbation. Je ferai tous mes efforts pour la mériter.

J'envoie à votre Majesté mon rapport jusqu'à aujourd'hui. Depuis que je l'ai écrit j'ai eu des rapports que le 3^{me} corps Français, qui avait été auprès de Wavre, avait été excessivement mal traité en se retirant, et avait perdu son canon et des prisonniers. Mais, comme je n'en ai pas des rapports officiels jusqu'à présent, je ne change rien à mon rapport.

Avant de quitter Bruxelles le Duc d'Areberg m'avait prié de prendre son fils le Prince Pierre pour mon aide de camp. Je ne l'ai pas voulu sans le consentement de votre Majesté, et je la prie de m'envoyer ses ordres là-dessus.

P.S. J'ai marqué au crayon dans mon rapport* des paragraphes que je prie votre Majesté de ne pas laisser publier.

To Earl Bathurst.

Le Cateau, 23d June, 1815.

I am sorry to be obliged to report that in the recent operations I had reason to be extremely dissatisfied, not with the Commissary General and the heads of that department, but with the inferiors, who quitted their brigades and corps without leave and without cause, to the great inconvenience and injury of the service; and were brought back from Bruxelles only by my threatening to dismiss them all.

Mr. D. A. C. G. — has since quitted the 3d division, to which he is attached; and I have dismissed him by a general order, of which I enclose a copy, of which I trust that the Lords of the Treasury will approve.

The A.G. to the General officers commanding divisions and cavalry.

23d June, 1815.

I am desired by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to request that the G. O. of the 24th May (No. 5) relative to the appointment of a steady sergeant from the division under your command to act as an assistant baggage master may be instantly complied with.

To H.R.H. the Prince Frederick of Orange. Au Quartier Général, ce 24 Juin, 1815.

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre d'aujourd'hui, dans laquelle votre Altesse Royale m'envoie copie d'une lettre qu'elle vient de recevoir du Gouverneur de Valenciennes.† Cette lettre me paraît peu digne de confiance; et je prie votre Altesse Royale de n'y donner aucune réponse, et de se tenir aux ordres qu'elle tient déjà.

To the Emperor of Russia.

Le Cateau, ce 24 Juin, 1815.

Je reçois la lettre de votre Majesté Impériale, dans laquelle elle me propose de placer sous mon commandement le corps d'armée Russe qui est commandé par le Prince Eugène de Wurtemberg.

Je suis très flatté de la confiance que votre Majesté a en moi, et que je désire justifier. J'assure votre Majesté que je ferai tout ce qui sera en mon pouvoir pour me conduire dans le commandement qu'elle m'a confié de manière à lui faire plaisir.

To the Prince de Talleyrand.

Le Cateau, 24th June, 1815.

The King has arrived here, and has, as I expected, been received

* A copy of the dispatch to the Secretary of State.

† The news of the abdication of Napoleon in favor of his son was communicated in this letter! See Appendix, No. XIX.

Instructions for the movement of the army, 24th June, 1815.

The 2d and 4th divisions will be in readiness to move to-morrow morning.

The cavalry will be assembled in their camps and in readiness also to move.

Major Gen. Sir J. Byng will move the troops camped near Gommegnies, viz. the 1st and 3d British divisions, the divisions of Netherland infantry attached to the 1st corps, the Nassau corps, and the cavalry with the Netherland divisions (excepting the light brigade detached under the orders of H. R. H. Prince Frederick), to-morrow morning to Le Cateau.

The troops at and camped about Bavay, viz. the 5th and 6th British divisions, the Brunswick corps, and the reserve artillery, will move to-morrow morning to Englefontaine, and are to canton and camp in and about the villages of Englefontaine, Rancour, Hoog, and Preu au Bois.

with the utmost demonstrations of joy by all his subjects, and I only regret that your Highness did not accompany His Majesty. It was I who recommended to the King to enter France at present, because I was aware of the extent of our success in the battle of the 18th, and because I was desirous of having the influence of His Majesty's name to give to that success all the advantages which it could derive; and because I was aware that it would occasion a crisis in the King's affairs, particularly at Paris, to take advantage of which I wished His Majesty should be on the spot, or as near it as circumstances would permit.

I flatter myself, if I could have seen you, or if you could have known the exact state of affairs when you advised the King at Mons not to enter France, you would have given His Majesty different advice, and would have followed His Majesty. As things are now, I can only enclose you, in confirmation of my opinion of the extent of our success, the *Journal de l'Empire*, of the 22d, in which you will find Buonaparte's account of the action, the truth of which, as far as it goes against himself, cannot be doubted.

You will see in the same paper the proceedings in the Assembly of the Deputies regarding this action; and I enclose you copies of letters just received from Prince Frederick of Orange, who is before Valenciennes, in which you will see that Buonaparte has determined in consequence to abdicate the government in favor of his son, and what persons are appointed to the provisional government of France.

Having this information before you, I conclude that you can have no scruple about joining the King forthwith; a measure which I earnestly entreat you and the other members of the King's council to adopt without loss of time.

P.S. I beg you will observe that, although I have seen the King, I have not spoken to His Majesty on the subject to which this letter relates.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Jones, Bruxelles.

24th June, 1815.

Agreeably to instructions from the Horse Guards dated 10th June, 1815, I have to request that Brevet Major Love, of the 52d regt., who is now wounded at Bruxelles, may be allowed, as soon as the state of his wounds will admit, to return to England for the purpose of giving his evidence upon a General Court Martial to be assembled upon Brevet Lieut. Col. —, — foot. Major Love will report himself upon his arrival at the Adj. Gen.'s office, Horse Guards.

To Major Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B.

Le Cateau, 25th June, 1815.

I congratulate you, and am very much obliged to you for your success of last night.*

* Major Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B., to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G.

Govy, 25th June, 1815.

Lieut. Col. Sir Neil Campbell (Major 54th regt.) having asked my leave to go to hear quarters, to request your Grace's permission for his return to England, I beg leave to take the opportunity of mentioning that I feel much obliged to him for his conduct in closing in the town of Cambrai with the light companies of Major Gen. Johnstone's brigade, and in leading one of the columns of attack. The one which he commanded escalated at the angle formed by the Valenciennes gateway and the curtain of the body of the place.

A second, commanded by Col. Sir W. Douglas, of the 91st regt., and directed by

I have just now received your letter of 8 A.M. by Lord J. Hay, and I am going to the King, and will get from him an order to Baron Noos to surrender the citadel. I keep Lord James to carry the order. You shall march in the morning. In the mean time look about the wall of the citadel towards the town for an attack.

P.S. Answer, that I cannot consent to suspend hostilities for a moment. The Governor may be looking for a fair hour to communicate with Paris.

To Major Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B. Le Cateau, 25th June, 1815, 11½ A.M.

The Comte —, who accompanies Lord J. Hay, has in his hands a summons for the Governor of the citadel, which you will allow to be

Lieut. Gilbert, Royal engineers, took advantage of the reduced height in that part of the escarp (which, on an average, is on that side about 55 feet), by placing their ladders on a covered communication from the place, to a large ravelin near the Amiens road. A third column had been formed, but was not found necessary.

The Valenciennes gate was broken open by Sir N. Campbell, and draw-bridge let down, in about half an hour, when, on entering the town, I found that the attack made by Col. Mitchell's brigade on the side of the Paris gate had also succeeded.

This one, directed by Capt. Thompson, Royal engineers, forced the outer gate of the Couvre Port in the hornwork, and passed both ditches by means of the rails of the draw-bridges, and which they scrambled over by the sides. Not being able to force the main gate, they escalated by the breach (in state of reparation), which your Grace had observed in the morning, and before which, although the ditch was said to have 12 feet water, a footing on dry ground was found.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the light infantry of the division, who by their fire covered the attacks, and with the parties of 60 men each which preceded the columns.

The three brigades of artillery, of Lieut. Col. Webber Smith and Majors Unett and Brome, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Hawker, made particularly good practice, and immediately silenced the fire of the enemy's artillery, except from 2 guns on each flank of the citadel, which could not be got at, and 2 field pieces on the rampart of the town, above the Valenciennes gate, and which played upon the troops as they débouché from the cover they had been posted in. 20 prisoners were made in the hornwork of the Paris gate, and about 130 altogether in the town.

Their fire was very slack, and even that, I presume, they were forced to by the garrison of the citadel.

I left only the 23d and 91st regts. in the town, with 2 guns and a troop of the Erstoff hussars; and I am much indebted to Sir W. Douglas and Col. Dalmer for their assistance in preserving order.

Some depredations were committed, but of no consequence, when the circumstances the place was entered by are considered.

From the divisional as well as my personal staff I received every assistance in the course of the three days' operations.

Return of the killed and wounded of the Allied Army, under the command of Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G. and G.C.B., in the capture of Cambrai, on the 24th June, 1815.

| | Officers. | Sergeants. | R. and F. | Total loss of officers, non-commissioned officers, and R. & F. |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--|
| Killed | 1 | — | 7 | 8 |
| Wounded | 3 | 1 | 25 | 29 |

delivered to the Governor, and you will facilitate and aid, as far as may be in your power, his obtaining possession of the citadel. You will in that case give him possession of the town, and allow him a Hanoverian battalion to aid the National Guards in occupying it under his command until the King of France's troops can be moved in. You will be prepared to march with the troops under your command in the morning, but you will not move until you hear further from me.

Head quarters will be this day at Premont: the road thither from Cambrai is either through this place or Arvoin, Esne, Serain, Premont, or from Arvoin to Ligny, Marets, Premont.

To Col. Sir G. Wood, Royal Artillery.

Le Cateau, 25th June, 1815.

I hereby order you to bring forward, to join the reserve artillery, all the gun and musket ammunition now at Bavay and at Mons, including that ammunition stated to be on the road to the latter place, in the return now given to me, and you will report to me daily its progress. You will likewise procure for me this day a return of the musket ammunition in possession of the several battalions of Hanoverian Landwehr, that is in their ammunition tumbrils, and in possession of the corps of Brunswick and Nassau.

To Major Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B.

Joncourt, 25th June, 1815, 5 P.M.

I have just arrived, and have received your letter of 1½ P.M. I consider that enclosed from the Governor to be perfectly satisfactory, and that you will have the place in the evening, either when Comte d'Audenarde shall have arrived, or upon the return of the deputation from Le Cateau; and I entirely approve of your continuing the suspension of hostilities, to give time for the latter, if necessary.

If the place should be surrendered, you will march in the morning at daylight, and come to Govy, leaving under the Comte d'Audenarde the battalion of Hanoverians, who are to follow you to-morrow as soon as the Duc de Berri's troops will go into the place. You will wait for the surrender of the place till 10 o'clock; and, if it should not have surrendered at that hour, you will march, leaving 2 Hanoverian battalions in the town with Comte d'Audenarde, who are to remain at Cambrai till I shall send them orders.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

Joncourt, 25th June, 1815.

You will have heard of our great victory of the 18th, which appears to have settled Boney.

Instructions for the movement of the army, 25th June, 1815.

Lord Hill will be so good as to march the two brigades of the 4th division now at Le Cateau, on the receipt of the order, towards Cambrai, where they will join the other brigade of the division. His Lordship is requested to order a brigade of 9 pounders (one of those attached to the 2d division) to move with the two brigades of the 4th division.

Major Gen. Sir J. Byng will halt the troops marching from the camp near Gommegnies, at Forest, upon the road to Le Cateau, and then camp them between the village of Croix and Bousies.

The cavalry will remain at Le Cateau in readiness to move.

Major Gen. Sir J. O. Vandeleur will continue to keep the outposts upon, and to patrol, the roads towards St. Quentin and towards Le Castelet and Honnecourt, and the right joining with the patrols of the cavalry sent towards Cambrai under Sir C. Colville.

I enclose a copy of a dispatch of this date to the Sec. of State, in which you will see that he has abdicated, and what I do in consequence, or rather notwithstanding his abdication. All this part of the country are decidedly in favor of the King. I beg to hear of the result of Wrede's attack of the 24th, not that there is any which can at all affect Blücher and me.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Joncourt, 25th June, 1815, 7 P.M.

The accounts which I have from Cambrai give such strong ground for hope that the citadel will have surrendered, that I calculate upon it as certain; and I conclude that the King will go there to-morrow with his ministers and civil and military household.

The 4th division will, in that case, come away in the morning early, leaving a battalion of Hanoverians, which will follow as soon as relieved by the infantry of the King's household. If the citadel should not have surrendered, the King had better come here (which, however, is a very bad village), or go to St. Quentin, if he should have no objection to go among the Prussians.

To Earl Bathurst.

Joncourt, 25th June, 1815.

Finding that the garrison of Cambrai was not very strong, and that the place was not very well supplied with what was wanting for its defence, I sent Major Gen. Sir C. Colville there on the day before yesterday, with one brigade of the 4th division and Sir C. Grant's brigade of cavalry; and upon his report of the strength of the place I sent the whole division yesterday morning.

I have now the satisfaction of reporting that Sir C. Colville took the town by escalade yesterday evening, with trifling loss; and, from the communications which he has since had with the Governor of the citadel, I have every reason to hope that that post will have been surrendered to a Governor sent there by the King of France to take possession of it in the course of this day.

The King arrived at Le Cateau yesterday, and, if the citadel of Cambrai should surrender, as there is every reason to expect, His Majesty proposes to fix his residence in that town for the present.

St. Quentin has been abandoned by the enemy, and is in the possession of Marshal Prince Blücher; and the Castle of Guise surrendered last night.

The armies have marched this day, and we shall now continue our movements upon Paris by the right of the Oise.

G. O.

Joncourt, 25th June, 1815.

6. The Commander of the Forces has observed the greatest irregularity among the baggage. Private baggage and women are put upon the carts destined to carry tents and hospital stores, and the consequence is that they cannot get on, and delay every thing else. If the Commander of the Forces should observe such a practice again, he will order the private baggage to be burnt, and will bring the officer to whom it belongs to a Court Martial for disobedience of orders.

7. The women must not be allowed to get upon the public carts.

8. The Commander of the Forces begs that the divisions will start from their ground at the hour ordered, particularly the cavalry, and that they will march in the order fixed in the route. The baggage must be kept well closed up in the rear of each division or corps, according to the order given upon the subject through the Q. M. G.

The advanced posts of Marshal Prince Blücher's army, and those of H. R. H. Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, towards Valenciennes, yesterday received a proposition to suspend hostilities, as it was stated that Buonaparte had abdicated in favor of his son, and has appointed a provisional government, consisting of Fouché, Carnot, Caulaincourt, Gen. Grenier, and Quinette; that these persons had sent ministers to the Allied Powers to treat for peace. It appeared both to Prince Blücher and to me that these measures were a trick; and, at all events, were not calculated to satisfy the just pretensions of the Allies, and therefore that we ought not to discontinue our operations.

The object of the alliance of the powers of Europe is declared by the 1st article of the treaty of the 25th of March to be to force Napoleon Buonaparte to desist from his projects, and to place him in a situation in which he will no longer have it in his power to disturb the peace of the world; and by the 3d article the powers of Europe have agreed not to lay down their arms till the object held out in the 1st article should be attained, and till it shall have been rendered impossible for Buonaparte to excite fresh troubles, and to renew his attempts to acquire supreme power in France.

I could not consider his abdication of an usurped power in favor of his son, and his handing over the government provisionally to five persons named by himself, to be that description of security which the Allies had in view, which should induce them to lay down their arms, and therefore I continue my operations.* All accounts concur in stating that it is impossible for the enemy to collect an army to make head against us.

It appears that the French corps which was opposed to the Prussians on the 18th inst., and had been at Wavre, suffered considerably in its retreat, and lost some of its cannon.

To Earl Bathurst.

Joncourt, 25th June, 1815.

I hope we are going on well, and that what we are doing will bring matters to the earliest and best conclusion, as we are in a very bad way.

We have not one quarter of the ammunition which we ought to have, on account of the deficiency of our drivers and carriages; and I really believe that, with the exception of my old Spanish infantry, I have got not only the worst troops, but the worst equipped army, with the worst staff, that was ever brought together.

— knows no more of his business than a child, and I am obliged to do it for him; and, after all, I cannot get him to do what I order him. Some of the regiments (the new ones I mean) are reduced to nothing; but I must keep them as regiments, to the great inconvenience of the

* Earl Bathurst to the Duke of Wellington.

Downing Street, 29th June, 1815.

I have received the honor of your Grace's dispatches, as noted in the margin.

I am commanded by H. R. H. the Prince Regent to convey to your Grace his entire approbation of the decision you have taken not to allow the progress of your march to be interrupted by the illusory propositions which have been made to you by persons calling themselves the Provisional Government of France.

The great object of the war cannot be satisfactorily obtained except by the restoration of the legitimate Monarch, on such conditions as will protect Europe from a recurrence of those events which have rendered it necessary for hostilities to recommence at a moment when it was hoped the peace had been established on a firm and solid basis.

service, at great expense; or I must send them home, and part with the few British soldiers I have.

I never was so disgusted with any concern as I am with this; and I only hope that I am going the right way to bring it to an early conclusion in some way or other.

To Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg. Joncourt, ce 26 Juin, 1815, à 6 heures du matin.

Je vous suis bien obligé de votre lettre du 21, que j'ai reçue dans la nuit. Notre bataille du 18 a été une de géans; et notre succès a été complet, comme vous voyez. Que Dieu me favorise assez pour que je n'en aie plus, parceque je suis désolé de la perte de mes anciens amis et camarades.

Mon voisin et collaborateur * est en bonne santé, quoique un peu souffrant d'une chute qu'il a faite d'un cheval blessé sous lui dans la bataille du 16.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

Joncourt, 26th June, 1815.

I received your letter of the 21st in the night. I have nothing to add to mine of yesterday evening, excepting that we have got the citadel of Cambrai. I have placed the King of France and his Court there, and I am moving on. I am just going to try to get Peronne.

* Marshal Prince Blücher.

Instructions for the movement of the army, 26th June, 1815.

The infantry camped near Nouroir and Magny will assemble across the canal by the side of the road to Vermand, with their baggage, at daybreak.

The cavalry will assemble with its baggage at the same time. The two brigades at Villereys and Bellenglise upon the road to Vermand, in front of the infantry. The remainder of the cavalry will assemble in such situation and be so placed as to follow the infantry as soon as they can be admitted into the column.

This column will move in the following order, and is to commence its march at 5, and camp near Beauvoir and Lanchy:

The brigade of British Life Guards,

The 2d division,

The Nassau troops,

The remainder of the cavalry.

The baggage of the different corps is to follow the column in the same order in which it is directed to move.

The troops camped near Serain and Premont will be assembled at daybreak with their baggage, by the side of the chaussée, leading to Vermand, in the following order, viz.:

The Belgian cavalry,

The 1st division,

The 3d division,

The Netherland infantry attached to the 1st corps.

They are to march at 5, and camp near Caulaincourt and St. Martin des Prés.

The baggage of the different corps is to follow the column in the order of its march.

The troops camped at Marets will assemble at daybreak with their baggage on the side of the chaussée in the following order, viz.:

The Brunswick cavalry,

The 5th division,

The 6th division,

The Brunswick infantry,

The reserve artillery. They are to march at 5, and camp near Nouroir, Magny, and Bellenglise.

The baggage of the different corps will follow the column in the order of march.

Head quarters will be at Vermand.

The pontoon train is to move to-morrow from Le Cateau to Estrées, and join the army on the road to Vermand.

To the Deputy Paymaster General.

Joncourt, 26th June, 1815.

I enclose letters to the Commissary General and to Major Gen. Adam, containing arrangements for advances of money to be made to the wounded officers and soldiers at Bruxelles, of which I request you to take notice.

To the Commissary General.

Joncourt, 26th June, 1815.

I request that you will be so kind as to place at the disposal of Lieut. Col. Jones, the Commandant of Bruxelles, the sum of £6000, to be advanced, as occasion may require, to the officers and soldiers now at Bruxelles, who are wounded. You are to charge this sum to the Paymaster General; and Lieut. Col. Jones will receive directions from me to make advances of it to the senior officer of each regiment at Bruxelles; and he will once a week send his account to the Paymaster General of the advances made to each regiment, as well as to the Paymaster of the regiment.

The Paymaster General will then charge these sums against the Paymasters of regiments, in settling with them for their estimates.

To Major Gen. Sir F. Adam, K.C.B.*

Joncourt, 26th June, 1815.

I have directed the Commissary General to give orders that £6000 may be paid to the order of Lieut. Col. Jones, Commandant at Bruxelles, to be advanced to the wounded officers and soldiers, as occasion may require, who are now in that town.

I request you to order Lieut. Col. Jones to make these advances to the senior officer of each regiment at Bruxelles, upon his receipt; and he is once in each week to send to the Paymaster of each regiment, and to the Paymaster General, an account of the sum advanced to each regiment, specifying the name of the officer to whom advanced, in order that the Paymaster General may charge the said sum against the subsistence of the regiment, and that the Paymaster of the regiment may charge it against the officer to whom it may have been advanced. This discharge will be his account of the detailed issues.

To the French Commissioners.

Head Quarters, 26th June, 1815, 10 P.M.

As Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington has only at this moment returned to his quarters, he has only now received from Marshal Prince Blücher the letter of their Excellencies, and which their Excellencies had sent to the Prussian outposts.

When the Field Marshal last heard from the head quarters of the Allied Sovereigns, the 21st inst., their Majesties were at Heidelberg, and they must still be in that direction. It must be obvious to their Excellencies that the Field Marshal can neither prevent nor aid their Excellencies in reaching their Majesties; but if he has it in his power, or if their Excellencies think proper to pass through the countries in which the troops are under his command, the Field Marshal begs they will let him know in what manner he can facilitate their journey.

* Wounded; at Bruxelles.

The Field Marshal was not aware that any officer commanding an advanced post had agreed verbally, or in any other manner, to a suspension of hostilities.

Since the 15th inst., when Napoleon Buonaparte, at the head of the French armies, invaded the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, and attacked the Prussian army, the Field Marshal has considered his Sovereign, and those Powers whose armies he commands, in a state of war with the government of France; and he does not consider the abdication of Napoleon Buonaparte of his usurped authority, under all the circumstances which have preceded and attended that measure, as the attainment of the object held out in the declarations and treaties of the Allies, which should induce them to lay down their arms.

The Field Marshal cannot consent therefore to any suspension of hostilities, however desirous he is of preventing the further effusion of blood.

As the only object upon which their Excellencies desired to converse with the Field Marshal was the proposed suspension of hostilities, they will probably, after the perusal of his sentiments and intentions as above declared, consider any interview with him an useless waste of their time; but, if their Excellencies should still do him the honor to desire to have an interview with him, the Field Marshal will be ready to meet them at the time and place they shall appoint.

The Field Marshal begs their Excellencies will receive the assurance of his high consideration.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir J. O. Vandeleur, K.C.B.

26th June, 1815.

In reply to your communication reporting the conduct of the brigade of cavalry under your orders, I am directed by his Grace the Duke of Wellington to inform you that he has already reported the battle of the 18th inst. to His Majesty's government.

Lieut. Vandeleur, of the 12th light dragoons, has been appointed in the G. O. of the 24th inst. to act as your extra aide de camp. With respect to Capt. Wallace, of the 23d light dragoons, I am desired to inform you that you are at liberty to appoint that officer to do the duty of Brigade Major to the 3d brigade; but Capt. Wallace can receive no pay for that duty, nor can his Grace at this moment decide upon any final appointment.

I have it at the same time in command to state that the appointment of Major Childers to act in the Adj. Gen.'s department being only temporary, must cease at the return of Col. Elley to his duty. Capt. Baertling can therefore merely be appointed by you to do the duty until such period.

The A.G. to Col. Hertzberg, Brunswick corps.

26th June, 1815.

Referring to your casualty returns of the 16th and 18th inst., I am directed by his Grace the Duke of Wellington to require a more specific return of the men reported missing, and whether these men may be supposed, as well as the officers, to have fallen into the hands of the enemy or have straggled to the rear.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir J. Byng, K.C.B., 1st corps.

26th June, 1815.

In reply to your letter of the 23d inst. relative to the Belgic troops, I am directed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to inform you that the Belgic troops may be punished by our Provost Marshals, provided they are caught in the act of plundering.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir H. Fvian, K.C.B., hussar brigade.

26th June, 1815.

I am directed by his Grace the Duke of Wellington to inform you that Capt. Shakespear, of the 10th hussars, may act as Brigade Major to your brigade during

the absence of Capt. Harris, but that his Excellency cannot allow him to receive pay for the same.

You will have the goodness to send in the name of the serjeant you propose should act as an Assistant Provost Marshal.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Vermand, 27th June, 1815, 11 A.M.

I sent yesterday to the Duc de Feltre to beg that he would send a French officer with a summons to Peronne. He sent the Duc de Mortemart, who arrived at about 9 at night, after I had left the place, and we had taken the outwork by storm, and the place had surrendered. Under these circumstances, I am desirous of keeping the place in our possession; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will make application to the Duc de Feltre to recall the Duc de Mortemart.

To ———.

Au Quartier Général, ce 27 Juin, 1815, à 10 heures du matin.

Je regrette beaucoup d'être dans le cas de me plaindre de la conduite des troupes de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas, qui sont sous vos ordres; mais elle est si mauvaise qu'il est impossible de ne pas la remarquer et s'en plaindre.

1. Les troupes ne font pas leurs marches d'une manière militaire. Ni soldats ni officiers ne restent avec leurs pelotons. Il n'y a pas de maison sur la route qui ne soit remplie d'eux; et la route depuis un gîte jusqu'à un autre en est couverte.

Il faut absolument que les officiers marchent avec leurs compagnies, et je les tiens responsables que tous arrivent ensemble à la fin de la marche.

Vous aurez la bonté de me faire rapport tous les jours que le rôle de chaque compagnie a été appelé; et combien de chaque bataillon sont absens.

Instructions for the movement of the army, 27th June, 1815.

The infantry camped near the villages of Beauvoir and Lanchy will assemble near the road to Nesle with their baggage at daybreak.

The cavalry will assemble with their baggage at the same time. The two light brigades at Douilly and Ugnay l'Equipe, upon the road to Nesle, in front of the infantry.

The remainder of the cavalry and Col. Estorff's brigade will assemble in such manner and be so placed as to follow the infantry in the column.

The column will move, crossing the Somme at Willecourt, by Nesle upon Roye, in the following order, viz.:

The two light brigades of cavalry,

The 2d division,

The Nassau troops,

The remainder of the cavalry,

Col. Estorff's brigade.

The baggage of the different corps will follow in the order of the column.

Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Colville will march the 4th division from Gouy through Peronne towards Roye, halting at the village of Puzeaux.

The troops camped near Caulaincourt and Marte Ville will be assembled with their baggage at daybreak on the road to Nesle in the following order, viz.:

The Belgian cavalry with the corps,

The brigade of the 1st division,

The 3d division,

The Netherland infantry attached to the 1st corps.

These troops are to march at 5, crossing the Somme at Willecourt through Nesle, and camp near the villages of Cressy, Billencourt, and Brenil.

The baggage of the corps will follow in the order of the column.

Major Gen. Sir J. Byng will be so good as to direct two battalions of the Netherland brigade now at Peronne, to occupy that place. The remainder of the brigade of Guards at Peronne are to march at 7 through Nesle to the village of Cressy, and join the 1st corps.

The

2. En conséquence de ce désordre dans les marches des troupes des Pays Bas, on ne peut compter sur elles pour rien. Hier j'ai ordonné au point du jour qu'une brigade marchât sur Peronne, afin de coopérer dans l'attaque de la place avec une brigade Anglaise. A 9 heures du soir j'ai rencontré la brigade des Pays Bas, qui venait de commencer sa marche; la place avait été prise d'assaut par les gardes Anglaises, il y avait plus d'une heure.

3. Les troupes de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas pillent et volent partout où elles vont; même le quartier général, la maison où je loge moi-même, n'est pas exceptée.

Ils forcent les sauvegardes, ôtent à la baïonnette les prisonniers à la gendarmerie que j'avais formée pour la police de l'armée.

La conséquence de cette conduite est, que les troupes de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas meurent de faim, tandis que les autres troupes de l'armée sont dans l'abondance.

Vos troupes entrent dans un village et détruisent et pillent tout. Les habitants s'enfuient, et les ressources qu'on pourrait en tirer sont perdues pour vous et pour tout le monde.

Si, au lieu de cela, vous teniez vos troupes en discipline, vous faisiez vos réquisitions sur les villes et les villages par vos Commissaires, selon la manière indiquée dans l'ordre du jour du 20; si vous ne permettiez pas aux officiers et soldats de faire des réquisitions pour leur propre compte, et de vexer les habitants; vous vous trouveriez dans l'abondance, comme le reste du monde.

Je vous ordonne, M. le Général, de mettre à présent à exécution mon

The troops camped near Nourioir and Magny will assemble at daybreak with their baggage near the road leading by Vermand to Ham, in the following order:

The Brunswick cavalry,
The 5th division,
The 6th division,
The Brunswick infantry,
The reserve artillery.

The column will march at 5: the Brunswick cavalry and 5th division with the reserve brigade of howitzers upon Ham; the remainder of the column will camp between the villages of Douilly and Villers.

The baggage of the corps will follow in the order of the column.

The pontoon train will move from Estrées, and follow by Vermand and Beauvoir the head quarters of the army.

Head quarters will be at Nesle.

Troops to draw resources.

The 2d corps will draw its resources from the villages as follow:

The 2d division at Roze and St. Medard.
The Nassau troops, Larrepais, Balatre, and Champien.

The cavalry from St. Georges, Dancourt, St. Taurin, Villers, Roze, Goyencourt, and Verpillières.

The 4th division from the neighbourhood of Puzeaux.

The 1st corps will draw its resources:

The 1st division from Retonviller, Marchelourade, and Billencourt.

The Netherland troops from Landevoisin Quikery, Breuil, Moyencourt, Buvérchy, and Hombleux.

The 3d division, Cressy, Biarre, and Balatre.

The column moving upon Ham will draw resources:

The 5th division, St. Sulpice, Etouilly, and Pithon.
The 6th division, Sancourt, Villers St. Christophe, and Bray St. Christophe.
The Brunswick corps from Douilly, Herouel, and Oiroi.
The reserve artillery from Douchy and Fluquières.

ordre du 20 Juin; je vous ordonne aussi de faire appeler les rôles des compagnies toutes les heures, et que tout officier et soldat soit présent.

Hier un officier, qui s'appelait —, qui est — d'infanterie, a forcé une garde dans le village de Vermand, et lui a ôté des prisonniers de l'armée des Pays Bas, qui avaient pillé le village qui était mon quartier général.

Le Major d'artillerie à cheval —, qui est attaché au premier corps de l'armée, a refusé la demande qui lui a été faite par le Colonel Hartmann de protéger le village de Briecourt. Il l'a excessivement maltraité, l'a appelé en duel, et le village a été pillé et presque détruit par les soldats de l'armée de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas.

Je vous ordonne, M. le Général, de mettre ces deux officiers aux arrêts, et de les envoyer à la Haye auprès du Roi, à qui j'envoie copie de cette lettre.

Je ne veux pas commander de tels officiers. J'ai été assez longtemps soldat pour savoir que les pillards, et ceux qui les encouragent, ne valent rien devant l'ennemi; et je n'en veux pas.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir F. Adam, K.C.B., Bruxelles.

27th June, 1815.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the returns of French prisoners transmitted in your letter of the 21st inst., and am desired by his Grace the Duke of Wellington to communicate to you his decision upon the several points referred to him. He at the same time requests you carefully to avoid all kind of interference with any description of wounded, excepting the British, Hanoverians, and Brunswick troops; and he conceives, with regard to the general state of the hospitals and the apprehensions entertained of contagion, that the best method of forwarding the service and anticipating the evil would be by strongly suggesting to the civil authorities any means you may conceive most advisable.

With regard to the transport of the army, which has been so much impeded by stragglers and vagabonds of every description, he directs that the Belgian gendarmes may be employed to prevent these irregularities, and that delinquents of every description who may be detected by them may be handed over for punishment to any military authority of their respective nations.

His Excellency desires that you will consult Gen. Tindal, the Minister at War, regarding the expediency of ordering up the dépôts of Belgian cavalry. The paragraphs in your letter which regard the Prussian authorities have been referred to Gen. Müffling, the Prussian General attached to head quarters.

To the French Commissioners.

Head Quarters, 28th June, 1815, 5 P.M.

Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington has had the honor of receiving this day the note of their Excellencies the —, —, —, —, —, —, —, and —, dated Laon, the 26th June, at mid day; and he trusts that, long before this, their Excellencies have received his answer to their note of the —, which he dispatched the night before last to the Prussian outposts.

The Field Marshal returns their Excellencies his best thanks for the communication of the copies of letters addressed to Lord Castlereagh and to himself by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Field Marshal has no authority from his government, or from the

G. O.

Nesle, 27th June, 1815.

1. The officers commanding companies are held responsible that the soldiers do not fall out on the march. It is scandalous to see the number that straggle from many of the regiments of the army, solely for the sake of plunder.

Allies, to give any answer to the demand of a passport and assurances of safety for Napoleon Buonaparte and his family, to pass to the United States of America.

The Field Marshal has the honor of assuring their Excellencies of his high consideration.

To the Baron Bignot.

Au Quartier Général, ce 28 Juin, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 25.

J'ai déjà écrit à MM. les Commissaires nommés pour traiter de la paix avec les Puissances Alliées, sur la proposition d'une suspension d'hostilités, une réponse que votre Excellence aura vue; et je n'y ai rien à ajouter.

Pour ce qui regarde un passeport et sauf-conduit pour Napoléon Buonaparte pour passer aux États Unis d'Amérique, je dois prévenir votre Excellence que je n'ai aucune autorité de mon gouvernement pour donner une réponse quelconque sur cette demande.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Orvillé, 28th June, 1815.

I send you my dispatches, which will make you acquainted with the state of affairs. You may show them to Talleyrand if you choose.

Gen. — has been here this day to negotiate for Napoleon's passing to America, to which proposition I have answered that I have no authority. The Prussians think the Jacobins wish to give him over to me, believing that I will save his life. — wishes to kill him; but I have told him that I shall remonstrate, and shall insist upon his being disposed of by common accord. I have likewise said that, as a private friend, I advised him to have nothing to do with so foul a transaction; that he and I had acted too distinguished parts in these transactions to become executioners; and that I was determined that if the Sovereigns wished to put him to death they should appoint an executioner, which should not be me.

— said nothing positive, excepting that * * * * was working for the King. He said they wished for securities; and that * * * * was anxious to communicate with me personally, if possible, or through a third person. I answered I would see him when he liked.

I am not pleased with the King's hesitation about Peronne. I have behaved in such a manner to him that he ought to be certain I would not

Instructions for the movement of the army, 28th June, 1815.

Lieut. Gen. Lord Hill will be so good as to march the 2d corps of the army by Montdidier to Petit Crevecoeur, on the road towards St. Just.

Order of march for the 2d corps:

Baron Estorff's cavalry,

The 2d division,

The Nassau troops.

The baggage of these corps in the order of the column.

The 4th division will be ordered to march also from Puzeaux by Montdidier to join their corps at Petit Crevecoeur.

The British cavalry now in column with the 2d corps will march from their camps near Roze, upon the road of Senlis, and camp near La Taulle and Ressons.

The above troops will assemble at daybreak, and march at 5.

Head quarters will be at Orvillé.

The cavalry will draw their resources at the following villages:

Mortemer, Cuvilly, La Taulle, La Neuville, Ressons, and Ricquebourg.

propose any thing to him that was not for the good of the cause, which is his interest more than mine.

I enclose the capitulation of the castle of Ham with the Prussians. Surely this cannot be good. Is it not better to order the French troops to leave the castle, and give it entirely to the Prussians? But I will not now propose it.

I likewise beg you to tell the Duc de Feltre that the King has a Prussian minister at his court, to whom he can speak upon the levy of a contribution at St. Quentin. There is no occasion for my getting into a dispute with † † † upon this or any other subject.

To Earl Bathurst.

Orvillé, 28th June, 1815.

The citadel of Cambrai surrendered on the evening of the 25th inst.; and the King of France proceeded there, with his court and his troops, on the 26th: I have given that fort over entirely to His Majesty.*

I attacked Peronne with the 1st brigade of British Guards, under Major Gen. Maitland, on the 26th, in the afternoon. The troops took the horn-work which covers the suburb on the left of the Somme by storm, with but small loss; and the town immediately afterwards surrendered, on condition that the garrison should lay down their arms, and be allowed to return to their homes. The troops upon this occasion behaved remarkably well; and I have great pleasure in reporting the good conduct of a battery of artillery of the troops of the Netherlands. I have placed in garrison there two battalions of the troops of the King of the Netherlands.

The armies under Marshal Blücher and myself have continued their operations since I last wrote to your Lordship. The necessity which I was under of halting at Le Cateau to allow the pontoons and certain stores to reach me, and to take Cambrai and Peronne, had placed the Marshal one march before me; but I conceive there is no danger in this separation between the two armies. He has one corps this day at Crespy, with detachments at Villers Cotterets and La Fertè Milon; another at Senlis; and the 4th corps, under Gen. Bülow, towards Paris. He will have his advanced guard to-morrow at St. Denis and Gonesse.

The army under my command has this day its right behind St. Just, and its left behind La Taulle, where the high road from Compiègne joins the high road from Roye to Paris. The reserve is at Roye. We shall be upon the Oise to-morrow.

It appears by all accounts that the enemy's corps collected at Soissons, and under Marshal Grouchy, have not yet retired upon Paris; and Marshal Blücher's troops are already between them and that city.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of an official note which I received the night before last from certain Commissioners appointed by the Provisional government to treat for peace with the Allied Sovereigns, and the copy of my answer, which I hope will meet with the approbation of the Prince Regent. Marshal Blücher received a letter to the same purport, to which he returned a verbal answer, that he should suspend hostili-

* See Appendix, Nos. XX., XXVI. (Proclamations of Louis XVIII., 25th and 26th June, 1815.)

ties when he should arrive at Paris, provided Buonaparte was given up to him, and the Château de Vincennes, and various territories and forts on the frontiers; and provided I should agree to what was proposed. I propose to adhere to the answer which I have given.

To Earl Bathurst.

Head Quarters, 28th June, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter from the minister of the Grand Duke of Baden, informing me that His Highness has been pleased to confer upon me his order; and I beg your Lordship to apply to H. R. H. the Prince Regent for permission for me to accept of it.

To Earl Bathurst.

Orvillé, 28th June, 1815.

I am much obliged to you for the reinforcements which you announce to us. The greatest object is to have old infantry. The others are better than foreign troops; but they are nothing in comparison with the Spanish infantry.

The Prussians are desirous of keeping their own prisoners, and you may depend upon it I am not anxious to get any from them.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Orvillé, 28th June, 1815.

I have received your Lordship's letter of the 23d, in which you have announced to me a fresh mark of the approbation and favor of the Prince Regent; and I beg you to return His Royal Highness my best thanks, and to assure him of my eternal gratitude for his most gracious reception of my services, and for all the favors I have received from him. I likewise beg leave to return to your Lordship, and your colleagues, my best thanks for your recommendation of my services to His Royal Highness.

You will see in my letter to Lord Bathurst the accounts of the state of things here; which I hope we shall bring to the conclusion we all wish for without firing another shot. I hope to be at Paris on the 1st July.

To H. R. H. the Duke of York.

Orvillé, 28th June, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness' letter of the 23d inst., and I am highly flattered by your Royal Highness' approbation, and gratified by your attention to this army.

Your Royal Highness will see, from what happens every day, that our victory is decisive, and I hope we shall bring the concerns of this country to a satisfactory close without striking another blow.

I will immediately recommend to your Royal Highness certain officers for the third class of the Order of the Bath. At the same time, I wish to suggest what follows for your Royal Highness' consideration. We have now 240 Orders, that is, of the first and second class, of the Order of the Bath for Admirals and General officers; and, putting the navy out of the question, excepting to consider them as entitled to half of the number, the remainder will be for General officers, or 120 Orders for officers of that rank. Now I would ask your Royal Highness whether there are now, or considering the size of the British army,

or the other calls there are upon that army for officers for other armies, it is possible that there can ever be, in the British army 120 General officers so distinguished as to merit the first and second class of the Order of the Bath. We cannot expect again to have so long or so extensive a system of warfare as we have had for the last 22 years; yet even now, if Colonels and Lieut. Colonels with 5 medals had not got the second class of the Order, your Royal Highness would have found it difficult to fill your 90 vacancies of that class.

That which I would propose is, that the second class, instead of being 180, should be reduced to 80; and the mode in which I would make the reduction should be by appointing only to the vacancies occasioned by the death or promotion of the original number of Admirals and General officers.

I would then give only the third class, not as third class, but as Knights Companions. I would form another third class hereafter, to be composed of Colonels in the army, Post Captains in the navy, and Lieut. Colonels in the army, of more than 3 years' standing; the two last having already been Knights Companions, and the Knights Companions should be the fourth class. The new third class might be limited or not, as your Royal Highness might think proper; but I think the formation of it might be delayed till some future period.

I confess that I do not concur in the limitation of the Order to Field officers. Many Captains in the army conduct themselves in a very meritorious manner, and deserve it; and I never could see the reason for excluding them either from the Order or the medal.

I would likewise beg leave to suggest to your Royal Highness the expediency of giving to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers engaged in the battle of Waterloo, a medal. I am convinced it would have the best effect in the army; and, if that battle should settle our concerns, they will well deserve it.

To the Comte de Blacas.

Orvillé, ce 28 Juin, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 24, et je ne peux qu'applaudir à la résolution que vous avez prise de vous séparer du Roi. Je sais mieux que personne que les préventions qui existent contre vous sont très peu fondées, ou plutôt pas du tout.

Vous avez servi le Roi avec zèle, talent, et fidélité; mais, malheureusement pour vous, vous possédiez seul sa confiance; et on ne veut pas attribuer à la vraie cause, mais on attribue à vous, les malheurs inouis qui lui sont arrivés, et que tout le monde, toute l'Europe je veux dire, est intéressée de prévenir à l'avenir.

Voilà la vraie cause des préjugés contre vous, que vous ne pouviez vaincre qu'en quittant le Roi; et je ne veux pas vous dire une malhonnêteté en vous assurant que dans le moment vous ne pouviez lui rendre un plus grand service qu'en vous sacrifiant en le quittant.

Excepté dans les derniers jours j'ai vu et j'ai connu tout ce qui s'est passé à Paris depuis l'arrivée du Roi, et je serai toujours prêt à témoigner que ni le Roi ni aucun autre souverain ait jamais eu un ministre qui l'ait servi avec plus de fidélité, plus de zèle, ou plus de talent.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

Orville, 28th June, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 20th inst., regarding the subsidy to the Elector of Hesse."

The principle which I have adopted in regard to the subsidies to all the Powers of the second order, is the same as that adopted in regard to the great Powers, viz., each receives a subsidy for the number of men which he has engaged to maintain by his treaty of accession to the general alliance of the 25th March. Austria, Russia, and Prussia maintain in active hostility, the first twice as many, the second half as many more, and the last one third as many more, than each has engaged to maintain; and nearly all the Powers of the second order have each in the field more men than they had engaged to maintain by their respective treaties of accession.

But they receive subsidies only for the number which they have engaged to maintain by those treaties; and, therefore, I thought it proper to confine the grant to the Elector to the number His Royal Highness had engaged to maintain, without reference to the surplus he might actually have in the field.

To Earl Bathurst.

Orville, 28th June, 1815.

I enclose a letter from the King of Wurtemberg, in which His Majesty announces to me that he has conferred upon me his Order of Merit; and I beg your Lordship to lay this letter before H. R. H. the Prince Regent, and to ask his permission to accept the favor which His Majesty proposes to confer upon me.

The A.G. to the Officer commanding — foot.

28th June, 1815.

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to send back to their regiment the men named in the margin, and to inform you that they were detected in the act of plunder under the most aggravated circumstances. It was the intention of his Grace to have hanged the corporal. He has, however, been induced, from the good conduct of the regiment, to avoid making so severe an example. The Provost at head quarters has punished them this morning, and corporal —'s stripes are to be taken off upon his arrival at his regiment.

Instructions for the movement of the cavalry, 29th June, 1815.

The British cavalry will move from their respective bivouacs upon Pont St. Maxence in the following order:

Major Gen. Sir H. Vivian's brigade will move from Antheuil and Monchy at 3 a.m., and enter the high road by the most convenient route in the direction of Estrées St. Denis.

The 7th brigade will move from La Taillie at 3½ a.m., and will, if possible, find a road to enter the chaussée to Pont St. Maxence in front of Gournay, and will follow Major Gen. Sir H. Vivian's brigade; these two brigades will form the advance guard under the command of the senior officer.

The 3d brigade will assemble at Gournay so as to be in readiness to march at 5, and follow the 7th brigade.

Major Gen. Sir C. Grant's brigade and the 4th brigade will march from Recons and Riquebourg at 3½, and enter the high road to Pont St. Maxence at Gournay, and will follow the 3d brigade.

The heavy cavalry will move from Cuvilly precisely at 5, and will proceed on the high road to Pont St. Maxence, following the 4th brigade.

The 4 troops of horse artillery will move from Mortemer at 4½, so as to be able to close up to and move with the heavy cavalry as above.

The baggage will follow in rear of their respective brigades to Pont St. Maxence, when further orders will be given.

Head quarters of the army to be at Le Plessis Longueau.

To Earl Bathurst.

Orvillé, 29th June, 1815.

Being aware of the anxiety existing in England to receive the returns of killed and wounded in the late actions, I now send lists of the officers, and expect to be able to send this evening returns of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The amount of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, British and Hanoverian, killed, wounded, and missing, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, is between 12,000 and 13,000.*

Your Lordship will see in the enclosed lists the names of some most valuable officers lost to His Majesty's service. Among these, I cannot avoid to mention Col. Cameron, of the 92d, and Col. Sir H. W. Ellis, of the 23d regiments, to whose conduct I have frequently drawn your Lordship's attention, and who, at last, fell distinguishing themselves at the head of the brave troops which they commanded. Notwithstanding the glory of the occasion, it is impossible not to lament such men, both on account of the public and as friends.

* See Returns, p. 151.

Instructions for the movement of the army, 29th June, 1815.

Lord Hill will be so good as to move the 2d corps of the army from Petit Crevecoeur to Clermont.

Order of march for the 2d corps :

Baron Estoril's cavalry,
The 2d division,
The 4th division,
The Nassau troops.
The baggage of these corps in the order of the column.

The 4th division, if it has not reached Petit Crevecoeur this day, will follow the 2d corps to Clermont.

The troops are to assemble at daybreak, and march at 5.

The British cavalry will move from its camp near La Taulle to Pont St. Maxence.

The 1st corps will move from its camp near Cinchy by Estrées St. Denis on the great road to St. Martin Longueau.

Order of march for the 1st corps :

Netherland cavalry,
The 1st division,
The 3d division,
The Netherland infantry.
Baggage of the troops in the order of the column.
The above troops will assemble at daybreak, and march at 5.

The troops camped near Roye will move to Gourmay on the road to Pont St. Maxence.

Order of march for the troops near Roye :

The Brunswick cavalry,
The 5th division,
The 6th division,
The Brunswick infantry,
The reserve artillery.
The baggage of the corps in the order of the column.
These troops will assemble at daybreak, and march at 5.

The pontoon train, the hawser bridges, to Estrées St. Denis.

The reserve ammunition to Orvillé.

The civil departments will move to Orvillé.

Head quarters will be at Le Plessis Longueau.

The cavalry to draw their resources from the following villages:
Les Ayeux, Pont St. Maxence, Saron, Beaufort, St. Genoux.

To the French Commissioners.

Au Quartier Général du Maréchal Prince Blücher,
ce 29 Juin, 1815, à 11½ heures du soir.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir qu'ayant consulté le Maréchal Prince Blücher sur votre proposition pour un armistice, son Altesse est convenue avec moi, que, dans les circonstances actuelles, aucun armistice ne peut se faire, tant que Napoléon Buonaparte sera à Paris, et en liberté; et que ses opérations sont en tel état qu'il ne peut pas les arrêter.

The A.G. to Major —, Belgian artillery.

29th June, 1815.

Understanding from Major Gen. Lambert that you have a horse his property in your possession, I have to request that the said horse may be delivered to Major Gen. Lambert forthwith. If an individual purchases a horse from a soldier or others, he takes the chance of the horse being claimed, and must, agreeably to the G. O. of the army, deliver it up to the rightful owner, it being fully understood that the purchaser of the horse has no claim for the purchase money, as it is contrary to the orders of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to make these clandestine purchases.

To Earl Bathurst.

Louvres, 30th June, 1815.

I have now the honor of enclosing to your Lordship the returns of killed and wounded of the army on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, lists of officers, &c. (*See Returns, p. 151.*)

Brig. Gen. Hardinge, who was employed by me with the Prussian army, is not included in these returns; but he received a severe wound in the battle of the 16th, and has lost his left hand. He had conducted himself during the time he was so employed in such a manner as to obtain the approbation of Marshal Prince Blücher and the officers at the Prussian head quarters, as well as mine, and I greatly regret his misfortune.

To the Emperor of Russia.

Louvres, ce 30 Juin, 1815.

Le Général Pozzo di Borgo m'a remis la lettre que votre Majesté Impériale m'a écrite le 1½ Juin, par laquelle elle me marque son approbation de ma conduite dans la bataille du 18, en témoignage de laquelle votre Majesté Impériale me donne une épée militaire garnie de lauriers.

J'assure votre Majesté que rien ne peut m'être plus flatteur ni plus agréable que l'approbation de votre Majesté Impériale; et que je serai fier de porter et de faire usage contre ses ennemis de l'épée dont elle veut m'honorer.

To Earl Bathurst.

Louvres, 30th June, 1815.

I send you a specimen of Mr. —'s intelligence. It is much better to recall this gentleman, who can be of no use to me. I shall give him no answer.

To Marshal Prince d'Eckmühl.

Au Quartier Général, ce 1 Juillet, 1815, à 10 heures du matin.

Je viens de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 30 Juin,* dans laquelle votre Excellence m'envoie la nouvelle de l'armistice fait par M. le Général Frimont avec M. le Maréchal Duc d'Albufera.

* See Appendix, No. XXIV.

J'ai déjà fait savoir par écrit à MM. les Commissaires Français envoyés auprès des Puissances Alliées, et verbalement à MM. les Commissaires Français envoyés auprès de moi, les raisons qui m'ont empêché d'arrêter mes opérations; lesquelles j'ai lieu de croire sont pleinement adoptées par les Puissances Alliées de mon Souverain, et de ceux dont j'ai l'honneur de commander les armées.

J'ai toutes les raisons du monde pour arrêter l'effusion du sang des braves troupes que je commande; mais il faut que ce soit sur des conditions qui assureront le rétablissement et la stabilité de la paix générale.

To H. R. H. Prince William of Prussia.

Gonesse, ce 1 Juillet, 1815.

J'ai reçu la lettre très obligeante que votre Altesse Royale m'a écrite hier, et je suis extrêmement flatté et reconnaissant de l'honneur que votre Altesse Royale me fait par son désir que je sois le parrain de sa fille née le 18 Juin.

Je souhaite avec votre Altesse Royale que l'alliance entre nos deux

Instructions for the movement of the army, 30th June, 1815.

Lord Hill will be so good as to move Baron Estorff's cavalry by Creil and Chantilly to Luzarches; the infantry of the 2d corps are to move to Chantilly.

Order of march for the 2d corps:

Baron Estorff's cavalry.

The 2d division.

The Nassau troops.

The 4th division.

The baggage of the corps in the order of the column.

These troops are to assemble at daybreak, and to march at 5.

The British cavalry will move from its camps near Pont St. Maxence to Louvres, and camp in the plain about that place. The cavalry should march at 5.

The 1st corps will move from its camps near St. Martin Longueau, and move by Pont St. Maxence; the head of this column will be carried as far as La Chapelle, the rear will rest upon Senlis.

Order of march for the 1st corps:

Netherland cavalry.

1st division.

3d division.

Netherland infantry.

Baggage of the corps in the order of the column.

These troops will assemble at daybreak, and march at 5.

The troops camped near Gournay will move and cross the river Oise at Pont St. Maxence; the head of the column will be carried as far as Fleurines, on the road to Senlis; the rear will rest upon Pont St. Maxence.

Order of march for the troops camped near Gournay:

The Brunswick cavalry.

The 5th division.

The 6th division.

The Brunswick infantry.

The reserve artillery.

Baggage of the corps in the order of the column.

These troops will assemble at daybreak, and march at 5.

The pontoon train and hawser bridges will move to Senlis.

The reserve ammunition to Pont St. Maxence; the civil departments, Pont St. Maxence.

Head quarters will be at Louvres.

The British cavalry will draw resources from the villages of Vauderlan, Goussainville, Le Thillay, Louvres, Epiais, and Chenevières.

nations soit aussi permanente qu'elle a déjà été avantageuse à la cause publique, et qu'elle est cordiale.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Gonesse, ce 1 Juillet, 1815.

J'ai reçu aujourd'hui les lettres de votre Altesse Royale du 28 et 29 ; et je vous remercie et je vous félicite de tout mon cœur des mesures judicieuses que votre Altesse Royale a prises pour avoir possession du poste important du Quesnoi, et qui ont eu une réussite si complète. Je

Instructions for the movement of the army, 1st July, 1815.

Lord Hill will be so good as to assemble the 2d corps and to move it upon the great road towards Pierrefitte.

The 2d corps is to relieve Gen. Bülow's Prussian corps in the position which that corps now occupies, having its right upon the great road about Pierrefitte, and its left to the great road of Senlis.

The 2d corps will relieve the Prussian corps at Aubervilliers. Lord Hill will be so good as to send on before his corps to Gen. Bülow to concert with him the relief of the Prussian troops and ascertain the position they occupy. The 2d corps is to assemble at daybreak, and march at 5.

Order of march of the 2d corps :

Baron Estoril's cavalry.

2d division.

Nassau troops.

4th division.

Baggage of the corps in order of the column.

The cavalry will be camped and cantoned about the villages of Le Thillay, Goussainville, Vanderlan, and Roissy.

Major Gen. Sir J. Byng will be so good as to move the 1st corps by Louvres past Gonesse on the great road. The 1st corps is to relieve the Prussian corps now occupying a position having its right upon the great road behind Le Bourget, and its left upon the forest of Bondy. The 1st corps is to relieve the Prussian post at Le Bourget.

Sir J. Byng will send on before the 1st corps to the General commanding the Prussian troops on the above position, in order to concert with the Prussian General the relief of the Prussian troops, and to ascertain the position they occupy.

The 1st corps will be assembled at daybreak, and will move at 5.

Order of march of the 1st corps :

The Netherland cavalry.

The 1st division.

The Netherland infantry.

The 3d division.

Baggage of the corps in order of the column.

The corps camped between Pont St. Maxence and Fleurines will move by Senlis and Louvres, and camp between Louvres and Vanderlan.

Order of march of the above corps :

Brunswick cavalry.

5th division.

6th division.

Brunswick infantry.

Reserve artillery.

Baggage of the corps in order of the column.

These troops will assemble at daybreak, and march at 5.

The pontoon train and hawser bridges will move from Senlis at daybreak, and proceed by Louvres to Sarcelles on the road by Chantilly to Paris.

Col. Nicolay is requested to send forward an officer to examine the best road from Louvres to Sarcelles, who should be back in time to turn off and to conduct the train on its arrival at Louvres to Sarcelles.

Reserve ammunition to move to Louvres.

Civil departments to move to Senlis.

Head quarters will be at Gonesse, but the heavy baggage belonging to it will remain at Louvres.

ne manquerai pas d'en faire rapport à Sa Majesté. J'approuve aussi entièrement les autres mesures que votre Altesse Royale a adoptées.

Nous sommes ici tout près de Paris. Le Maréchal Blücher a passé la Seine à St. Germain, et marche sur St. Cloud. L'ennemi désire un armistice, Napoléon étant parti.*

To the French Commissioners.

Gonesse, ce 1 Juillet, 1815.

Je suis fâché de faire savoir à vos Excellences que je n'ai pas encore reçu la réponse du Maréchal Blücher à la lettre que je lui avais envoyée ce matin sur l'armistice.

Le moment où je recevrai sa réponse je ne manquerai pas d'avertir vos Excellences.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, G.C.B.

Gonesse, 2d July, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 28th, and will settle Mr. —'s business for him. The * * * * is a very good kind of man, but he has less sense of feeling than any gentleman I have ever met with.

We are going on very well. We have shut the French into Paris and their lines; Blücher has crossed the Seine. Buonaparte is off, I believe, to Havre. They offer an armistice; but I won't grant it unless I shall be certain it will lead to a permanent settlement.

I am very glad to find you are going on well.

To the French Commissioners.

Au Quartier Général, ce 2 Juillet, 1815, à 7 heures du matin.

Je regrette d'annoncer à vos Excellences que je n'ai pas encore reçu la réponse du Maréchal Blücher à ma lettre d'hier. Le fait est, que l'armée du Maréchal a été en marche depuis hier, et, les routes étant pleines de troupes et de voitures, le passage en est difficile.

J'aurai l'honneur d'écrire à vos Excellences aussitôt que j'aurai des nouvelles du Maréchal.

To the French Commissioners. Gonesse, ce 2 Juillet, 1815, à 4½ heures de l'après-midi.

Il est de mon devoir de prévenir vos Excellences que je viens de recevoir une lettre du Maréchal Prince Blücher, qui me témoigne la plus grande répugnance à conclure un armistice, et qui est fondée en grande mesure sur ce qui se passe journellement à Paris.

Je lui ai écrit encore une fois, ayant le plus grand désir de sauver cette capitale du danger qui la menace, et j'attends sa réponse dans la nuit. Vos Excellences jugeront si elles veulent attendre jusqu'à demain matin; mais je dois les prévenir du vrai état des choses, et leur dire que, si elles insistent sur une réponse ce soir, il faut qu'elle soit dans la négative.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

Gonesse, 2d July, 1815.

Mein lieber Fürst, I requested Gen. Müffling to write to your Highness yesterday, upon the subject of the propositions which had been made to

* See Appendix, No. XXVII.

me by the French Commissioners for a suspension of hostilities, upon which I have not yet had a positive answer from your Highness.

It appears to me that, with the force which you and I have under our command at present, the attack of Paris is a matter of great risk. I am convinced it cannot be made on this side with any hope of success.

The army under my command must then cross the Seine twice, and get into the Bois de Boulogne before the attack can be made; and even then, if we should succeed, the loss would be very severe.

We must incur a severe loss, if it is necessary, in any case; but in this case it is not necessary. By the delay of a few days we shall have here the army under Marshal Prince Wrede, and the Allied Sovereigns with it, who will decide upon the measures to be adopted, and success will then be certain with a comparatively trifling loss; or, if we choose it, we can settle all our matters now by agreeing to the proposed armistice.

The terms on which I think this armistice can be made, and on which alone I will consent to make it, are these:

1st; That we shall remain in the positions we now occupy.

2dly; That the French army shall retire from Paris across the Loire.

3dly; That Paris shall be given over to the care of the National Guard till the King shall order otherwise.

4thly; The time to be fixed for notice to break off this armistice.

By adopting this measure, we provide for the quiet restoration of His Majesty to his throne; which is that result of the war which the Sovereigns of all of us have always considered the most beneficial for us all, and the most likely to lead to permanent peace in Europe.

It is true we shall not have the vain triumph of entering Paris at the head of our victorious troops; but, as I have already explained to your Highness, I doubt our having the means at present of succeeding in an attack upon Paris; and, if we are to wait till the arrival of Marshal Prince Wrede to make the attack, I think we shall find the Sovereigns disposed, as they were last year, to spare the capital of their ally, and either not to enter the town at all, or enter it under an armistice, such as it is in your power and mine to sign this day.

I earnestly urge your Highness, then, to consider the reasoning which I have submitted to you on this occasion; and to let me have your decision whether you will agree to any armistice or not; and, if you will, I beg you to appoint a person to treat in your name with the French Commissioners. If you will not, my conduct will be guided by your decision.

To Marshal Lord Beresford, G.C.B.

Gonesse, 2d July, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 9th June. You should recommend for the Spanish medal for Albuera according to the rules laid down by the King of Spain for the grant of it. I think it should be given only to those who were there and actually engaged.

I am, as soon as I shall have a little time, going to recommend officers for the Order of San Fernando, and will apply to you for a Portuguese list.

You will have heard of our battle of the 18th. Never did I see such a

pounding match. Both were what the boxers call 'gluttons.' Napoleon did not manoeuvre at all. He just moved forward in the old style, in co-

G. O.

Gonesse, 2d July, 1815.

The Field Marshal has great pleasure in publishing in G. O. the following letters from the Commander in Chief and the Sec. of State, expressing the approbation of H. R. H. the Prince Regent of the conduct of the army in the late actions with the enemy.

* Horse Guards, 21st June, 1815.

'My Lord Duke, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's dispatch of the 19th inst., conveying a report of the military operations up to that date.

'Marked and distinguished as these operations have been by the glorious and important victory gained over the French army on the 18th inst., I have infinite pleasure in communicating to your Grace the high feeling of satisfaction and approbation with which the Prince Regent has viewed the conduct of the troops upon this memorable occasion. No language can do justice to the sense His Royal Highness entertains of that distinguished merit, which has even surpassed all former instances of their characteristic firmness and discipline. Allow me to desire that your Grace will also accept yourself, and convey in my name to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and troops under your command, the thanks of His Royal Highness for the great and important services which they have rendered their grateful country.

'From my partiality to, and well-known opinion of the Prussian nation and their troops, your Grace will readily believe that I also concur in those expressions of admiration and thanks which have emanated from the Prince Regent for the important services rendered to the common cause by Prince Blücher, and the brave army under his command.

'The triumph of success cannot lessen the regret which must be felt by all for the loss of the many valuable lives, which has unavoidably attended the accomplishment of this great achievement; and I particularly deplore the fall of Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton and Major Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby.

'FREDERICK, Commander in Chief.'

* War Department, London, 24th June, 1815.

'My Lord, Your Grace will be pleased to convey to Gen. H. R. H. the Prince of Orange the satisfaction the Prince Regent has experienced in observing, that in the actions of the 16th and 18th inst. His Royal Highness has given an early promise of those military talents for which his ancestors have been so renowned; and that by freely shedding his blood in the defence of the Netherlands, he has cemented an union of the people with the house of Orange, which, it is to be hoped, will thereby become indissoluble.

'The Prince Regent is fully sensible of the meritorious services performed by the Earl of Uxbridge, who had the command of the cavalry in the battle of the 18th, and commands me to desire you will communicate to his Lordship His Royal Highness' most gracious acceptance of them.

'The judicious conduct and determined courage displayed by Gen. Lord Hill, and by the other General officers in command of His Majesty's forces upon this glorious occasion, have obtained the high approbation of the Prince Regent. Your Grace will be pleased to communicate to the General officers this gracious approval of their exertions; and your Grace will also be pleased to make known to the army at large, the high approbation with which the Prince Regent has viewed the excellent conduct and invincible valor manifested by all ranks and descriptions of the troops serving under your Grace's command.

'His Royal Highness commands me on no account to omit expressing his deep regret on receiving so long a list of officers and men who have either fallen or been severely wounded in the actions of the 16th and 18th inst.; and the Prince Regent particularly laments the loss of such highly distinguished officers as Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton and Major Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby.

'It cannot be expected that such desperate conflicts should be encountered, and so transcendent a victory be obtained, without considerable loss. The chance of war must at times expose armies under the ablest commanders to great casualties, without any adequate advantage to be derived in return. But whoever contemplates the immediate effects and the probable results of the battles fought upon the 16th and 18th inst., cannot but think that although on the lists of killed and wounded, several of His Majesty's most approved officers are unfortunately inscribed, many endeared to your Grace, and whose names have become familiar to the country by their distinguished services in the Peninsula, the loss, however severe, and however to be lamented, bears but a small proportion to the magnitude of the victory which has been achieved, and which has exalted the military glory of the country, has protected from invasion and spoil the territory of His Majesty's ally, the King of the Netherlands, and has opened the fairest prospect of placing on a lasting foundation the peace and liberties of Europe.

'BATHURST'

lums, and was driven off in the old style. The only difference was, that he mixed cavalry with his infantry, and supported both with an enormous quantity of artillery.

I had the infantry for some time in squares, and we had the French cavalry walking about us as if they had been our own. I never saw the British infantry behave so well.

Boney is now off, I believe, to Rochefort, to go to America.* The army, about 40,000 or 50,000, are in Paris. Blücher on the left of the Seine, and I with my right in front of St. Denis, and the left upon the Bois de Bondy. They have fortified St. Denis and Montmartre very strongly. The canal de l'Ourcq is filled with water, and they have a parapet and batteries on the bank; so that I don't believe we can attack this line. However, I will see.

P.S. We believe Wrede is with the Bavarians at Châlons this day.

To the French Commissioners.

Gonesse, ce 2 Juillet, 1815, à 9½ heures du soir.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de vos Excellences datée à 5 heures. Je vous avais écrit à 4½ heures pour vous faire savoir l'état des choses, et je m'attends à recevoir ce soir la réponse du Maréchal Prince Blücher, et je ne manquerai pas de vous en avertir au moment.

Si vos Excellences restent ici demain, je ferai faire des arrangements pour que vous soyez logés au quartier général.

To Rear Adm. Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.

Gonesse, 2d July, 1815.

I received your letters of the 21st and 26th, for which I am very much obliged to you. Our affairs here are, I hope, nearly settled. We have the French shut into Paris and their lines; Buonaparte is off; and they offer an armistice; but I will not agree, excepting upon terms that shall lead to a permanent settlement.

Lieut. Col. Jones at Bruxelles, or Gen. Adam, will apply to you for conveyance for any people that require it.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Gonesse, 2d July, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch of the 16th June.

In my opinion money could not be employed to greater advantage than in the fortification of Genoa; and I conceive the application of a part of the money of the subsidy to that purpose would be more beneficial to the Allies than to put in the field a few more Piedmontese troops.

But I must observe to your Lordship, that the fund from which this subsidy is to be given is formed of money to be given in lieu of troops in the field; and the Allies are of course interested in its being employed solely to maintain troops in the field, and they might complain if any part of it was employed for other purposes. Your Lordship will be the best judge of the validity of this objection.

To H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

Gonesse, 2d July, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness' most gracious letter of the 22d June;† and if any thing could augment my gratitude for

* See Appendix, No. XXIX.

† See p. 152.

the favor with which your Royal Highness has uniformly, and particularly on this occasion, received my services, it is the honor which you have done me in writing to me.

Your Royal Highness will see, in my report of this date to the Sec. of State, the strong grounds we have for hoping that we shall bring affairs here to the conclusion most wished for by your Royal Highness, without a further effusion of blood; and, if that should be the case, your Royal Highness will again have saved the world.

To Earl Bathurst.

Gonesse, 2d July, 1815.

I enclose an extract of a letter from Gen. C. Baron Alten, from which it appears that 800 stands of arms and accoutrements will be required by the Hanoverian troops wounded in the battle of the 18th June. I am very certain that arms and accoutrements will likewise be required by the British troops, although I have not received reports upon the subject. I therefore beg leave to recommend that 4000 stands of arms and sets of buff accoutrements may be sent to Bruxelles without loss of time.

I will take care that a regular account is kept of what troops they are delivered to, in order that they may be charged against the subsidies, or in any other manner that may be thought proper.

To Earl Bathurst.

Gonesse, 2d July, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose the report of Major Gen. Sir C. Colville upon his attack of Cambrai,* which affords a strong proof of the gallantry and exertions of our troops.

To Earl Bathurst.

Gonesse, 2d July, 1815.

The enemy attacked the advanced guard of Marshal Prince Blücher's corps at Villers Cotterets on the 28th, but, the main body coming up, they were driven off with the loss of 6 pieces of cannon and about 1000 prisoners.

It appears that these troops were on the march from Soissons to Paris, and, having been driven off that road by the Prussian troops at Villers Cotterets, they got upon that of Meaux. They were attacked again upon this road by Gen. Bülow, who took from them 500 prisoners, and drove them across the Marne. They have, however, got into Paris.

The advanced guard of the allied army under my command crossed the Oise on the 29th, and the whole on the 30th, and we yesterday took up a position, with the right upon the height of Richebourg, the left upon the Bois de Bondy.

Field Marshal Prince Blücher, having taken the village of Aubervilliers, or Vertus, on the morning of the 30th June, moved to his right, and crossed the Seine at St. Germain's as I advanced; and he will this day have his right at Plessis Piquet, his left at St. Cloud, and the reserve at Versailles.

The enemy have fortified the heights of Montmartre and the town of St. Denis strongly; and, by means of the little rivers, Rouillon and la

* See p. 164.

Vieille Mer, they have inundated the ground on the north side of that town; and water having been introduced into the canal de l'Ourcq, and the bank formed into a parapet and batteries, they have a strong position on this side of Paris. The heights of Belleville are likewise strongly fortified, but I am not aware that any defensive works have been thrown up on the left of the Seine.

Having collected in Paris all the troops remaining after the battle of the 18th, and all the dépôts of the whole army, it is supposed the enemy have there about 40,000 or 50,000 troops of the line and guards, besides the National Guards, a new levy called *les tirailleurs de la garde*, and the *Fédérés*.

Under these circumstances I am inclined to doubt the expediency of our attacking the enemy in their fortified position; more particularly as, having reason to believe that Marshal Prince Wrede's corps was at Nancy on the 26th, we suppose it is this day at Châlons, and it may be here in 4 or 5 days.

On the day after I last wrote to your Lordship, viz., on the 29th, I had an interview at Etrées with 5 Commissioners, ———, ———, the ——— de ———, ———, and ———, who had been sent from Paris to negotiate with me a suspension of hostilities. I told them that I had already written to the other Commissioners upon this subject, and that I had nothing to say in addition to what I had written in that letter; that it was impossible for me to consider the whole transaction of the abdication in any other light than as a trick; and that I could not stop my operations with a view to any benefit likely to result from such an arrangement to the object the Allies had in view in the war.

The Commissioners then said that they had every reason to believe that Napoleon had quitted Paris; and, in case he had not, various schemes were proposed, in order to get rid of him, of which one was to send him to England, another to hand him over to his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria. To which I answered, that I had no authority to talk of such schemes; that I was quite certain that, if he was sent to England, the Prince Regent would keep him to be disposed of by the Allies by common accord, and I had no reason to doubt that the Emperor of Austria would do the same; and that, if they intended really to dispose of him in that way, they had much better send him to Marshal Blücher or me at once.

They then said that it was probable he was gone to Rochefort to embark for America, or that he would go as soon as he should hear of the near approach of the armies, and before they could send to Paris; and they asked whether in that case I would stop my operations. I told them that, besides Napoleon, there were his adherents, who were the declared enemies of the Allies; and that, before I could stop my operations, I must see some steps taken to re-establish a government in France which should afford the Allies some chance of peace.

After some hesitation they begged I would tell them what would satisfy the Allies upon this point. I answered that I had no authority to talk upon the subject, even from my own government, much less from the Allies; and that all I could do was to give them my private opinion,

which, unless otherwise instructed by my own government, I should certainly urge upon the Allies with all the influence which I might be supposed to possess.

I then told them that I conceived the best security for Europe was the restoration of the King, and that the establishment of any other government than the King's in France must inevitably lead to new and endless wars; that Buonaparte and the army having overturned the King's government, the natural and simple measure, after Buonaparte was prisoner or out of the way, and the army defeated, was to recall the King to his authority, and that it was a much more dignified proceeding to recall him without conditions, and to trust to the energy of their constitution for any reforms they wished to make either in the government or the constitution, than now to make conditions with their Sovereign; and that, above all, it was important that they should recall the King without loss of time, as it would not then appear that the measure had been forced upon them by the Allies.

The Commissioners professed, individually and collectively, their earnest desire to see the King restored in the manner I had mentioned, which they said was likewise the desire of the Provisional government. — — — was, however, of opinion that the two Chambers could not be brought to recall the King without conditions; and he mentioned, as those upon which they would probably insist, and upon which it was desirable the King should give way, the responsibility of the administration and the alteration of the constitution, so far as that the initiative in making the laws should be vested in the Assemblies, and not in the King.

I told them, regarding the first point, that I had every reason to believe that the King had determined to form a ministry which should be individually and collectively responsible for all the acts of the government; and that I did not doubt that His Majesty would not oppose himself to the wishes of the French people, if it was desired that the initiative in framing the laws should be vested in the Assemblies: that, however, I had no authority to speak on this subject, and recommended to them not to look after little points of difference, and, if they really wished to restore the government of their King, to do it at once and without any condition.

In the course of this conversation they stated that the Assemblies had proclaimed Napoleon II. as Emperor only to conciliate the officers and soldiers of the army, who had come into Paris in such numbers after the battle, that they had been apprehensive of a civil war in Paris if this measure had not been adopted.

While we were discussing the conditions to be proposed to the King, and the evils and inconveniences which the mode of making the laws, and the want of responsibility and power in the Ministers, had occasioned, I received from Sir C. Stuart the King's declaration of the 28th, countersigned by M. de Talleyrand, which I immediately communicated to the French Commissioners, and pointed out to them the King's promise to make the alteration in his administration which they had proposed, and the probability that His Majesty would not object to that proposed to be made in the constitution.

They objected to certain paragraphs in the declaration referable to the

exclusion of certain persons from the King's presence, to the intention announced to punish some of those concerned in the plot which had brought back Buonaparte, and to that of calling together the old houses of the legislature, upon which, at their desire, I wrote to M. de Talleyrand a letter, of which Sir C. Stuart will probably have sent to England a copy, which I communicated to the Commissioners before I sent it.

I then told them that I could not talk more upon the suspension of our operations, which they urged in the most earnest manner, in order to give them time to take their measures to recall the King, until I should see Marshal Blücher, to whose head quarters I promised to go that evening.

Before I set off, the Commissioners asked me whether the appointment of a Regency to conduct the affairs of the government in the name of Napoleon II. was likely to satisfy the Allies, and would be such an arrangement as would induce me to stop my operations. I answered, certainly not; that I conceived the Allies, after their declaration, could never treat with Napoleon or any of his family; that the appointment of Napoleon II. was to be attributed to Napoleon I., and the acknowledgment of him to the desire to conciliate the army, and that I should not stop my operations in consequence of such an arrangement.

They then asked me what would be the case if any other Prince of a Royal house were called to the throne of France; to which I said that it was impossible for me to answer such loose questions; that, as an individual, I had made them acquainted with my opinion of what it was best for them to do, and it rested with them either to follow this opinion or not.

One of the Commissioners, before I went away, took occasion to tell me that he wished I had given a more positive answer to this last question; and I determined to take another opportunity of doing so before the Commissioners should report this conversation to Paris.

I left them at Etrées, and went to the head quarters at Le Plessis to give the orders for the movement of the troops in the morning, and I overtook them again in the night at Louvres. I then told them that I had considered their last question since I had seen them, and that I felt no objection to give them my opinion upon it, still as an individual; that, in my opinion, Europe had no hope of peace if any person excepting the King were called to the throne of France; that any person so called must be considered an usurper, whatever his rank and quality; that he must act as an usurper, and must endeavor to turn the attention of the country from the defects of his title towards war and foreign conquests; that the Powers of Europe must, in such a case, guard themselves against this evil; and that I could only assure them that, unless otherwise ordered by my government, I would exert any influence I might possess over the Allied Sovereigns to induce them to insist upon securities for the preservation of peace, besides the treaty itself, if such an arrangement as they had stated were adopted.

The Commissioners replied that they perfectly understood me, and some of them added, *'Et vous avez raison.'*

I went on to Marshal Prince Blücher, who was at the time upon the point of attacking the French post at Vertus; and who for that reason could not consent to a suspension of hostilities; and he agreed in opinion

with me, that as long as Napoleon remained at Paris we could not stop our operations without insisting upon his being delivered over to us.

I wrote accordingly, in concert with the Marshal, to the French Commissioners a letter, of which I enclose the copy; and they reported to their government that night.

In consequence, however, of Marshal Blücher's attack upon Vertus, or for some other cause, the officer they sent with their letter was not received at, and was fired upon by, the French outposts, and he did not reach Paris by Bondy till a late hour in the evening of the 30th, and returned only yesterday morning with the report that Napoleon had quitted Paris to embark for the United States at 4 o'clock on the 29th.

They called upon me yesterday morning with this report, and I told them that, the great obstacle to the armistice being removed, there remained only a question about the terms, which it appeared to me should be, that we should halt in our positions, and not advance farther; that the French army should retire from Paris across the Loire, and that Paris should be held by the National Guards of the town until the King should order otherwise.

I told them that, if they agreed to these terms, I would immediately send to prevail upon Marshal Blücher to halt, and to send here an officer to settle the details.

They contended against sending away the army, notwithstanding that they had admitted in the conversation of the 29th that Napoleon II. had been proclaimed by the Assemblies solely to conciliate the army; but I told them that I would not consent to suspend hostilities as long as a soldier remained in Paris.

In fact, if they were to restore the King, and His Majesty were to return to Paris, the troops remaining there, His Majesty would be entirely in the hands of the Assemblies and of the army, who cannot be considered in any other light than as the creatures and instruments of Napoleon. We must get rid of the army, therefore, and we may then hope that the King will be recalled without conditions, and that he will have it in his power to carry on his government without the assistance of foreign Powers.

In the course of this meeting I read to the Commissioners the letter from Prince Metternich and Count Nesselrode, of the 26th, which I had just received, and of which I enclose the copy.

I likewise enclose the copy of a letter which I received yesterday from the Prince d'Eckmühl, and the copy of my answer, regarding a suspension of hostilities; and your Lordship may depend upon it that, if Prince Blücher consents to suspend his operations, which I imagine he is as sensible as I am of the necessity of doing, till joined by Prince Wrede, I shall urge him to adopt the terms which I propose, without which I will not consent to any suspension.

In consequence of the conversation I had with the Commissioners on the 29th, I recommended to the King to come on to Roye, where His Majesty arrived on the 30th.

I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship that Le Quesnoi surrendered to H. R. H. Prince Frederick of the Netherlands on the 29th June. I enclose the copy of His Royal Highness' report upon this sub-

ject, in which your Lordship will observe with satisfaction the intelligence and spirit with which this young Prince conducted this affair.

I likewise understand that Bapaume has surrendered to the officer sent there by the King of France to take possession of that town.

The A.G. to Officers commanding divisions.

2d July, 1815.

Agreeably to a communication from the Horse Guards dated 16th, 17th, and 20th June, 1815, I have it in command to acquaint you that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to accede to the request of the men named in the margin to be permitted to commute for service abroad for life the punishment which had been awarded them for the crimes specified under their respective names. I have therefore to request that their accounts may be settled to the 24th of this month, and that they may be sent under an escort and with the necessary documents, as prescribed in p. 207 of His Majesty's Regulations, to Ostend, for the purpose of being embarked for the *dépôt* in the Isle of Wight.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Jones, Bruxelles.

2d July, 1815.

In reply to your letters of the 25th and 26th ult. I have his Excellency the Commander of the Forces' directions to inform you that the widows of the soldiers killed in action are to be embarked from the port of Ostend; and with respect to any allowances to be given them, His Majesty's Regulations on this head are to be adhered to.

Application having been made for a separate Commandant to be named to superintend the sick only at Bruxelles, his Grace has been pleased to direct that you should nominate one of the Town Adjutants specially for that duty. Lieut. Bettridge, of the 81st, is appointed Town Adjutant at Bruxelles by this day's orders.

With respect to the request of various inhabitants of Bruxelles to have French officers in their houses, it is not the wish of his Excellency that it should be complied with, wishing to have the whole of the French prisoners sent to England as soon as possible.

To the French Commissioners.

Gouesse, ce 3 Juillet, 1815, à 6 heures du matin.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir dans la nuit la lettre de vos Excellences d'hier au soir à 10 heures.

Je vais sortir à présent, mais j'espère être de retour vers midi, heure à laquelle je serai bien aise de recevoir vos Excellences.

J'ai donné des ordres pour qu'on prépare ici des quartiers pour vos Excellences, si elles préfèrent d'y rester.

CONVENTION OF PARIS.*

Paris, ce 3 Juillet, 1815.

Ce jour d'hui, trois Juillet, mil huit cent quinze, les Commissaires, nommés par les Commandans en Chef des Armées respectives, savoir, Monsieur le Baron Bignon, Chargé du Portefeuille des Affaires Etrangères; Monsieur le Comte Guilleminot, Chef de l'Etat Major Général de l'Armée Française; Monsieur le Comte de Bondy, Préfet du Département de la Seine; munis des pleins pouvoirs de Son Excellence le Maréchal Prince d'Eckmuhl, Commandant en Chef l'Armée Française, d'une part: et Monsieur le Major Général Baron Müffling, muni des pleins pouvoirs de Son Altesse le Feld Maréchal Prince Blücher, Commandant en Chef l'Armée Prussienne; M. le Colonel Hervey, muni des pleins pouvoirs de Son Excellence le Duc de Wellington, Commandant en Chef l'Armée Anglaise, de l'autre; sont convenus des Articles suivans:

Article 1. Il y aura une suspension d'armes entre les Armées Alliées commandées par Son Altesse le Feld Maréchal Prince. Blücher, Son Excellence le Duc de Wellington, et l'armée Française sous les murs de Paris.

Art. 2. Demain l'armée Française commencera à se mettre en marche pour se porter derrière la Loire. L'évacuation totale de Paris sera effectuée en trois jours, et son mouvement pour se porter derrière la Loire sera terminé en huit jours.

Art. 3. L'armée Française emmènera avec elle tout son matériel, artillerie de campagne, caisse militaire, chevaux, et propriétés des régimens, sans aucune exception. Il en sera de même pour le personnel des dépôts, et pour le personnel des diverses branches d'administration qui appartiennent à l'armée.

Art. 4. Les malades et les blessés, ainsi que les officiers de santé, qu'il sera nécessaires de laisser près d'eux, sont mis sous la protection spéciale de MM. les Commandans en Chef des Armées Anglaises et Prussiennes.

Art. 5. Les militaires et employés, dont il est question dans l'article précédent, pourront, aussitôt après leur rétablissement, rejoindre les corps auxquels ils appartiennent.

Art. 6. Les femmes et les enfans de tous les individus qui appartiennent à l'armée Française auront la liberté de rester à Paris: ces femmes pourront sans difficulté quitter Paris pour rejoindre l'armée, et emporter avec elles leurs propriétés, et celles de leurs maris.

Art. 7. Les officiers de ligne employés avec les Fédérés, ou avec les Tirailleurs de la Garde Nationale, pourront ou se réunir à l'armée ou retourner dans leurs domiciles, ou dans le lieu de leur naissance.

Art. 8. Demain, 4 Juillet, à midi, on remettra St. Denis, St. Ouen, Clichy, et Neuilly; après demain, 5 Juillet, à la même heure, on remettra Montmartre; le troisième jour, 6 Juillet, toutes les barrières seront remises.

Art. 9. Le service intérieur de la ville de Paris continuera à être fait par la Garde Nationale, et par le corps de Gendarmerie Municipale.

Art. 10. Les Commandans en Chef des Armées Anglaises et Prussiennes s'engagent à respecter, et à faire respecter par leurs subordonnés, les autorités actuelles tant qu'elles existeront.

Art. 11. Les propriétés publiques, à l'exception de celles qui ont rapport à la guerre, soit qu'elles appartiennent au gouvernement, soit qu'elles dépendent de l'autorité municipale, seront respectées, et les Puissances Alliées n'interviendront en aucune manière dans leur administration et gestion.

Art. 12. Seront pareillement respectées les personnes et les propriétés particulières: les habitans, et, en général, tous les individus qui se trouvent dans la capitale, continueront à jouir de leurs droits et libertés, sans pouvoir être inquiétés, ni recherchés en rien relativement aux fonctions qu'ils occupent, ou auraient occupées, ou à leur conduite et à leurs opinions politiques.

Art. 13. Les troupes étrangères n'apporteront aucun obstacle à l'approvisionnement de la capitale, et protégeront, au contraire, l'arrivée et la libre circulation des objets qui y sont destinés.

Art. 14. La présente Convention sera observée, et servira de règle pour les rapports mutuels, jusqu'à la conclusion de la paix.

En cas de rupture, elle devra être dénoncée dans les formes usitées au moins 10 jours à l'avance.

Art. 15. S'il s'élevaient des difficultés sur l'exécution de quelqu'un des Articles de la présente Convention, l'interprétation en sera fait en faveur de l'armée Française, et de la ville de Paris.

Art. 16. La présente Convention est déclarée commune à toutes les armées alliées, sauf en ratification des Puissances dont ces armées dépendent.

Art. 17. Les ratifications en seront échangées demain, 4 Juillet, à 6 heures du matin, au Pont de Neuilly.

Art. 18. Il sera nommé des Commissaires par les parties respectives, pour veiller à l'exécution de la présente Convention.

Fait et signé à St. Cloud, en triple expédition, par les Commissaires susnommés, les jours et an que dessus.

LE BARON BIGNON.

LE COMTE GUILLEMINOT.

LE COMTE DE BONDY.

LE BARON DE MÜFFLING.

F. B. HERVÉ, Colonel.

Approuvé et ratifié la présente suspension d'armes.

À Paris, ce 3 Juillet, 1815.

Approuvé

LE MARÉCHAL PRINCE D'ECKMÜHL.

Afterwards approved by Prince Blücher and the Duke of Wellington; and the ratifications exchanged on the 4th July.

The A.G. to the Commandant at Mons.

3d July, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose you instructions for your guidance as Commandant at Mons. I understand the Q. M. G. has sent you the necessary routes in order to furnish the detachments that may pass through Mons on their way to the army, and others going to Bruxelles, with the necessary information. Major Breyman, of the Adj. Gen.'s department, will be stationed at Roye, where there is an officer of the Commissariat. An officer will likewise be stationed at Cateau; and in order to lose as little time as possible in having a person sent there, I request that you will without delay order any officer that may be on his way to the army (if not above the rank of Captain) to that place, giving him any instructions for routes, &c., you may have received yourself. A Commissariat officer will be stationed at Le Cateau, and it is possible the officer so sent will find some letters addressed to the Commandant, at the Mairie, Le Cateau. It will be better to send some officer that can speak a little French, but at all events let some one be sent, and direct him to report his arrival at head quarters. Should the officer not like to remain at Le Cateau, I will order him to be relieved.

The A.G. to Capt. —, — Dutch infantry.

3d July, 1815.

I am informed by Gen. Maitland that you have a horse in your possession the property of Lieut. Masters, of the 1st Guards. I understand that this horse was violently taken possession of and forced away from Lieut. Masters' servant. I desire that the horse may be sent without delay to head quarters, and that you do appear yourself in order to account for such an irregular proceeding; and I have further to inform you that I shall take the commands of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces on the subject if you do not appear forthwith.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.

Mein lieber Fürst, I enclose your Highness the unanimous resolutions of the Houses of Lords and Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereby they offer to your Highness, and the brave army under your command, their grateful thanks for your and their conduct in the battle of the 18th June; and the extract of a letter which I have received upon the same subject from the Speaker of the House of Commons.

I beg leave to congratulate your Highness upon this occasion; and to assure your Highness that, as an Englishman and as the General of an Allied Army, engaged in the same battle, I concur entirely in these votes of thanks to your Highness and your army; and that I shall never cease to feel grateful for the cordiality with which we have concerted and conducted our operations, and particularly for the effectual co-operation and assistance of your Highness and your army in the battle of the 18th June, for which I now transmit you the thanks of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

To Earl Bathurst.

Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.

Field Marshal Prince Blücher was strongly opposed by the enemy in taking the position on the left of the Seine, which I reported in my dispatch of the 2d inst. that he intended to take up on that day, particularly on the heights of St. Cloud and Meudon; but the gallantry of the Prussian troops, under Gen. Ziethen, surmounted every obstacle, and they succeeded finally in establishing themselves upon the heights of Meudon, and in the village of Issy. The French attacked them again in Issy, at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 3d, but were repulsed with considerable loss; and, finding that Paris was then open on its vulnerable side, that a communication was opened between the two Allied Armies by a bridge which I had had established at Argenteuil, and that a British corps was likewise moving upon the left of the Seine, towards the Pont de Neuilly; the enemy sent to desire that the firing might cease on both sides of the Seine, with a view to the negotiation at the palace of St. Cloud of a military convention between the armies, under which the French armies should evacuate Paris.

Officers accordingly met on both sides at St. Cloud, and I enclose the copy of the military convention which was agreed to last night, which has been ratified by Marshal Prince Blücher and me, and by the Prince d'Eckmühl on the part of the French army.

This convention decides all the military questions of this moment existing here, and touches nothing political.

G. O.

Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.

1. The Field Marshal has great satisfaction in announcing to the troops under his command, that he has, in concert with Field Marshal Prince Blücher, concluded a Military Convention with the Commander in Chief of the French army in Paris, by which the enemy are to evacuate St. Denis, St. Ouen, Clichy, and Neuilly this day at noon; the heights of Montmartre to-morrow at noon; and Paris next day.

2. The Field Marshal congratulates the army upon this result of their glorious victory. He desires that the troops may employ the leisure of this day, and to-morrow, in cleaning their arms, clothes, and appointments, as it is his intention that they should pass him in review.

General Lord Hill has marched to take possession of the posts evacuated by agreement this day; and I propose to-morrow to take possession of Montmartre.

I send this dispatch by my aide de camp, Captain Lord Arthur Hill, by way of Calais. He will be able to inform your Lordship of any further particulars; and I beg leave to recommend him to your favor and protection.

To Gen. Baron Müffling.

Gonesse, ce 4 Juillet, 1815.

Je vous envoie les réponses sur les points que vous m'avez soumis aujourd'hui; et une lettre pour le Maréchal, dans laquelle je lui parle sur le premier, et je lui dis les raisons qui me font croire qu'il devait vous choisir.

Je vous prie de lui envoyer cette lettre.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.

Mein lieber Fürst, I have this evening written answers to Gen. Müffling upon various points which remain to be settled between you and me before we occupy Paris, which I am convinced we shall settle with the same temper as we have every thing else. I have, however, given him no answer respecting the appointment of a commandant for Paris, as I wish to propose to your Highness that he himself should be selected as the person. There is no person who, in his situation, has done more to forward the objects of the operations; and it appears to me that, having had so much to do with us both, and with our operations, he is the person who ought to be selected.

Memorandum for the Duc d'Otrante.

Gonesse, ce 4 Juillet, 1815.

Il me paraît que les Puissances étant convenues que Napoléon Buonaparte et son gouvernement étant une usurpation avec laquelle elles ne pourront traiter nullement, il convient qu'aussitôt après le départ de l'armée, les deux chambres et le gouvernement se déclarent dissous de fait, et qu'ils fassent une adresse au Roi avec une déclaration dans laquelle ils diront qu'ils ont agi en tout pour le bien de la France, et tout ce qu'ils voudraient faire savoir à Sa Majesté.

J'envoie une copie de la Proclamation du Roi du 28, et je sais que le Roi est disposé à faire tout ce que l'on peut désirer pour garantie de la liberté constitutionnelle et personnelle.

To the Duc d'Otrante. Au Quartier Général, ce 4 Juillet, 1815, à 8 heures du soir.

Je reçois votre lettre d'aujourd'hui par le Général Trommelin; et je serai bien aise de rencontrer votre Excellence où vous voudrez et à l'heure que vous indiquerez.

To the Earl Cathcart, K.T.

Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.

I enclose, for the information of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, my dispatch of this date to the Sec. of State, in which you will see how we stand here.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Stewart, G.C.B.

Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.

I enclose my dispatch of this date to the Sec. of State, from which you will see how we stand here, and you may give information accordingly to the government of the Emperor of Austria.

To H. R. H. Prince Augustus of Prussia.

Gonesse, ce 5 Juillet, 1815.

J'ai reçu hier au soir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 3; et je vous envoie à présent pour l'officier de l'artillerie le Colonel Dickson, qui commande le train de grosse artillerie qui est à Mons, une lettre dans laquelle je lui ordonne de se rendre auprès de votre Altesse Royale, et de se concerter avec les officiers d'artillerie et de génie auprès de votre Altesse Royale sur la quantité d'artillerie qui vous serait nécessaire.

To Col. Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.

Gonesse, 5th July, 1815.

I beg that, on receipt of this letter, you will wait upon Prince Augustus of Prussia, who is with a Prussian corps carrying on the siege of Maubeuge; and that you will take his orders regarding the assistance in ordnance and ammunition which you are to give him. I understand that he has already 50 pieces of artillery, and I should wish the assistance not to exceed 50 more, if possible. However, upon this point you must be the best judge, upon conferring with the Prince; and I leave the matter to your discretion; observing, that although Paris has capitulated, it is not impossible we may still want our train.

The Prince may want engineers' stores, as well as ordnance, &c.; and you will desire the engineers at Mons likewise to wait upon him, and take his orders upon the subject.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

Neuilly, 5th July, 1815, 5 P.M.

Mein lieber Fürst, I have received your letter regarding the Governor of Paris. I am quite certain it will be best to have but one Governor for the whole town; and, as we both agree in our opinion of the fitness of Gen. Müffling, I shall be obliged to you if you will appoint him: and, if you will do so, I will likewise announce the appointment in the orders to my army.

The A.G. to Major —, — Dutch artillery.

5th July, 1815.

I am informed that you have a horse in your possession belonging to the 2d regt. of light dragoons, K. G. L. I have to request that you cause the horse to be delivered up to the regiment forthwith, agreeably to the G. O., or I shall report the circumstance to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Neuilly, ce 6 Juillet, 1815.

Je suis informé que le Général Matuchewitz, qui commande à Gand comme Gouverneur, a donné des ordres pour la construction de nouveaux ouvrages à la place.

La place ayant été en état de siège, il en avait sûrement le droit après

G. O.

Neuilly, 5th July, 1815.

1. The Commander of the Forces has the greatest satisfaction in communicating to the army the thanks of the Houses of Lords and Commons for their conduct in the battle fought on the 18th June.

avoir consulté le conseil de défense ; mais, la place n'étant plus en état de siège, ni le Général Matuchewitz ni aucun autre Gouverneur ne peut donner l'ordre de faire des changemens aux ouvrages de défense, surtout si ces changemens doivent occasioner des dépenses, sans l'ordre de Sa Majesté.

Je prie votre Altesse Royale de lui faire savoir cet ordre.

To Lieut. Gen. C. Baron Alten, K.C.B., Commanding the Hanoverian troops.

Neuilly, 6th July, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose you the unanimous resolutions of the Houses of Lords and Commons, containing their thanks for the conduct of your Excellency, and of the General officers, officers, and troops under your command, in the battle of the 18th June, which I beg you will communicate to the troops.

I beg leave to congratulate you upon this honorable occasion.

The A.G. to Major —, Brunswick hussars.

6th July, 1815.

I am informed by the Commanding officer of the 3d hussars that you have a horse belonging to that regiment in your possession. I request the horse may be sent forthwith to the regiment, agreeably to the G. O.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

Paris, 7th July, 1815, 4½ p.m.

Mein lieber Fürst, I send you a letter which I have just received from Marshal Prince Wrede. There does not appear to me any inconvenience in his taking up the position he proposes.

I have received a letter from the Commissioners appointed by you and me to carry into execution the convention of the 3d inst., regarding the Château de Vincennes, upon which I shall be glad to have your opinion.

Vincennes not being included by name in the convention, I believe the French Commissioners are right, and that we must attack that place.

Arrangement for the army to take place on the 7th July.

Neuilly, 6th July, 1815.

The cavalry of the 2d corps to canton at Boulogne.

The infantry of the 2d corps to camp with its left upon Neuilly, occupying that place, excepting the park, and its right extending into the Bois de Boulogne.

The cavalry of the 1st corps to be cantoned at Auteuil.

The infantry of the 1st corps to camp with its left upon the Porte Maillot (Bois de Boulogne), and its right extending into the Bois de Boulogne, as far as to behind La Muette if necessary.

The Netherland infantry are to be in cantonments in Passy and Auteuil, if accommodations can be found for them; otherwise, camped.

The reserve, viz., the 5th and 6th divisions and the Brunswick corps, is to camp, its right occupying the park at Neuilly, and its left extended to St. Ouen.

The Brunswick troops to be put into cantonments in Villiers, Clichy, and St. Ouen, if possible.

The reserve will occupy St. Denis with one battalion.

The reserve artillery, reserve ammunition, and spare pontoons and hawser bridges to move and canton at St. Denis.

The cavalry will occupy cantonments and be camped in the villages on the left of the Seine, Asnières, Colombes, Villeneuve, Genevillier, Canton, Nanterre, Ruel, Mont Valérien, Suresne, Putaux; and on the right of the Seine, Epinay, Villeteuse, Stains, Pierrefitte, Denil, and Montmagny if necessary.

The cavalry will move to the cantonments on the left bank of the Seine by Argenteuil, in order to keep clear of the infantry.

The reserve artillery with the cavalry should be ordered from Garges to join the brigades of cavalry, or be disposed of in the manner which Major Gen. Sir J. O. Vandeleur may deem best.

The troops to be put into motion to-morrow the 7th July at 4 A.M.

To Gen. Baron Müffling.

Paris, ce 8 Juillet, 1815, à 11½ heures du matin.

Je vous envoie une lettre que je viens de recevoir du Prince de Talleyrand, qui m'annonce les changemens qui ont eu lieu dans le gouvernement de la France.

J'en envoie copie aussi au Maréchal Prince Blücher.

Je vous prie de donner aux troupes qui sont dans Paris les ordres que vous trouverez bons en cette occasion; et de vous mettre en communication avec les autorités nouvellement nommées.

P.S. Depuis que j'ai écrit cette lettre j'en reçois une seconde du Prince de Talleyrand, marquée No. 2, au crayon, pour m'annoncer que le Roi de France entrera à Paris aujourd'hui.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

Paris, 8th July, 1815, quarter before 12 at noon.

Mein lieber Fürst, I enclose your Highness copies of 2 letters which I have just received from Prince de Talleyrand, announcing the changes that have taken place in the government, and that the King is coming to Paris this day.

I likewise enclose the copy of the letter which I have written to Gen. Müffling upon this occasion.

To Gen. Baron Müffling.

Paris, ce 8 Juillet, 1815, à 5 heures de l'après-midi.

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre d'aujourd'hui sur la contribution que vous allez imposer à la ville de Paris par ordre du Maréchal Blücher.

Dans mon opinion cette mesure devrait être adoptée d'un commun accord avec tous les Souverains Alliés: comme ils sont près, et qu'on peut les attendre dans peu de jours, il n'y aura pas d'inconvénient à attendre leur arrivée avant de commencer à lever cette contribution.

Je vous prie de faire savoir cette opinion au Maréchal.

The A. Q. M. G. to Major Gen. Sir J. O. Vandeleur, K.C.B., commanding the cavalry.
Neuilly, 7th July, 1815.

An order has been sent to Col. Sleigh, commanding your brigade of cavalry, to send one regiment of the brigade this morning into Paris. The regiment is to accompany a brigade of infantry of the 2d division, which has orders to camp in the Champs Elysées, and near to the Place Louis Quinze, where the Duke of Wellington will have his head quarters to-day. Col. Sleigh is requested to relieve the regiment of cavalry daily. The infantry remains camped till further orders. I have also requested Col. Sleigh to attach to the 2d division the brigade of artillery at present with him, informing Sir H. Clinton of his doing so.

The Duke of Wellington has ordered that a party of cavalry should be placed at each of the Barrière gates when the guards amount to 100 or to 50 men. I have requested the corps of infantry to furnish to those Barrière guards a squadron of cavalry each, the cavalry so furnished being of that attached to the corps. Perhaps it would be right to have some cavalry on the side of Belleville; I request you will therefore place a brigade between Belleville and Montmartre. The Prussians come on our left up to Belleville.

When your arrangements are made for the placing of the cavalry, be so good as to let me have a distribution.

The 3d brigade will move to-morrow morning, the 8th inst., from Ruel by the bridge of Neuilly to the village of La Chapelle, situated on the road from St. Denis to Paris, and between Montmartre and Belleville, and either occupy or encamp near that place.

The Prussians occupy Belleville.

Any adjacents unoccupied in the line between Montmartre and Belleville which may afford a better bivouac than La Chapelle, or better accommodation, may be taken by the 3d brigade, reporting accordingly as soon as possible to the A. Q. M. G.

The heavy cavalry may occupy Ruel in addition to Nanterre to-morrow morning, the 8th inst.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

Paris, 8th July, 1815, midnight.

Mein lieber Fürst, Several reports have been brought to me during the evening and night, and some from the government, in consequence of the work carrying on by your Highness on one of the bridges over the Seine, which it is supposed to be your intention to destroy.

As this measure will certainly create a good deal of disturbance in the town, and as the Sovereigns, when they were here before, left all these bridges, &c., standing, I take the liberty of suggesting to you to delay the destruction of the bridge at least till they shall arrive; or, at all events, till I can have the pleasure of seeing you to-morrow morning.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 8th July, 1815.

Among other persons at Paris with whom I have had communication on the march of the army from the Netherlands to this place is the Duc d'Otrante, through a person by the name of —, who had been introduced to him by Mr. * * * *.

Mr. — came to the head quarters at Gonesse on the 4th inst., having been sent out from Paris on the 3d with a message from the Duc d'Otrante to request that I would state what I wished or recommended should be done. This message was delivered in presence of the Prince de Talleyrand, Sir C. Stuart, and Gen. Pozzo di Borgo, and, as well as I recollect, the Comte de Goltz; and, in order to avoid mistakes, I wrote a memorandum,* of which Sir C. Stuart transmitted a copy to Lord Castlereagh in his dispatch of the 4th inst., in which I stated that, as the Allies considered Buonaparte and all authority that emanated from him an usurpation, the best thing the Provisional government and the Assemblies could do would be to dissolve themselves, and to make the King acquainted with this act in an address or declaration, in which they might justify their own conduct, and might recommend to His Majesty such measures as they might think proper for the benefit of the country.

The Prince de Talleyrand at the same time gave M. — a note of the constitutional measures which the King was ready to adopt, of which Sir C. Stuart has likewise transmitted Lord Castlereagh the substance; and M. — was sent back to Paris, and was directed to inform the Duc d'Otrante that I should be the next day at Neuilly, and would meet him at any hour he pleased.

The head quarters moved on the 5th to Neuilly, and the Duc d'Otrante came there in the evening, bringing with him M. —, M. —, and M. —. There were besides these the Prince de Talleyrand, Gen. Pozzo di Borgo, the Comte de Goltz, Gen. —, and Sir C. Stuart.

I asked the Duc d'Otrante whether he had taken into consideration the measures proposed in the memorandum which I had sent him on the preceding day, and stated that it was impossible to do any thing till the French army was at a distance; and then he entered into a long discourse to prove the expediency of the King's issuing a new proclamation, first, to pardon every body concerned in the late transactions, and next, to declare that His Majesty would adopt the three colored flag as the national flag of France.

* See p. 197.

The discussion on these points continued till 4 o'clock in the morning, when all these persons went away, the Duc d'Otrante promising that he would ascertain in the course of the morning what could be done in the Assemblies in favor of the King; and that he would dine with me on that day, to meet the Prince de Talleyrand, and decide upon his measures.

When he came on the 6th, he informed me that the arrival at Paris of the Commissioners, who had been sent to the Allied Sovereigns, had created fresh difficulties, as they had made a report which gave ground for a belief that the Allies did not wish to see Louis XVIII. restored to his throne; and he read to me the report of the Commissioners, which appeared to me to be a very false representation of what had passed, both with Field Marshal Prince Blücher's aide de camp at Laon, and with the persons employed by the Allied Sovereigns to confer with the Commissioners.

I informed the Duc d'Otrante of this opinion; and, while I was talking to him upon this subject, the Prince de Talleyrand, Gen. Pozzo di Borgo, and Sir C. Stuart arrived, and the conversation turned upon no other subject before dinner.

After dinner Lord Castlereagh arrived, and the conversation turned upon the same subject, in presence of the same persons; and I gave the Duc d'Otrante the original letter I had received from Lord Stewart, containing the account of what had passed with the French Commissioners, and the *note verbale* which had been delivered to them; and likewise the original letters of the 26th June, which I had received from Prince Metternich and Count Nesselrode, in order that he might convince his colleagues of the falsehood of the report made by the French Commissioners, who had been sent to the head quarters of the Allied Sovereigns.

After perusing this statement of all that passed between me and the Duc d'Otrante, your Lordship will judge of my surprise at reading the letter of the Provisional government to the two Chambers of the 7th inst., the contents of which can be accounted for only by the recollection that at all periods of the French Revolution the actors in it have not scrupled to resort to falsehood, either to give a color to, or palliate, their adoption or abandonment of any line of policy; and that they think that, provided the falsehood answers the purpose of the moment, it is fully justified.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 8th July, 1815.

In consequence of the convention with the enemy, of which I transmitted your Lordship the copy in my dispatch of the 4th, the troops under my command, and that of Field Marshal Prince Blücher, occupied the barriers of Paris on the 6th, and entered the city yesterday, which has ever since been perfectly quiet. The King of France entered Paris this day.

To H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

Paris, 8th July, 1815.

I have the honor to send your Royal Highness a pair of spurs, taken from Buonaparte by the 16th Prussian brigade, in the pursuit after the

battle of the 18th June. The Colonel commanding the brigade has sent them to me to be presented to your Royal Highness, having heard that your Royal Highness had a collection of arms and military accoutrements, to which these spurs might be deemed a curious addition. I enclose Baron Hiller's letter upon this subject.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir J. O. Vandeleur, K.C.B.

8th July, 1815.

I have the honor to inform you by the directions of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces that all officers taken prisoners by the enemy and that may have been liberated since on their parole are to be considered as prisoners of war, and not to serve until exchanged, or until his Excellency shall give further orders upon this subject. I request you will communicate the above information to Lord E. Somerset.

To Marshal Prince Blücher

Paris, 9th July, 1815.

Mein lieber Fürst, The subjects on which Lord Castlereagh and I conversed with your Highness and Gen. Comte Gneisenau this morning, viz., the destruction of the bridge of Jena and the levy of the contribution of 100 millions of francs upon the city of Paris, appear to me to be so important to the Allies in general, that I cannot allow myself to omit to draw your Highness' attention to them again in this shape.

The destruction of the bridge of Jena is highly disagreeable to the King and to the people, and may occasion disturbance in the city. It is not merely a military measure, but is one likely to attach to the character of our operations, and is of political importance. It is adopted solely because the bridge is considered a monument of the battle of Jena, notwithstanding that the government are willing to change the name of the bridge.

Considering the bridge as a monument, I beg leave to observe that its immediate destruction is inconsistent with the promise made to the Commissioners on the part of the French army, during the negotiation of the convention, viz., that the monuments, museums, &c., should be reserved for the decision of the Allied Sovereigns.

All that I ask is, that the execution of the orders given for the destruction of the bridge may be suspended till the Sovereigns shall arrive here, when, if it should be agreed by common accord that the bridge ought to be destroyed, I shall have no objection.

In regard to the contribution laid on the city of Paris, I am convinced that your Highness will acquit me of any desire to dispute the claim of the Prussian army to any advantage which can be derived from its bravery and exertions, and services to the cause; but it appears to me that the Allies will contend that one party to a general alliance ought not to derive all the benefit resulting from the operations of the armies. Even supposing the Allies should be inclined to concede this point to the Prussian army, they will contend for the right of considering the question whether France ought or not to be called upon to make this pecuniary sacrifice, and for that of making the concession to the Prussian army, if it should be expedient to make it.

The levy and application of this contribution ought then to be a matter

for the consideration and decision of all the Allies; and in this point of view it is that I entreat your Highness to defer the measures for the levy of it till the Sovereigns shall have arrived.

Since I have had the happiness of acting in concert with your Highness and the brave army under your command, all matters have been carried on by common accord, and with a degree of harmony unparalleled in similar circumstances, much to the public advantage. What I now ask is, not the dereliction of your measures, but the delay of them for the day, or at most two days, which will elapse before the Sovereigns will arrive, which cannot be deemed unreasonable, and will, I hope, be granted on account of the motive for making the request.

To the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Paris, 9th July, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 23d June, with which you have enclosed the unanimous resolutions of the House of Commons of the same day, by which the House have expressed their approbation of the conduct of the General officers and troops composing the army under my command, and of myself, and of Field Marshal Prince Blücher, and of the Prussian army, in the battle of the 18th June.

I beg that you will assure the House that I entertain a high and just sense of the honor which they have conferred upon me; and that I beg them to accept my best thanks for the favor with which they receive my services, and those of the troops under my command.

According to the orders of the House, I communicated to Field Marshal Prince Blücher the resolution of the House regarding his conduct, and that of the Prussian army, and I have the honor to enclose the copy of his letter to me upon this occasion, which will best explain his Highness' sentiments.

I cannot conclude without requesting you to accept my thanks for the handsome terms in which you have conveyed to me the sense of the House.

The A. G. to Lieut. Col. Jones, Bruxelles.

9th July, 1815.

I have the honor to inform you that I have spoken to Major Gen. Vandeleur on the subject of having a cavalry officer to superintend the different branches of the service at Bruxelles, and he has promised to name some officer now there for that duty. Should Col. Elley, who is wounded at Bruxelles, be in a state to be spoken with, I am sure he will give you any assistance and advice necessary relative to the cavalry.

An officer of the Paymaster General's department will be sent to Bruxelles. In future no men are to be sent up to join the army without arms, there being no means of supply here. I should conceive that there must be a number of arms in hospital that belong to men who have died, or to others not likely to serve again soon; these arms should be given to able men of the same regiments who are going to join the army. A general return of all the arms wanting has been called for; but in the mean time until some arrangement is made, the men, if any, that cannot be supplied with arms must be detained.

Numbers of the convalescents lately sent up have fallen ill again, and are left at different stations on the road without any medical assistance. The medical officers are the best judges, but men in a weakly state cannot support the fatigue of the march this hot weather, and are left quite destitute of medical aid, as yet there is no medical officer at any of the stations.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

Paris, ce 10 Juillet, 1815, à 9 heures du matin.

Mein lieber Fürst, Le dîner est chez Very aujourd'hui à 6 heures, et j'espère que nous passerons une journée agréable.

Je viens de recevoir la nouvelle que les Souverains arrivent aujourd'hui à Bondy, et des ordres d'y envoyer des gardes, &c., ce que je fais. Je crois qu'ils ne s'arrêteront que quelques heures à Bondy, et qu'ils pourront arriver ce soir.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

Paris, 10th July, 1815, noon.

Mein lieber Fürst, I send your Highness a paper just received from the Commissioners for executing the convention for the evacuation of Paris by the French army, upon the destruction of the bridge of Jena. There appears to be some foundation for their reasoning; and I hope that, as the Sovereigns will be so near this day, your Highness will attend to the request I made you yesterday.

To Gen. Ziethen.

Paris, ce 11 Juillet, 1815, à 1½ heure après-midi.

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre sur l'artillerie pour Vincennes.

Je l'envoie chercher à St. Denis tout de suite; mais je ne crois pas qu'elle puisse arriver avant demain.

The A.G. to the A.A.G., 2d division.

11th July, 1815.

I request you will attend at this office in the course of to-day to explain concerning the weekly states of the 2d division not having been forwarded on the days directed by G. O., and on other matters relating to them.

The A.G. to Officers commanding divisions, cavalry, and artillery.

11th July, 1815.

I am directed by his Grace the Duke of Wellington to inform you that as the Emperors and the King of Prussia have expressed a wish to see the *British troops*, it is his Grace's desire that you should take such measures as you may think most conducive to enable the troops to appear in the best possible state of equipment.

The A.G. to the Commandant at Mons.

12th July, 1815.

I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 9th inst. relative to the sick of detachments left at Mons on their way to join the army, that directions will be given by the Inspector General that no men shall in future be marched from Bruxelles but such as are in a state of health equal to the fatigues of the march; and any sick you may have at present at Mons not likely to join immediately you will send back to Bruxelles, agreeably to the directions of the Inspector General.

To M. ———.

Paris, ce 13 Juillet, 1815.

Je reçois votre lettre du 10. Peut-être, si vous aviez pris la peine de vous informer des circonstances qui ont occasionné les travaux de l'armée Prussienne au pont de Jena, et de la part que j'y ai eue, vous auriez cru que je ne méritais pas les reproches que vous, en signant votre nom, et d'autres par des écrits anonymes, m'ont faits sur ce sujet.

Mais je les attribue à la légèreté avec laquelle sont faites les impressions qui ensuite guident les actions et les mesures les plus importantes dans ce pays-ci; et si l'injustice que vous m'avez faite par votre lettre a

l'effet de vous faire faire des perquisitions et quelques réflexions avant d'accuser un homme public à une autre occasion qui s'offrira, je vous la pardonne.

To the Sous Préfet of Pontoise.

Paris, ce 13 Juillet, 1815.

J'ai ordonné qu'on vous fasse prisonnier, parceque, ayant envoyé une réquisition à Pontoise pour des vivres, vous avez répondu que vous ne les donneriez pas sans qu'on envoie une force militaire assez forte pour les prendre. Vous vous êtes donc mis dans le cas des militaires, et je vous fais prisonnier de guerre, et je vous envoie en Angleterre.

Si je vous traitais comme l'usurpateur et ses adhérens ont traité les habitans des pays où ils ont fait la guerre, je vous ferais fusiller; mais, comme vous vous êtes constitué guerrier, je vous fais prisonnier de guerre.

To Gen. Baron Mülling.

Paris, ce 13 Juillet, 1815.

Je reçois votre lettre d'aujourd'hui. Vous aurez appris qu'il s'est établi une commission politique des ministres des Cours Alliées, à laquelle je crois que vous ferez bien de vous adresser sur les rapports pour les courriers. Je lui ai adressé ce que vous m'avez écrit sur la valeur à donner à l'argent.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 13th July, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter, marked *separate*, of the 7th inst., regarding the convention of the 3d.*

The convention binds nobody excepting the parties to it; viz., the French army on one side, and the allied armies under Marshal Prince Blücher and myself on the other; and the 12th article cannot be considered, and never was intended, to bind any other persons or authorities whatever, unless they should become parties to the convention.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 13th July, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter (No. 42) of the 10th inst., and I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the army under my command has, since it entered the French territories, received its provisions and forage by requisition on the country, upon regular receipts by the Commissaries attached to the troops.

* Earl Bathurst to the Duke of Wellington.

7th July, 1815.

Although your Grace has stated distinctly that the convention entered into by you and Marshal Prince Blücher on the one hand, and certain French authorities on the other, upon the 3d inst., while it decided all the military questions, had touched nothing political; and although it cannot be imagined that in a convention negotiated with these authorities by Prince Blücher and your Grace, you would enter into any engagement whereby it should be presumed that His Most Christian Majesty was absolutely precluded from the just exercise of his authority in bringing to condign punishment such of his subjects as had by their treasonable machinations and unprovoked rebellion forfeited all claim to His Majesty's clemency and forbearance; yet, in order that no doubt should be entertained as to the sense with which this Article is considered by the Prince Regent, in conveying his entire approbation of the convention, I am commanded to state that His Royal Highness deems the 12th Article of it to be binding only on the conduct of the British and Prussian Commanders, and the Commanders of such of the Allies as may become parties to the present convention by their ratification of it.

No payment has been made by my authority, nor was it my intention to authorise any, for what has been received.

I have thought it proper to regulate the mode of making requisitions, and of giving receipts, in order to avoid abuse and plunder; and not with any view to paying for what has been received at the expense of the British government.

The A.G. to Officers commg. Netherland, Brunswick, and Nassau troops. 13th July, 1815.

It having been reported to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces that various irregularities have been committed in the neighbourhood of St. Denis by the Netherland, Brunswick, and Nassau troops, I have his Excellency's commands to direct that the rolls of those troops should be called every hour in the lines till further orders; all officers and soldiers to attend. I am further directed to inform you that his Excellency the Commander of the Forces will not allow any troops to plunder.

The A.G. to Major Breymann, Roze.

13th July, 1815.

I have made an application to the Inspector General, and he has directed a medical officer to be stationed at Roze in order to afford assistance to those convalescents who are absolutely unable to proceed on their route to join the army. You will not understand from this that any accumulation of sick is to be allowed at Roze, the medical officer being placed there solely to visit the sick in their billets and to afford them temporary assistance. In your reports of the difficulties you find in furnishing the different detachments with provisions you do not mention the resident Commissary, who is the responsible person, and should report the circumstance to the Commissary General.

There is no Provost that we can dispose of. I should recommend you to send in the name of one of those non-commissioned officers that you have detained, and I will procure him an authority to act.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Alten, K.C.B.

13th July, 1815.

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to inform you that Col. Bodecker has applied to have the command of the brigade in the German Legion vacant by the death of Col. du Plat, and to express his Excellency's desire that such arrangement should take place.

To H. R. H. Prince Augustus of Prussia.

Paris, ce 14 Juillet, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 12, et je félicite votre Altesse Royale très sincèrement du succès de son attaque sur Maubeuge.

J'ai grand plaisir à savoir que votre Altesse Royale a été satisfaite du Chevalier Dickson et de l'artillerie Anglaise.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 14th July, 1815, 2 P.M.

I enclose a letter which I have just received from the Préfet de Police, informing me of two English officers having been shot at last night. I have not heard of this circumstance from any other quarter; but I have sent to inquire about it.

It is my duty, however, to apprise your Lordship, in order that you may make such suggestions as you may think proper to the ministers of the Allied Courts, that it is my decided opinion that we shall immediately set the whole country against us, and shall excite a national war, if the useless, and (if it was not likely to be attended with such serious consequences) I should call it ridiculous oppression practised upon the French

people, is not put a stop to; if the troops of the several armies are not prevented from plundering the country, and the useless destruction of houses and property; and if the requisitions and all the contributions levied from the country are not regulated by some authority besides the will of each individual General commanding an army.

I assure your Lordship that all the information I receive tends to prove that we are getting into a very critical state; and you may depend upon it that, if one shot is fired in Paris, the whole country will rise in arms against us. I hope that some measures will be adopted without delay which shall put an end to this state of affairs.

To the Prince de Talleyrand.

Paris, ce 14 Juillet, 1815.

Je vous envoie une lettre que je reçois du Commissaire Général de l'armée, qui vous montrera que vos Messieurs qui sont nommés pour pourvoir à nos besoins ne font pas leur devoir. Il paraît aussi que notre modération, et la tranquillité de nos troupes, au lieu de nous être utiles, nous font tort. J'espère que votre Altesse mettra ordre à cette affaire, sans quoi je serai obligé de la prendre dans mes mains.

To the Prince de Talleyrand.

Paris, ce 14 Juillet, 1815.

Son Excellence le Duc de Wellington a l'honneur de faire ses complimens à Son Altesse le Prince Talleyrand, et peut lui assurer que la gendarmerie n'a été ni désarmée, ni démontée.

To the Prince de Talleyrand.

Paris, ce 14 Juillet, 1815.

Le Général — m'a prié de le recommander à votre Altesse pour être employé. Je l'ai connu très bien quand j'étais ici en qualité d'Ambassadeur, et je l'ai trouvé toujours très disposé à rendre service au Roi; et je crois qu'il s'est bien conduit dernièrement.

To Col. Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.

Paris, 15th July, 1815.

I have received your letters of the 12th and 13th inst. Prince Augustus of Prussia will receive directions this day regarding the summons of the places of Landrecy and Givet; and I beg that you will give His Royal Highness the assistance in artillery, &c., he may require, according to my instructions of the 5th, for the attack of either or both these places.

The A.G. to Officers commanding divisions, cavalry, and artillery.

15th July, 1815.

I have the honor to inform you that the Emperor of Russia will see the General officers and the General Staff of the army to-morrow at 12 o'clock; to assemble at head quarters at half past 11.

To Lieut. Gen. — — —.

Paris, ce 16 Juillet, 1815.

Je me ressouviens parfaitement des conversations et des renseignemens que j'ai reçus de vous par ordre de Sa Majesté sur les affaires de Naples, où vous aviez été par les ordres de Sa Majesté; et je ne doute pas que M. le Maréchal St. Cyr ne soit disposé à faire tout ce qui sera juste envers vous.

Pour moi, je suis bien fâché qu'il me soit impossible de recommander qui que ce soit aux ministres de Sa Majesté le Roi de France.

To H. S. H. the Prince de Condé.

Paris, ce 6 Juillet, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre d'hier de votre Altesse Sérénissime.

Comme militaire très distingué dans la profession des armes, votre Altesse doit savoir combien il est nécessaire d'établir un dépôt pour la cavalerie après une opération si sanglante et active que celle que nous venons de finir ; et elle m'excusera si, me voyant entouré d'armées alliées, j'ai été dans la nécessité de fixer pour le moment sur Chantilly pour y former cet établissement. J'ai l'intention de l'ôter entièrement de là, aussitôt que les choses deviendront un peu plus arrangées. En attendant, j'envoie un officier d'Etat Major à Chantilly avec les ordres d'arranger le dépôt de telle manière qu'il dérange votre Altesse aussi peu qu'il soit possible.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Paris, ce 16 Juillet, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir les lettres de votre Altesse Royale du 11 et du 13. Pour ce qui regarde les places fortes de Bouchain, Douay, et Valenciennes, et toute autre place qui pourrait arborer le drapeau blanc, votre Altesse Royale aura la bonté de se considérer à l'égard de ces places en état de suspension d'hostilités.

Vous ne ferez aucune demande d'y mettre garnison ; mais votre Altesse Royale donnera ses soins à couvrir et conserver la grande communication de l'armée de Mons à Quesnoy, et de Quesnoy à Cambrai, des entreprises de qui que ce soit sur elle. Les Ministres des Puissances Alliées feront des demandes au Roi pour que les garnisons des places qui mettront le drapeau blanc soient composées de telle manière qu'elles ne puissent donner aucun ombrage aux Puissances Alliées ; et je ferai savoir à votre Altesse Royale les arrangemens qui auront été pris là-dessus.

Je prendrai une autre occasion d'écrire à votre Altesse Royale sur les opérations contre Condé, et sur la part que pourraient y prendre les troupes dans les garnisons de Mons et Tournay.

Votre Altesse Royale pourra retirer les troupes laissées à Audenarde, mais il faudrait que le Général Quedoil y mit quelques troupes pour y soigner les ouvrages et l'artillerie.

Il me paraît très raisonnable que votre Altesse Royale ait les ressources du pays sur la gauche de la Sambre. Mais nous allons tout de suite discuter et arranger ces points-ci, et j'en ferai savoir à votre Altesse Royale les résultats.

To Visc. Palmerston.

Paris, 16th July, 1815.

I have had the honor to receive your Lordship's note of the 28th June, containing a copy of your Lordship's circular letters, 223, 224, of the 25th April, regarding officers made prisoners of war.

It will not be difficult to transmit lists of officers made prisoners of war ; but it will be impossible for me, or any other officer commanding an army, to form an opinion regarding the claim of each officer to remuneration under the regulations for the loss of his baggage, without having all the circumstances of his capture before me, and without previous inquiry.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Paris, ce 18 Juillet, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Majesté du 10, et je suis bien reconnaissant à votre Majesté de la confiance qu'elle veut bien me manifester.

Je crois que votre Majesté pourra sans inconvénient retirer du corps du Prince Frédéric, quand elle voudra, la brigade Indienne. Je ferai remplacer cette brigade par des troupes tirées des garnisons sur la frontière, et celles-là pourraient être remplacées par des bataillons de la réserve sous le commandement du Général Tindal. J'ordonnerai tous ces arrangements aussitôt que votre Majesté me fera savoir son plaisir que la brigade Indienne retourne en Hollande.

En attendant, et tenant en vue l'état politique de ce pays-ci, et la grande exaspération des esprits surtout contre l'armée —, qui s'est conduite comme des enfans, pour n'en dire rien de pis, je conseille très fort à votre Majesté de ne pas affaiblir vos garnisons sur la frontière.

Nous aurons certainement à faire le siège de Condé, et je compte employer le Prince Frédéric à cette opération. Les troupes déjà dans les garnisons sont mieux adaptées à cette opération que les nouvelles. Mais mon devoir envers votre Majesté m'oblige à lui faire savoir que ses troupes sont très jeunes et très peu disciplinées, que les officiers donnent très peu de soin à les tenir en ordre, et que je crains beaucoup de risquer la réputation du jeune Prince en lui faisant faire une opération grave avec de telles troupes.

Mais j'ai tous les moyens d'artillerie, &c., qu'il lui faudra; et il les aura tous à sa disposition s'il doit entreprendre ce siège.

To the Commissioners of Transport.

Paris, 18th July, 1815.

I enclose a letter for Lieut. Gen. Comte Lobau.

This officer was taken by the Prussian army, and was sent, in the first instance, to Bruxelles.

It was the intention of Marshal Prince Blücher that he should be sent to Wesel, but he was sent to England, in consequence of the general directions which I had given.

It will probably be expedient that he should be sent to Wesel at an early opportunity.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Paris, 18th July, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 14th. I found it necessary, upon the march from the Low Countries to Paris, to appoint something like a Staff corps of cavalry to preserve order; and took 3 men from each regiment of cavalry, foreign as well as British, to form it, to whom I allow a franc a day besides their pay.

G. O.

Paris, 18th July, 1815.

8. The Field Marshal has been informed that the officers of the army force the door-keepers of the theatres to open the doors of the private boxes, which is contrary to rule, and to the good order so creditable to the British army, of which it is the example.

9. The boxes of the theatres are in general private property; and nobody can enter those thus situated, or those which are hired, excepting the proprietors, or those who have hired them.

10. The Field Marshal is convinced that it is only necessary to give this information to the officers of the army, to induce them to refrain from conduct which cannot be justified.

I gave Scovell the command of the corps, and appointed Rooke to it, who was with the army doing nothing. I desired Scovell likewise to write to the officers heretofore in the Staff corps, to beg them to come over, and they should be employed ; upon which subject I ought to have written to you. We were, however, very actively employed at the time, and to write escaped my memory when I had more leisure, which I hope His Royal Highness will excuse.

To the Comte de Nesselrode.

Paris, ce 18 Juillet, 1815, à 9 heures du soir.

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre avec une pétition présentée à Sa Majesté Impériale de la part du nommé Godard, et je ne perds pas un moment à y répondre. Elle ne contient pas un mot de vérité ; et est la preuve la plus convaincante du peu de foi qu'on peut donner à de pareilles représentations.

Le fait est, que deux officiers Anglais se promenant dans un jardin à Montmartre, ou celui de leur logement ou voisin de leur logement, on leur a tiré un coup de fusil sans provocation de leur part. Ils étaient désarmés, et on a couru sur eux avec des baïonnettes. Ils se sont sauvés, et ils ont tous deux été blessés ; l'un d'un coup de baïonnette, l'autre d'une chute dans une carrière. Le Préfet de Police de Paris est celui qui le premier m'en fit la plainte ; c'est lui qui a fait détenir celui qui a tiré le coup de fusil ; c'est lui et ce sont les autorités Françaises qui font le procès de l'accusé.

Je n'en sais rien excepté ce qu'il m'en a fait savoir. On n'a pas tiré un coup de fusil ; mais on a menacé le village de Clignancourt, s'il ne faisait pas connaître le coupable ; et, le Préfet s'étant plaint de cette menace, j'ai envoyé ordre pour qu'on se tint tranquille et qu'on se confiât à la justice du pays. Personne n'est venu auprès de moi excepté la femme et les enfans du coupable ce soir, pour me demander grâce pour le mari coupable.

Par tout ceci votre Excellence verra que ni moi ni les officiers Anglais, quoique grièvement maltraités, ne nous sommes départis des principes de justice, qui j'espère nous guideront toujours et en tout cas.

To the Duc de Duras.

Paris, ce 18 Juillet, 1815.

Je reçois votre lettre d'hier. Si les officiers se mettent au théâtre dans les loges, louées aux particuliers, ils ont tort, et j'y mettrai ordre ; mais il faut que je vous fasse savoir qu'ils ne sont pas les seuls qui aient ce tort. Beaucoup de personnes, qui n'ont pas tant de raisons que les officiers Anglais de se mettre dans les loges où ils peuvent trouver place, se sont introduits dans ma loge à l'Opéra le jour que le Roi y était.

Je vous dirai aussi, M. le Duc, que, si on ne veut pas que les officiers de l'armée entrent partout où ils pourront trouver place, la justice exigerait qu'on les avertit à la porte qu'il n'y a plus de place là où il leur est permis d'entrer ; ou qu'on leur rende leur argent s'ils ne trouvent pas de place.

Je prends la liberté de vous faire ces insinuations, comme vous avez dans vos mains la police des théâtres.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 18th July, 1815.

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the Emperor of Russia has been pleased to offer to confer upon me the order of St. Andrew; and I beg that your Lordship will apply to H. R. H. the Prince Regent for permission for me to accept that honor.

To H. S. H. the Duke of Nassau.

Paris, ce 19 Juillet, 1815.

Je suis bien flatté de la bonté de votre Altesse en m'écrivant, et de la manière gracieuse dont elle a accueilli la nouvelle de la bataille du 18.

J'ai eu tout lieu d'être satisfait de la conduite du Général Kruse et de vos troupes; et j'ai grand plaisir à faire savoir à votre Altesse que votre fils s'est conduit d'une manière digne de son nom.

To Rear Adm. Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.

Paris, 19th July, 1815.

I have desired the Inspector General of Hospitals, Dr. Grant, to send to England as soon as he can those wounded not likely to recover at all for the service, and those not likely to be fit for service for some time, and all the French. All the others, at Antwerp and all other points upon the Scheldt, are to be removed to Bruxelles, which is, I believe, a healthier place.

We shall still have to keep our army here and in strength for some time; the reinforcements, &c., will therefore come out as usual; but in the course of a few days I propose to alter the line of communication from Ostend to Dieppe.

The artillery and stores must be kept; but I should think might as well not be in boats on the canal. I will settle that point. The Store-keeper General's stores, with the exception of what is absolutely necessary for the equipment of the troops, ought not to be here. I will let you know when I shall change my point of communication.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, G.C.B.

Paris, 19th July, 1815.

You will have heard of our great battle in Flanders, and of its final result in the surrender of Buonaparte to the *Bellerophon*, off the Isle d'Aix; and if the Allies will only be a little moderate, that is, if they will prevent plunder by their troops, and take only what is necessary for their own security, we may hope for permanent peace. But I confess that I am a little afraid of them. They are all behaving exceedingly ill.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 19th July, 1815.

Having seen in the French papers of this day a statement that the *Sous Préfet* of Pontoise is my prisoner, I think it proper to explain to your Lordship how that happens.

After the armies had passed the Oise and the Seine, and Pontoise, being an open town, was virtually in our possession, the Commissary Gen. sent one of his officers with a few hussars to make a requisition on the town for provisions. The *Sous Préfet*, M. Garnier, answered that the town would not furnish any, unless a sufficient force was sent there to take possession of it. This answer was reported to me, and I ordered a

larger detachment to be sent, and that, as the *Sous Préfet* made himself a military man, he might be brought away as a prisoner of war. My orders were not obeyed, and only an officer and 2 hussars were sent; there was a riot in the town, the *Sous Préfet* made his escape, and the hussars were obliged to retire. I then sent a third time, and he was brought in, and I keep him as a prisoner of war on his parole. I enclose the copy of the letter which I wrote to the *Sous Préfet*, which explains the ground on which I think I have a right to take and consider him as a prisoner of war.

I have thought it proper to trouble your Lordship upon this subject, lest it might be imagined that I was concerned in any of the measures carrying on in this country to levy contributions, and that this person had been arrested in consequence of his resistance to these measures.

I have made no demand whatever upon the country, excepting for provisions and forage for the troops.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 20th July, 1815.

As we keep our troops here for nothing, and it is impossible to say what may happen under the system of plunder which it is proposed to adopt, it is best that you should send us as many as you can. They had better still come by Ostend; but, as I am hereafter to occupy the country from the Seine to the frontier of the Low Countries, we shall then open our communication by Dieppe or Boulogne.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 20th July, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 15th regarding ——. He is, in my opinion, a mountebank, and not always a harmless one; and not only I do not employ him in any manner, but I have contrived to keep him at such a distance from me, as that I have never yet heard any version of —, &c., although he was at Vienna and at Bruxelles all the time I was at both, and he is now here. It would be very desirable, however, to get rid of him. I don't believe he is employed by Sir C. Stuart.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B.

20th July, 1815.

Having had the honor of laying your Lordship's letter of the 15th inst. before the Commander of the Forces, his Grace directs me to acquaint your Lordship that the appointment of an Adjutant to the cavalry dépôt has not hitherto existed, and that it is absolutely necessary to prevent the increase of such appointments; but the Field Marshal desires that a serjeant major may be sent to assist the Commandant at Chantilly in the performance of his duties, but without any additional pay.

I have also to acquaint your Lordship, in reply to your letter of the 17th inst., that the Field Marshal will have no objection to an Assist. Provost for the dépôt at Chantilly, and request that you will transmit to me for his Grace's approval the name of a serjeant for this situation.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Victor Baron Alten.

20th July, 1815.

I have received the Commander of the Forces' directions to request that you will cause the rolls of the brigade under the orders of Col. Baron Estorff to be called every hour until further orders, the whole of the officers to attend; and that you will ascertain if there is a man named ——— belonging to the ——— hussars, and if so, you will be pleased to have him sent to head quarters with as little delay as possible.

To Gen. Baron Mülling.

Paris, ce 21 Juillet, 1815.

Pour ce qui regarde Vincennes, la conférence a décidé de faire la demande au gouvernement Français de placer une garde Prussienne à la porte de Vincennes, pour empêcher rien de sortir pendant le passage des vivres pour Paris.

On approuve l'ordre du jour du Général Maison ; mais on vous prie de lui dire que les 5^{me} et 6^{me} articles ne peuvent être que provisoires, vu l'inconvénient d'avoir des rassemblemens de soldats Français à Paris pendant que les troupes alliées y sont.

To Adm. Visc. Exmouth, G.C.B.

Paris, 21st July, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 11th inst., and one from Sir H. Lowe, in which he informs me of the arrival of the fleet under your Lordship's command, and of the troops under his command, at Marseilles.

Having consulted with the ministers and Generals of the Allied Sovereigns, they are of opinion that it is expedient, under existing circumstances, that the fleet and troops should for the present remain at Marseilles.

I am much obliged to your Lordship for the kindness of your letter.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. —, — dragons.

21st July, 1815.

Having had the honor of receiving your letter, together with its accompanying certificate, of the 16th inst., and having laid the same before the Duke of Wellington, I am commanded to express his Grace's regret that, contrary to the hopes which he had formed from the first reports of your wound, and by which he had been led to believe it was of a slight nature, it proves to be so very severe. I am, however, directed to acquaint you that the description given of an officer's wound results from the wish of the Commander of the Forces to afford his friends the best account of his state which at the time can be procured. The nature of officers' wounds is sometimes reported in the returns, at others it is not, when the most correct account is taken that can be procured from those who are at all acquainted with the circumstances. But as you will have frequent opportunities of informing your friends of the real state of your wound, any alteration in the official report will now be unnecessary, and at all events cannot now take place.

To H.R.H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Paris, ce 22 Juillet, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 19, avec la correspondance qu'a eue le Général Anthing avec le Gouverneur de Condé. J'ai fait mettre ces pièces sous les yeux des Ministres des Souverains Alliés ; et leur résultat a été communiqué au gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne.

J'apprendrai bientôt leur détermination, et j'aurai l'honneur de la faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale aussitôt que je la saurai.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Murray, G.C.B.

Paris, 23d July, 1815.

I have received your letter of the 17th, for which I am very much obliged to you.

I regretted much that you went to America at the moment you did ; and I think that, if you had received a letter which I wrote to you from

hence, immediately previous to your departure, before you had sailed, you would not have gone. I regretted it still more since.

I conclude you will come out here immediately and by the direct road; and I defer, till I see you, to advert to our loss of many friends, &c.

To Lieut. Col. ———

Paris, 23d July, 1815.

I have received your letters of the 15th and 18th. I have sent the former to Torrens, and the latter to Lord Castlereagh, to whom I spoke yesterday on the subject to which it relates.

I believe Col. Smyth was appointed Engineer aide de camp to the Prince Regent, in order to put him above the officers of that corps promoted in the Peninsula over his head.

P. S. You did not send the letter to Lord W.

G. O.

Paris, 23d July, 1815.

1. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia will see the allied army, under the command of the Field Marshal, on Monday at 10 o'clock, and it must be formed for the purpose in the following order:

2. The British cavalry, with the artillery attached, with their right to the Champs Elysées, and their left to the Barrière de l'Etoile.

3. The infantry, with the artillery attached, with their right to the triumphal arch, their left to the bridge of Neuilly. The reserve artillery will be on the left of the infantry.

4. The cavalry attached to the corps of infantry to be formed in line behind the infantry: that is, Col. Estorff's brigade behind the 2d corps; the cavalry of the Netherlands behind the 1st corps; and the Brunswick cavalry behind the 5th and 6th divisions.

5. The British cavalry will be formed in two lines, and the artillery attached to the cavalry on the right of each brigade. The guns will be formed as close to each other as possible; and the ammunition waggons immediately in their rear, and close.

6. The infantry will be formed in close columns of battalions, with their right in front, with the artillery attached to each division formed at close order on its right. The ammunition carriages, including those for musket ammunition, must be formed likewise at close order, immediately in rear of those of the artillery.

7. The bands and drums of each battalion are to be formed at close order on the right of each battalion.

8. The 2d corps must be on the right; then the 1st corps, and then the 5th division, the 6th division, Col. Greville's brigade, and infantry of the Brunswick corps.

9. The reserve artillery will likewise be formed at close order.

10. On the arrival of the Emperor in front of the cavalry, swords will be drawn, and the general salute will be given in the usual manner. Swords and arms are to be carried when His Imperial Majesty will pass down the line; the bands, &c., playing 'God save the King,' or the national tune of the nation the troops belong to.

11. The troops will afterwards march past in quick time, and nobody salute excepting the General, Field, and Staff officers.

12. Those battalions which are of the strength of 350 men, and under that number, are to form for this occasion 6 divisions; those battalions of the strength from 350 men to 550 are to form for this occasion 8 divisions; those of above 550 will form 10 divisions.

13. Those battalions of above 900 men will form 20 divisions

14. The British cavalry are to march to their ground by the bridge of Neuilly, and will keep the pavement on their right till they come to the triumphal arch, where they will proceed to take up their ground.

15. Lord Combermere will take care that their rear shall have passed Neuilly by 7 o'clock in the morning.

16. The 5th and 6th divisions, and Brunswick infantry, and reserve artillery, will be ready to cross the road, and take up their ground as soon as the British cavalry will have passed Neuilly.

17. The Netherland infantry will camp to-morrow evening in the Bois de Boulogne.

18. The 2d corps will move out of the Bois de Boulogne by the gate of Passy, and thence to its ground.

19. The 1st corps will move out of the Bois de Boulogne by the Porte Maillot.

20. All guards will be relieved to-morrow, and all safeguards are forthwith to be called in.

21. The Field Marshal begs that the officers may be dressed uniformly; and, if possible, according to the King's orders.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Paris, 23d July, 1815.

I enclose a letter from ——— about his being superseded by Col. Smyth of the Royal Engineers.

I entertain a very high opinion of Col. Smyth, and am quite certain that he deserves promotion; but certainly not more than ———.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 23d July, 1815.

Gen. Waltersdorf, who has for some time been employed here on the part of the King of Denmark, has communicated to me the desire of His Danish Majesty to confer upon me the order of the Elephant, which I request your Lordship to obtain for me the permission of H. R. H. the Prince Regent to accept.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 23d July, 1815.

I enclose two letters, and the copy of a patent,* which I have received from the King of the Netherlands, in which His Majesty signifies his intention to confer upon me the title of Prince of Waterloo, &c., and the order of William.

I beg your Lordship will be pleased to lay these papers before H. R. H. the Prince Regent, and ask his permission to accept the honors proposed to be conferred upon me by the King of the Netherlands.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B.

23d July, 1815.

Having had the honor of laying before the Commander of the Forces your Lordship's letter of the 20th of this month, together with its enclosures of applications from Capt. ———, — hussars, Lieut. ———, — light dragoons, and Lieut. ———, — light dragoons, for leave of absence to proceed to England, I have received his Grace's directions to acquaint your Lordship that he is sorry he cannot comply with the request of those officers.

The A.G. to Dr. Grant, Inspector General of hospitals.

23d July, 1815.

In reply to your application for leave of absence for Dr. Verstreurne, Inspector of hospitals, I have the honor to inform you that as that officer appears to belong exclusively to the Hanoverian Medical Staff, any application concerning him should be made to the General in command of that army, to be transmitted.

To the Prefect of Police.

Paris, ce 25 Juillet, 1815.

Je reçois votre lettre du 24.

Il serait bien facile d'empêcher les maux que vous m'indiquez, et que vous me dites avoir été commis par les troupes Anglaises, en punissant celles qui en ont été coupables, si vous aviez eu la bonté de m'indiquer quand, où, ou par qui, le mal avait été fait.

* See Appendix, Nos. XXX., XXXI.

G. O.

Paris, 23d July, 1815.

1. The Field Marshal begs that the troops may march from their several camps at such hour to-morrow morning as to be formed on the ground allotted to them at 9 o'clock. (*Reviewed by the Emperor of Russia.*)

2. When the infantry will move from their ground, in order to march past, they must move in column at quarter distances, till they arrive at a place which will be pointed out to them.

3. They are there to take their regular distances; and the officers commanding companies must take care to take them up accurately, recollecting that it is from the front rank of the company, or division, preceding them, that the distance is to be preserved.

Tous les ordres que je peux suggérer ont déjà été donnés. J'ai des sauvegardes partout; et, quand on me fait une plainte, j'envoie un officier sur les lieux pour faire rendre justice et faire punir les coupables. Mais il n'est pas en mon pouvoir de punir sans que le coupable me soit indiqué, et que son crime soit en preuve; et je ne peux rien faire sur des plaintes si vagues.

D'ailleurs il faut observer que je ne peux pas laisser mourir de faim les chevaux de mon armée; et que, si le gouvernement ne prend pas des mesures pour leur donner des fourrages, il faut bien se servir de ce qu'on trouve dans les champs.

To Lieut. Gen. the Marquis of Anglesey, G.C.B.

Paris, 25th July, 1815.

I received last night your letter of the 20th, regarding the promotion of the officers of your staff.

The rule, according to which I have acted in general, regarding promotions by brevet, in which you will observe that I am necessarily limited, is not to recommend officers of the General Staff, or attached to General officers, as the consequence of recommending them was, that the General officers recommended their staff to the exclusion of the officers doing duty with the regiments. Accordingly, I have never recommended one of my aides de camp for promotion by brevet.

I departed from this rule, however, upon the late service, and did allow the General officers to recommend their staff, and I forwarded their recommendation

Of the staff of the cavalry I recommended Major Thornhill, Major Campbell, Major Childers, Capt. Harris, and Capt. Keane, of whom the first two were attached to you; and I should have had no objection to recommend another, if any wish on the part of any body had been stated to me.

You are misinformed regarding Lord Hill's aide de camp. The only aide de camp of his recommended is Major Egerton; and 3 staff officers attached to his corps.

I assure you that I did not forget the assistance and service received from you and your staff on the occasion which gave me the opportunity of recommending any body for promotion, and that I would with pleasure have recommended any officer you had named to me; and I did actually recommend the whole list of staff of the cavalry sent to me, with the exception of acting Brigade Major Wallace, and I added to it myself Major Thornhill, from knowing that you were interested for him.

I am glad to find you are going on well.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. —.

25th July, 1815.

Your application of the 17th inst. for leave of absence for Lieut. —, of the battalion under your command, having been laid before the Commander of the Forces, I am directed to acquaint you that his Grace declines acceding to leaves of absence being granted at this period.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir K. Howard, K.C.B.

25th July, 1815.

Having had the honor of laying your letter of the 23d inst., covering an application for leave of absence for Lieut. Col. — and Lord —, before the Com-

mander of the Forces, I am commanded to acquaint you that unless those officers can state some strong grounds on which the plea of application is founded, his Grace cannot accede to their request.

With respect to the officers recommended for leave to proceed to England in consequence of others having come out to relieve them, the Field Marshal directs that you will transmit to me for his information a return agreeably to the enclosed form, which should accompany all such applications. The return should include those recently joined (in the column fit for duty), as well as those whom they are intended to relieve, who will be placed under the head of soliciting leave.

The A.G. to the Officer commanding Minden regiment.

26th July, 1815.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to request that you will be pleased to send an officer to relieve Lieut. —, of the battalion under your command, in charge of a detachment on its march from Mons to this place, and cause him to be placed in arrest, reporting the execution of the same to me as well as his arrival here.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Burton, Ostend.

25th July, 1815.

Having laid before the Commander of the Forces your memorandum dated the 20th inst., stating some orders which Adm. Malcolm had received relative to French prisoners being sent to Dunkirk, I have it in command from the Field Marshal to direct that no prisoners whatever are to be sent to that place, or in any other way delivered over to the French, without orders are communicated to you from his Grace to that effect. I beg to apprise you that I cannot in future submit official communications to his Grace the Commander of the Forces in the form of a memorandum.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Paris, 27th July, 1815.

I have received your letter of yesterday. In my opinion it is very reasonable and right that the army of the Low Countries should have the 250 harnessed horses they require; but Gen. Chassé ought not by his own authority to have made the requisition for them.

Let me know what have been received, and I will make the requisition for the remainder; and I also beg your Royal Highness will let me know what is required in this manner for the army of the Low Countries.

To the Princesse de —.

Paris, ce 27 Juillet, 1815.

J'ai reçu votre lettre, que j'ai lu avec la plus grande attention; et, puisqu'il m'a paru qu'il s'agissait de quelque chose sur quoi je ne pouvais pas convenablement parler directement au Prince de —, j'ai pris le parti de communiquer avec lui par le moyen d'un tiers.

Il paraît qu'il avait long-temps réfléchi sur la mesure qu'il vient d'adopter, et qu'il y est fermement décidé; et que rien ne peut l'en faire départir. Il est inutile que je vous donne les détails de tout ce qui m'a été dit sur ce sujet, ni sur les raisons qui ont occasionné sa décision, qui me paraît être irrévocable.

Je vous conseille très fort de vous soumettre à ce qu'il désire. Il n'est pas possible de forcer qui que ce soit de vivre avec soi; et la tentative vous occasionnerait des désagréments pires encore que le malheur même. Il faut donc vous résoudre à vivre loin de lui.

To the Prefect of Police.

Paris, ce 27 Juillet, 1815.

Le Général Baron Müffling m'a envoyé votre lettre de la date du 26, sur le désir que vous aviez que les soldats aient permission d'aider à faire la récolte.

Je vous envoie la copie d'un ordre que je viens de donner à ce sujet. Vous ferez bien de le faire traduire et envoyer dans les communes voisines, afin que les habitants et les maires fassent les demandes de l'assistance dont ils auraient besoin pour cet objet. Je vous annonce aussi que, s'il en est besoin, je pourrai prêter les voitures de l'armée pour ramener la récolte.

To Gen. Ziethen.

Paris, ce 27 Juillet, 1815.

J'ai reçu il y a quelques jours votre lettre du 24; et, comme la question de l'attaque de La Fère avait été discutée au Conseil des ministres des Souverains Alliés quelques jours auparavant, j'avais cru de mon devoir de les consulter avant de vous donner une réponse sur l'artillerie; et il paraît être décidé que, dans le moment, La Fère ne serait pas attaquée.

En attendant, le Gén. Gneisenau, qui était présent à la conférence, paraissait croire que c'était au Maréchal Prince Blücher, et non pas à moi, que vous auriez dû faire votre demande; mais je vous assure que j'aurais eu le plus grand plaisir à vous donner cette assistance s'il n'avait pas été décidé que, dans le moment, l'attaque ne se ferait pas.

The A.G. to the Officer commanding 44th regt., Montmartre.

27th July, 1815.

I have to request that the prisoner — alluded to in the enclosed letter may be immediately sent to the Maire of Montmartre for the purpose of being handed over to the Préfet of Police to be tried. You will be so good as to return the enclosure to this office.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B.

27th July, 1815.

Referring to Major Gen. Vandeleur's letter of the 22d inst. relative to the claims made by officers commanding regiments for baggage lost on the 18th June, I have the honor to inform you that a Board of claims will be ordered to assemble to decide upon such claims.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir T. Bradford, K.C.B., 3d division.

28th July, 1815.

I am directed to transmit the enclosed certificate, and to request that you will cause inquiry to be made, and report if the inhabitant alluded to and his cart were employed upon regular requisition, and the reason for his not having been settled with by the Commissariat of the division, agreeably to the G. O. on the subject.

G. O.

Paris, 28th July, 1815.

1. The Field Marshal begs that the officers of the army, when they appear in the city of Paris with any part of their regimental dress, may be properly dressed, and with their side arms.

2. He also requests that the officers of the army will not resist the search made, at the barriers of Paris, for contraband articles on the postillions, and others who drive the carriages coming into the town.

3. The Field Marshal is desirous of giving every assistance in his power to reap the harvest, and accordingly authorises the Commanding officers of regiments to allow the soldiers to assist in reaping it, upon the application of the inhabitants.

4. The owners of the harvest will make their own bargains with the soldiers for the payment they are to give them; but the Commanding officers of regiments are not to allow any soldiers to go to work at the harvest, excepting the application is signed by the mayor of the district in which the inhabitants may reside.

5. The Commanding officer must likewise know exactly where to find the soldier; and he must return to his regiment every night if possible, or at all events twice a week.

To the Mayor of the City of Durham.

Paris, 29th July, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 18th inst., in which you have enclosed a copy of resolutions passed at a general meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Durham on the 11th.

I beg that you will return my best thanks to the inhabitants of the city of Durham for their generosity to my suffering brother-officers and soldiers, and to the relations of those who fell in the late battles in the Netherlands; and that you will assure them that I am very sensible of the honor they have done me, and the officers and troops under my command, by their approbation.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, G.C.B.

29th July, 1815.

In reply to your communication of the 27th inst. I have the honor to inform you that a reference was made in May last to Lieut. Gen. Decken on the subject therein alluded to, when it appeared that officers of the K. G. L. who might be desirous of retiring upon half-pay were by no means required to repair to England for that purpose, their appearance before a Medical board with the army being deemed sufficient. If any alteration has taken place in the regulation as specified by Lieut. Gen. Decken, it will be necessary that an official communication shall be transmitted to me from the Legion office before Major — can possibly obtain leave to repair to England.

The A.G. to J. G. Harris, Esq., Dep. Judge Advocate General.

29th July, 1815.

I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to refer for your consideration and opinion the accompanying proceedings of a General Court Martial, and am directed to call your particular attention to the circumstance of the Court having in the first instance awarded an illegal sentence, and before a reversal could take place the military operations commenced and the President and several of the members were killed. It therefore remains to be determined whether in the remaining members a competent tribunal still existed capable of revising the former sentence; and if competent, whether the sentence now awarded is legal.

The A.G. to Gen. Mackenzie, Antwerp.

29th July, 1815.

Having had the honor of laying before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 20th inst., I am directed to acquaint you that the Field Marshal directs that the French prisoners shall be sent to England as soon as they are capable of being moved. I am further to acquaint you that it is his Grace's intention that all sick shall be removed from Antwerp in consequence of the approaching unhealthy season; still, if there are any British wounded capable of being sent to England, and who are not likely speedily to recover, you will be pleased to cause them to be embarked accordingly, transmitting to me regular lists of the same.

Considerable irregularity and inconvenience to the service have arisen from the Duke's orders and intentions having been conveyed through improper channels. The Field Marshal acquiesced in certain measures proposed by the Inspector General of hospitals; but from his having taken upon himself to give orders which should have emanated from my office, and those orders having been acted upon, the regiments have become unacquainted with the situations of their men. Should it now be possible, I have to request that you will transmit to me lists of all men that have been sent to England.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Jones, Bruxelles.

29th July, 1815.

I have the honor, in reply to your letter of the 23d inst., to apprise you that notwithstanding the information which you have received from Adm. Malcolm, you are to continue to send all prisoners, as soon as they are sufficiently recovered, to Ostend, to be embarked for England.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir L. Cole, G.C.B.

29th July, 1815.

Having laid Lieut. Col. Tucker's application for leave of absence for Lieut. and Adj. —, of the 29th regt., before his Grace the Commander of the Forces, I have received the Field Marshal's commands to express his astonishment at an Adjutant applying for leave when his services are so constantly required with his regiment; and you will be pleased to make inquiries whether the presence of this officer is required particularly with his family, and if the state of his affairs absolutely demand it, otherwise the Field Marshal cannot accede to his request.

The A.G. to Dr. Grant, Inspector General of hospitals.

29th July, 1815.

The proceedings of several Medical boards having been transmitted to me upon officers for whose appearance no application had ever been made through the regular channel, nor any specific authority issued from this office, I have to request that Medical boards may be allowed only to decide upon the cases of those officers for whom the printed form as ordered by the Commander of the Forces may be transmitted. The orders, however, of Major Gen. Mackenzie and of the Commandants of Bruxelles and Ostend will be considered a sufficient authority for the assembly of any Medical board within their command, on sick or wounded officers.

To the Prefect of Police.

Paris, ce 30 Juillet, 1815.

Je reçois votre lettre. Quand vous arrêterez une autre fois un soldat Anglais en flagrant délit, ou en désobéissance, je vous prie de me le faire envoyer, ou de l'envoyer à son régiment, où il sera puni.

Il y a déjà des ordres pour que les soldats ne quittent pas leur camps après la retraite; mais vous devez sentir qu'il est bien difficile de mettre à exécution de tels ordres dans une grande armée, surtout si les autorités, quand elles les attrapent la nuit en délit, les renvoient sans punition.

To the Duc de —.

Paris, ce 30 Juillet, 1815.

Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre, sans date, dans laquelle vous m'envoyez un billet que vous pensez être une invitation à dîner chez moi 'dans un style un peu Royal.' D'abord je vous prie de croire, M. le Duc, que le billet n'était pas destiné pour vous, et j'ai mille excuses à vous faire de ce qu'il vous ait été envoyé.

Il ne contient pas une invitation à dîner pour qui que ce soit 'en style Royal,' ou autre style; mais bien une promesse de dîner avec quelqu'un le 29. Ce quelqu'un était M. le Duc d'Otrante; et je regrette beaucoup que mes secrétaires aient fait la méprise de lire votre nom pour le sien dans le billet qu'il m'avait écrit, pour me proposer de nommer un jour pour dîner chez lui. Voilà l'histoire de cette invitation à dîner 'dans un style un peu Royal.'

Je vous envoie l'invitation que vous désirez.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Lowe, K.C.B.

Paris, 31st July, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letters of the 24th and 25th inst.

I had already, in mine of the 21st to Lord Exmouth, made you acquainted with the opinion of the ministers of the Allied Powers that it was expedient that the force under your command should remain at Marseilles; and I have now only to add my approbation of the determination communicated in your letter of the 25th inst.

It appears advisable, however, that the naval force sent to co-operate against Elba with the land force under Lieut. Gen. Count Nugent should

be reinforced ; upon which subject Lord Exmouth will probably hear from Lord Visc. Castlereagh. In the mean time, I will send you by this occasion, if I can get it, if not by the next, an official copy of the note written by the French government ; in which they disavow entirely the persons collected on the island of Elba as French subjects, and leave them to be treated as the Allied Powers may think proper.

I should wish to have a return of the force under your command, and a report of the mode in which it is subsisted.

This army lives entirely by requisitions on the country, and I beg that you will take measures that the force under your command may do so likewise ; but I enclose the General Orders which I issued on the 20th June, on entering France, in order to prevent the abuses attending upon this system, which have for their most immediate and disastrous consequence the destruction of the military body which is guilty of them ; and I beg that you will take care that these provisions are strictly carried into execution in the force under your command.

To R. E. Mercier, Esq.

Paris, 31st July, 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 10th inst., in which you have enclosed the unanimous Address to myself of the corporation called the Guild of St. Luke, of the 6th inst.

I beg that you will state to the corporation that I am deeply sensible of the value of their approbation, which I will endeavor to retain, by every effort in my power in the service of the country, in whatever mode the Prince Regent may think proper to employ me.

To the Rev. J. Norcross.

Paris, 31st July, 1815.

I have had the satisfaction of receiving your letter of the 19th inst., and I will take an early opportunity of making you acquainted with the name of the soldier whom, upon inquiry, I shall find to be most deserving of your bounty.

I cannot resist, however, to trouble you for another moment to express my sense of your conduct. It is the patriotic spirit which has induced you to make this sacrifice, and which so generally prevails in England, which has given so much encouragement to the discipline and courage of the troops, and to this spirit that we owe the advantages we have acquired in the field ; and I beg leave to return you my best thanks in the name of the brave officers and soldiers whom I have had the happiness of commanding.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B., cavalry ; to the Officers commg. 1st and 2d brigades, K. G. L. ; and to Lieut. Col. Hartmann, Royal artillery, K. G. L.

31st July, 1815.

I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to desire that those soldiers of the K. G. L. who had extended their services for 6 months beyond the period of their original enlistment, and which extension of service is now about to expire, shall be discharged accordingly, and under the following regulations : viz., such men as belong to the countries on the left bank of the Rhine are to be settled with to the 24th Sept. next ; their rations are to be charged to the 24th day of Aug. inclusive, till which time they will receive them. Those who will have to cross the Rhine

on their return home are to be settled with to the 24th Oct. next; they are in like manner to be charged for their rations to the 24th day of Aug. You will be pleased to cause the men of the brigade under your command to be marched to Bruxelles under a proper proportion of officers as soon as their accounts have been settled and their discharges made out. On their arrival at Bruxelles they are to have their balances paid, together with such number of days' rations as may be wanting to complete the period up to the 24th Aug.

You will observe that the soldiers are entitled to the full rate of pay according to their rank and length of service. They will be allowed to retain their blankets. On application to the A. Q. M. G. of the division a route will be granted for the march of the detachment. The arms of the men are to be detained with the regiment, and you will be good enough to transmit to me, with as little delay as possible, returns of any surplus (of arms) that may exist after completing the regiments.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Paris, 1st Aug. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 27th ult., regarding the Cavalry Staff Corps.

I called it by the name of Gendarmerie at first, in order to render it more palatable to the allied troops in this army; among whose officers the strongest objections are entertained to any thing like discipline and order; and they would have made the greatest difficulties upon the subject if I had tried to preserve either by means of a British corps exclusively. I can call it now, however, by any name I please.

I think it had better be continued on the establishment on which I have placed it, sending us the old officers and non-commissioned officers, who would of course be placed on full pay. There does not appear any occasion for altering the clothing, as I have distinguished the corps by a red scarf round the shoulder.

I should wish to keep among the corps the men of the foreign regiments serving with the army.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Paris, ce 1 Août, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Majesté, dans laquelle votre Majesté m'annonce les grâces qu'elle a jugé à propos de me conférer*.

Mes devoirs envers mon propre Souverain et mes inclinations me portaient à servir votre Majesté avec tout le zèle dont j'étais capable; et je peux assurer votre Majesté que, m'ayant comblé de ses bontés, j'espère mériter son approbation par ma reconnaissance, et le redoublement de mes efforts en son service.

WELLINGTON, Prince de Waterloo.

To Gen. Janssens.

Paris, ce 1 Août, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 18 Juillet, No. 8, par laquelle votre Excellence m'a annoncé que Sa Majesté m'avait nommé de l'ordre militaire de Wilhem, et m'en a envoyé les décorations.

J'ai déjà présenté à Sa Majesté ma reconnaissance pour cette marque de sa grâce; et je vous suis bien obligé, M. le Général, pour la manière dont votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de me l'annoncer.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Paris, ce 1 Août, 1815.

J'ai lu avec la plus grande attention, et j'ai depuis bien réfléchi sur, la lettre que votre Majesté m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 19 Juillet sur

* See Appendix, Nos. XXX., XXXI.

l'état des négociations ici ; et je suis bien redevable à votre Majesté pour la confiance qu'elle veut bien avoir en moi.

J'avais déjà mis le Général Reede au courant des affaires et négociations ici avant l'arrivée de M. de Gagern ; et ce dernier en a été informé par Lord Castlereagh de la même manière. Les choses sont à peu près dans le même état. On n'a touché aucun point principal, et les disputes continuent sur le pillage et autres petits objets qui n'auraient jamais dû exister.

J'ai parlé plusieurs fois avec Lord Castlereagh sur le contenu de la lettre de votre Majesté, et je vais dire à votre Majesté à peu près où nous en sommes avec les autres Puissances, en idée, car, comme je vous l'ai déjà énoncé, il n'y a rien d'arrangé.

On est disposé à regarder l'état de répartition de l'Europe comme définitivement arrangé par les traités de Paris et de Vienne, cependant avec des changemens de peu d'importance au premier qui remettraient les choses où elles étaient dans l'année 1790. On voit qu'il faut avoir des garanties pour la paix outre un traité ; et on compte les trouver, 1^o en laissant en France, pendant un temps limité, une force assez considérable pour en imposer aux factieux ; 2^o en tenant dans la main des Alliés, pendant un nombre d'années, certaines forteresses sur la frontière, qui seraient rendues à la fin du terme au Roi, ou à ses successeurs légitimes. On calcule que ce nombre d'années suffirait aux Alliés pour mettre l'Europe en état de défense contre la France ; et que l'argent qu'on compte en tirer en forme de contribution payerait les frais du système qu'on veut adopter ; et qu'il vaut mieux prendre pour base les traités de Paris et de Vienne que de risquer les conséquences de nouvelles discussions sur des répartitions de territoire entre nous ; surtout puisque nous avons raison de croire que la France cédera sans grande difficulté sur le système qu'on veut adopter, et que la nation entière s'opposerait à son démembrement.

Voilà à peu près où nous en sommes, et j'aurai soin de faire connaître à votre Majesté tout progrès, ou aucun changement qui sera fait dans ce système.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 2d Aug. 1815.

I have the honor to enclose a list of officers upon whom the Emperor of Austria has conferred the cross of a Commander and of a Knight, respectively, of the Order of Maria Theresa, in testimony of His Imperial Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before H. R. H. the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness' permission for them respectively to accept the same.

I farther request your Lordship to signify His Royal Highness' pleasure upon this subject to the officers concerned.

The A. G. to Officers commanding divisions, K. G. L.

2d Aug. 1815.

I have the honor of transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. Belleville, commanding 1st foreign Veteran battalion ; and I have to beg that you will call upon the officers commanding the regiments in the brigade under your command for an explanation, for the information of the Duke of Wellington, of their having omitted to comply with the directions contained in my letter of the 15th of last June. I was aware that this letter was not received by them till a

considerable time after its date, yet I am at a loss to conjecture why the directions were not attended to as soon as the letter was received. I have to beg that you will take steps to have the commands of the Field Marshal carried into effect immediately, and will report to me accordingly.

To Marshal the Duc de Raguse.

Paris, ce 3 Août, 1815.

Je reçois votre lettre du 2, et j'écris pour que M. Bondel, Lieutenant au 2^{me} régiment d'infanterie légère à Gosselies, et que Mathieu, soldat logé chez M. Rigal, Rue de la Montagne, No. 773, à Bruxelles, soient de suite renvoyés en France. Cependant je vous avoue, M. le Maréchal, qu'il fallait tout le désir que j'ai de faire ce qui peut être agréable à votre Excellence pour me faire consentir à cet arrangement.

Le peu d'officiers et de soldats de mon armée qui ont été fait prisonniers dans nos courtes opérations ont été si indignement traités, et avec une indécence si marquée, et j'en ai des preuves si claires, que j'ai eu l'idée de me plaindre au Roi de quelques uns des Colonels des régimens qui se sont rendus coupables de pareilles indécences ; et j'avais résolu que les prisonniers qui étaient en mon pouvoir seraient traités avec toute la rigueur que les nôtres ont toujours éprouvée en France. Mais à votre demande je consens à élargir ceux ci-dessus nommés.

To Lieut. Gen. the Marquis of Anglesey, G.C.B.

Paris, 3d Aug. 1815.

I send herewith the Cross of a *Commander* of the Order of Maria Theresa, which the Emperor of Austria has sent to me for your Lordship, in testimony of His Imperial Majesty's approbation of your Lordship's services and conduct, particularly in the late battle fought in the Netherlands.

I have transmitted, to be laid before H. R. H. the Prince Regent, the names of the officers on whom His Imperial Majesty has desired to confer Crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa upon this occasion ; and have applied for His Royal Highness's permission for them to accept them, which will be signified to them by the Secretary of State.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Paris, ce 4 Août, 1815.

Je prie votre Altesse Royale que la brigade, dite Coloniale, sous vos ordres, puisse entrer dans les Pays Bas le 16 de ce mois ; faisant savoir au Général Tindal par où ces troupes entreranno, et priant le Général de leur faire passer des ordres pour leur marche ultérieure, suivant les instructions qu'il recevra du Roi.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Paris, ce 4 Août, 1815.

En conséquence des ordres que je reçois de votre Majesté du 1, je fais marcher la brigade Coloniale pour l'intérieur du royaume de votre Majesté. Elle y entrera le 16, et Son Altesse Royale fera rapport sur les détails du mouvement au Général Tindal ; à qui aussi j'écirai pour faire relever cette brigade au corps du Prince Frédéric.

Avant de donner les ordres pour faire retenir les eaux à quelques unes des places de la première ligne, j'avais demandé des renseignements sur la

période qu'on exigerait pour former les inondations une seconde fois, si le cas l'exigeait; et je l'ai trouvée si longue, à moins de laisser entrer les eaux de la mer, que j'ai cru de mon devoir de laisser continuer les inondations encore quelque tems. Mais votre Majesté peut s'assurer que je ne les laisserai pas continuer un moment plus long-tems qu'il n'est nécessaire.

To Gen. Baron Mülling.

Paris, ce 4 Août, 1815.

Je reçois votre lettre d'aujourd'hui; celle incluse contient des plaintes de la conduite des officiers du gouvernement Français qui arrêtent les provisions venant à Paris, mais nullement des officiers de mon armée, excepté une plainte pas bien déterminée contre un Général à Rouen. Comme la lettre du Général Vandenberg est datée du 3, et qu'aucune troupe Anglaise ne devait arriver à Rouen avant le 3, il faut que ce Général, qu'on ne nomme pas, se soit diablement dépêché pour avoir donné les ordres susdits. Mais en tout cas, je vous envoie copie de l'ordre que je viens de donner à ce sujet; et je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez avoir la bonté de dire à ces Messieurs que je les prie de me faire connaître tout infracteur.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Paris, ce 4 Août, 1815.

J'ai reçu la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 31 Juillet, et je vous envoie à présent les copies de la correspondance qui a eu lieu entre les Ministres des Puissances Alliées et ceux du Roi de France sur les places de Lille, Bouchain, Douay, et Condé. On est convenu que Valenciennes serait considéré dans la même catégorie que les autres.

Votre Altesse Royale y verra, qu'il est convenu que les troupes de ligne et les gardes nationaux, formant les garnisons des places, doivent être renvoyés chez eux, et que les garnisons doivent consister seulement en gardes urbaines; que les troupes Alliées ne doivent pas entrer dans les places, mais qu'on fera une route militaire auprès de la place pour leur service; que les courriers, voyageurs, &c., passeront par les places; et que des Commissaires doivent être nommés par les Alliés pour résider en chacune des places pour veiller à l'exécution de ce qui a été convenu, comme énoncé ci-dessus; et votre Altesse Royale verra les instructions qui doivent être données aux Commissaires par les pièces que je vous envoie, qui contiennent la correspondance qui a eu lieu sur ce sujet.

Je prie donc votre Altesse Royale, aussitôt après la réception de cette lettre, de nommer un officier dans lequel vous pourrez avoir pleine confiance, pour se porter à chacune des places de Lille, Valenciennes, Condé, Bouchain, et Douay; et vous écrirez par cet officier une lettre au Gouverneur de chacune des places, dans laquelle vous lui direz que cet officier est nommé pour être à — de la part des Alliés, pour voir si ce qui est convenu avec le Roi de France est mis à exécution.

Vous instruirez l'officier que vous enverrez à chaque place de faire à votre Altesse Royale un rapport journalier de tout ce qui se passe dans la place relativement aux objets convenus entre les Puissances Alliées et le Roi de France, ou autres qu'il croira dignes de l'attention de votre

Altesse Royale ; et je vous prie de m'envoyer ces rapports si vous les croyez dignes d'attention.

Si votre Altesse Royale trouve que les Gouverneurs des places susdites ont rempli les conditions convenues, je vous prie de leur donner toutes les facilités possibles pour leurs communications, leurs approvisionnement, &c. &c. Vous les traiterez en alliés ; et vous mettrez vos troupes dans les cantonnemens qui vous conviendront le mieux pour leurs approvisionnement et leur santé, et pour ce qui conviendra le mieux aussi aux garnisons des places. Mais, si les conditions convenues avec le Roi de France ne sont pas mises à exécution, votre Altesse Royale doit prendre toutes les précautions militaires usitées dans un état de suspension d'hostilités, et me faire rapport sur le véritable état des choses.

Je n'ai nulle objection à ce que votre Altesse Royale communique cette instruction en entier aux Gouverneurs des places. Pour ce qui regarde Le Quesnoi, comme cette place est dans une catégorie différente des autres, votre Altesse Royale retiendra possession jusqu'à nouvel ordre du poste que vos troupes occupent dans cette place.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Paris, ce 4 Août, 1815.

Je viens de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 2, dans laquelle elle manifeste un désir de venir à Paris ; et je l'engage à venir quand elle le jugerez à propos.

P.S. Je n'ai pas la moindre objection à faire à ce que le Général Roche aille en Morbihan.

To Col. Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.

Paris, 5th Aug. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 30th July, in which you have informed me that H. R. H. Prince Augustus of Prussia was about to attack Marienberg and Philippeville, and afterwards Givet ; for which last operation His Royal Highness would require 150 pieces of ordnance.

I had always understood that His Royal Highness would proceed in these operations according to what had been agreed upon among the Allies here ; and that he would not attack a place which it had not been agreed should be attacked, and would not attack any that should be found to have submitted to His Most Christian Majesty, and should have hoisted the white flag ; and for this reason I had omitted to give you detailed instructions regarding the use of the battering train.

But as this does not appear to be clearly understood by His Royal Highness, I must now inform you that, consistently with the respect which I owe to the opinions and decisions of the Allies, I cannot allow the battering train to be employed to attack any place the commander of which has submitted to His Most Christian Majesty, and which has shown His Majesty's colors ; and you will be pleased to communicate these instructions to His Royal Highness, and act accordingly.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Paris, 5th Aug. 1815.

I have received your note of this day.

I shall be very much obliged to you if, as soon as possible, you will let me have a return of the whole requisition you wish to make upon the

French government, including horses and every thing. It should not exceed, in respect to clothing, a complete suit for every man in the country, including Prince Frederick's corps.

I shall likewise be obliged to your Royal Highness, if you will let me know whether the battalions now in the garrisons in the Netherlands ought to be moved forward, in order to replace in Prince Frederick's corps the Colonial brigade, which, by the King's orders, is about to return to his dominions.

In regard to the Order, I wish the King would send me a few Crosses of each class to dispose of, and I would report to His Majesty the names of those to whom they are given. I could thus give them to the best. If I were to recommend, I must recommend so many, according to our rule, that the Order would be an English one, instead of the Order of the Low Countries.

To H. H. Prince Frederick of Hesse.

Paris, ce 5 Août, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse du 16 Juillet, dans laquelle elle me fait connaître l'état des forces sous son commandement.

Il a été convenu entre les Puissances Alliées de ne pas augmenter le

G. O.

Paris, 5th Aug. 1815.

1. The Field Marshal begs that the Commanding officers of regiments will prevent the soldiers from cutting the trees which form the avenues in the Bois de Boulogne.

2. He also desires that orders may be given to the sentries at the gates, not to allow any persons to pass taking firewood away.

3. The Field Marshal has great satisfaction in publishing the following letters from the Secretary at War, for the information of the officers and soldiers of the army; and he desires that the returns required may be forwarded to the Adjutant General by the several regiments without loss of time.

Visc. Palmerston to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., G.C.B., &c.

War Office, 29th July, 1815.

H. R. H. the Prince Regent, having taken into his most gracious consideration the distinguished gallantry manifested upon all occasions by the officers of the British army, and having more particularly adverted to the conspicuous valor displayed by them in the late glorious victory gained near Waterloo by the army under your Grace's command, I am commanded to acquaint your Grace that, the Prince Regent being desirous of testifying the strong sense entertained by him of their devotion to His Majesty's service, His Royal Highness has been pleased to order,

1st; That the regulation under which pensions are granted to wounded officers shall be revised, and that the pensions which have been, or may be, granted to officers for the actual loss of eye or limb, or for wounds certified to be equally injurious with the loss of limb, shall not be confined to the amount attached by the scale to the rank which the officer held at the time when he was wounded, but shall progressively increase according to the rank to which such officer may from time to time be promoted: the augmentation with regard to the pensions of such officers now upon the list being to take place from the 18th June last, inclusive.

2d; That every Subaltern officer of infantry of the line, who served under your Grace's command in the battle of Waterloo, or in the actions which immediately preceded it, shall be allowed to count two years' service, in virtue of that victory, in reckoning his service for the increase of pay given to Lieutenants of seven years' standing; and every such Subaltern will therefore be entitled to the additional shilling a day whenever he shall have served five years as a Lieutenant.

And, 3dly; that this regulation shall be extended to every Subaltern of cavalry, and to every Ensign of the regiments of Foot Guards, who served in the above mentioned actions; and every such Subaltern and Ensign will therefore be entitled to an additional shilling a day, after five years' service as a Lieutenant in the cavalry, or as an Ensign in the Guards.

I have to request that your Grace will make known this the Prince Regent's pleasure

nombre de leurs troupes en France pour le moment ; je prie donc votre Altesse d'avoir la bonté de faire faire halte aux troupes sous son commandement quand vous recevrez cette lettre.

Votre Altesse aura la bonté de les disposer de concert avec les autorités du pays de manière qu'elles soient du peu d'inconvénient possible au pays où elles feront halte ; et de me faire connaître où elles seront disposées, afin que je puisse vous faire connaître les dispositions ultérieures des Puissances Alliées.

Je prie votre Altesse d'envoyer à Sa Majesté copie de cette lettre.

To Visc. Palmerston, Secretary at War.

Paris, 5th Aug. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 30th July, regarding wounded soldiers who have been sent to England without having certificates of the period to which they have been paid.

These men were sent or went to the hospital after the battles of the 16th and 18th June ; the regiments marched immediately, and very few officers knew what men were in hospital, or in what hospital, and who were killed.

In the mean time, all the different departments in England conceived that nothing could be more beneficial than to interest themselves, and give orders for the sick and wounded of the army in the Netherlands.

to the British army under your Grace's command ; and that you will, at your earliest convenience, transmit to me regimental returns of the Subaltern officers to whom this gracious order of His Royal Highness may, by your Grace, be considered to apply.

Visc. Palmerston to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., G.C.B., &c.

War Office, 29th July, 1815.

H. R. H. the Prince Regent having taken into his most gracious consideration the distinguished bravery displayed by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British forces, in the glorious victory lately gained near Waterloo by the army under your Grace's command, and His Royal Highness being desirous of testifying in a marked manner the sense entertained by him of their services upon that occasion, has been most graciously pleased to order that henceforward every non-commissioned officer, trumpeter, drummer, and private man, who served in the battle of Waterloo, or in the actions which immediately preceded it, shall be borne upon the muster rolls and pay lists of their respective corps as 'Waterloo men'; and that every 'Waterloo man' shall be allowed to count two years' service, in virtue of that victory, in reckoning his service for increase of pay, or for pension when discharged.

It is, however, to be distinctly understood that this indulgence is not intended in any other manner to affect the conditions of their original enlistment, or to give them any right to their discharge before the expiration of the period for which they have engaged to serve.

I request that your Grace will communicate these His Royal Highness' gracious orders to the British army under your command, and that you will at the earliest opportunity transmit to me a list of the several corps to which this order may be considered by your Grace to apply ; together with accurate muster rolls, containing the names of all the 'Waterloo men' in each corps, such muster rolls to be preserved in this office, as a record honorable to the individuals themselves, and as documents by which they will at any future time be enabled to establish their claims to the benefits of this regulation.

* * * * *

6. The Field Marshal hoped that his orders of the 20th June last, regarding the mode of drawing subsistence from the country, were sufficiently clear, and that it would be unnecessary to repeat them.

7. The military Commanding officers have nothing to say to the requisitions made by the Commissaries ; and the Field Marshal again forbids those under his command to give any orders whatever upon the subject, either by way of preventing provisions from passing or from leaving a certain district, or with any other view.

8. The Field Marshal particularly adverts to orders lately given upon these subjects by the Commanding officer at Rouen.

Soldiers and prisoners have been ordered, some to England, some to other parts of the world, by the Horse Guards, Admiralty, Secretary of State's Department, Medical Board, Transport Board, and all their respective subordinates, without any communication with me; and I cannot be responsible for the inconvenience and confusion which must be the consequence.

Indeed, as I seldom forget, and never neglect, what is necessary for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, it might have been expected that I should have given some orders respecting their removal from the eventually unhealthy situations on the Scheldt, and accordingly I did so; and, if my orders had been waited for, the men would have gone to England in good time with their accounts settled, and the regular certificates; and we should have known who they were. We now know nothing about them; and, unless their names are transmitted, and the regiments to which they belong, nothing can be settled respecting them.

The A.G. to Le Comte de Girardin.

5th Aug. 1815.

I am commanded by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington to transmit to you the enclosed 6 copies of the orders issued by his Grace on the subject of officers of the army under the Field Marshal's command going out shooting.

The A.G. to Lord Combermere and Lieut. Col. Fraser, Royal artillery.

6th Aug. 1815.

I am desired by the Commander of the Forces to direct that the officers with whom he had occasion to find fault for inattention on the day of the review may be released from their arrest and return to their duty.

The A.G. to H. R. H. the Prince of Orange.

6th Aug. 1815.

I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to transmit to your Royal Highness the enclosed papers complaining of the conduct of Lieut. Col. Comte —, of the Dutch service, in procuring money under false pretences in the neighbourhood of Roze, and am directed to acquaint your Royal Highness that other complaints have been preferred to the Field Marshal against this person. His Grace requests that should Comte — be, as he represents himself, an officer in the Dutch service, your Royal Highness will cause him to be dealt with as you may think proper; but, on the contrary, should it prove that he does not belong to the service of H. M. the King of the Netherlands, the Field Marshal has determined that he shall be brought to trial before a military tribunal with a view to his being hanged.

To Baron Louis, Minister of Finance.

Paris, ce 7 Août, 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 7 sur les douanes du département du Nord.

Les entraves qui se trouvent de la part du Prince Frédéric des Pays Bas aux devoirs des douaniers sont le résultat de l'état d'hostilité qui existe toujours dans ce pays-là, parceque les Ministres du Roi n'ont pas encore mis à exécution les engagements de Sa Majesté envers les Alliés sur les forteresses.

G. O.

Paris, 7th Aug. 1815.

1. There will be a review of a detachment of the troops of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia on the day after to-morrow; and the Field Marshal particularly requests that, when the troops will pass in review, the officers will keep without the line of horsemen placed to keep a proper space for the troops.

Ils ont suivi à cet égard la même marche que celle sur laquelle j'ai eu tant de raison de me plaindre, étant Ambassadeur à Paris, sur les engagements du Roi envers les Puissances Alliées par le traité de Paris ; et je peux assurer votre Excellence que, jusqu'à ce que les engagements du Roi soient franchement mis à exécution par ses Ministres, ils trouveront toujours des difficultés, ou de la part des puissances étrangères, ou dans le pays même.

To Marshal Lord Beresford, G.C.B.

Paris, 7th Aug. 1815.

I received only last night your letter of the 8th, for which I am very much obliged to you.

The battle of Waterloo was certainly the hardest fought that has been for many years, I believe, and has placed in the power of the Allies the most important results. We are throwing them away, however, by the infamous conduct of some of us ; and I am sorry to add that our own government also are taking up a little too much the tone of their rascally newspapers. They are shifting their objects ; and, having got their cake, they want both to eat it and keep it.

As for your Portuguese concerns, I recommend to you to resign and come away immediately. It is impossible for the British government to maintain British officers for the Portuguese army, at an expense even so trifling as it is, if the Portuguese government are to refuse to give the service of the army in the cause of Europe in any manner. Pitch them to the Devil, then, in the mode which will be most dignified for yourself, and that which will have the best effect in opening the Prince's eyes to the conduct of his servants in Portugal ; and let the matter work its own way. Depend upon it, the British government must and will recall the British officers.

I shall hold a language here that will correspond with your actions in Portugal.

To ———, Esq.

Paris, 8th Aug. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 2d, regarding the battle of Waterloo. The object which you propose to yourself is very difficult of attainment, and, if really attained, is not a little invidious. The history of a battle is not unlike the history of a ball. Some individuals may recollect all the little events of which the great result is the battle won or lost ; but no individual can recollect the order in which, or the exact moment at which, they occurred, which makes all the difference as to their value or importance. Then the faults or the misbehavior of some gave occasion for the distinction of others, and perhaps were the cause of material losses ; and you cannot write a true history of a battle without including the faults and misbehavior of part at least of those engaged.

Believe me that every man you see in a military uniform is not a hero ; and that, although in the account given of a general action, such as that of Waterloo, many instances of individual heroism must be passed over unrelated, it is better for the general interests to leave those parts of the story untold, than to tell the whole truth.

If, however, you should still think it right to turn your attention to

this subject, I am most ready to give you every assistance and information in my power.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 8th Aug. 1815.

The Emperor of Russia has expressed an earnest desire to be assisted with 10,000 stands of arms from England; and I shall be very much obliged to your Lordship if you will order that this supply may be sent to Dieppe, apprising me when they will arrive there.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 8th Aug. 1815.

I enclose a letter and enclosures from Col. Sir N. Trant. I perfectly recollect his being employed by the War department in Portugal in 1808, and that I had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct. I know nothing about the remuneration he received; but if he was not rewarded, he certainly deserved reward.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 8th Aug. 1815.

That of which the Emperor appears most desirous is to show a large army at a review which he means to have near Châlons, at the end of the month; and this depends a good deal upon his getting the arms for which he has applied: I hope, therefore, that you will let him have them.

He is now in excellent temper with us, and Lord Castlereagh agrees with me, that it is most desirable he should be gratified.

P.S. You have never sent me the permission to accept the Order of St. Andrew, which he has conferred upon me.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir J. Lyon, K.C.B.

8th Aug. 1815.

I have the honor to transmit the enclosed papers, and to request that the horse therein alluded to may be immediately returned to Mr. Commissariat Clerk Hall, as property of any description, and however honestly acquired by the immediate possessor, can always be reclaimed by those who may have lost it, or from whom it may have been stolen previously to having been so acquired, unless there may be good reasons to the contrary.

To Gen. Comte Maison.

Paris, ce 9 Août, 1815.

Je reçois votre lettre du 9, sur les plaintes qui vous viennent de St. Denis. Si le Commandant de la place de St. Denis n'a pas voulu rendre ce qui s'appelle justice aux plaintes qui lui ont été faites de la part des cultivateurs à St. Denis des soldats du train qui devastaient les champs, c'est qu'il savait bien que les soldats du train agissaient par ordre. Il y a longtemps que, pour éviter que les chevaux de l'armée meurent de faim, j'ai été dans le cas d'ordonner qu'on leur donne l'avoine et le bled au pied, parcequ'on ne *voulait* pas nous fournir des fourrages. A présent que le fourrage nous est fourni, il est si mauvais que les chevaux ne peuvent pas le manger.

Quand on me dira quelles plaintes ont été faites ailleurs, auxquelles les Commandans n'ont pas fait attention, j'y ferai des perquisitions; mais vous me pardonnerez si je vous répons à une plainte générale de cette nature, que je crois que la vraie raison qu'on a à se plaindre est qu'il se trouve des troupes étrangères ici, auxquelles il faut donner à manger et à boire.

Pour la cause de cette plainte je ne suis nullement responsable ; et je peux vous assurer qu'il n'est venu, ni à moi, ni aux officiers sous mes ordres, une seule plainte à laquelle je n'ai pas fait justice. Pour ce qui regarde les plaintes qui viennent de St. Denis, je prends la liberté de vous renvoyer à ce qui a été écrit il y a peu de jours par les Ministres des Cours Alliées au Ministère du Roi.

Memorandum to Lieut. Col. Torrens.

Paris, 9th Aug. 1815.

Lieut. Col. Torrens to communicate with the Prussian Commissary, and have an artillery officer and a party of artillerymen employed on each side to sort these arms, and prepare them for division, and finally divide them.

Sir G. Wood to place at Lieut. Col. Torrens' disposal an officer and party of artillerymen for this purpose.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Paris, 9th Aug. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 8th inst., conveying a complaint from the Prince de Talleyrand that the exportation of provisions from the Department of the Seine Inférieure is prevented by the troops under my command.

It is extraordinary that this complaint, although unfounded, should have reached me through three different channels, all proceeding from M. Vandenberg.

I have already inquired into the matter, and I have found no reason to believe there is any foundation for the complaint; but if there should be any, I gave orders as long ago as the to put a stop to all measures which could have given cause for it.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Paris, 9th Aug. 1815.

I enclose certain papers regarding a Colonel Comte d'Egmont, who, it appears, has lately behaved in a very irregular manner, and has been plundering the country near Roze.

It was at first imagined that he was an officer in the service of the King of the Netherlands; but, as it appears that he is not so, I beg you to lay the enclosed papers before the government of His Most Christian Majesty, and to inform them that this person does not belong to the army under my command, and that I hold him at their disposal, and recommend to them to treat him as a common robber.

If they do not choose to do so, I will try him and punish him as a freebooter.

To the Comte de Goltz.

Paris, 9th Aug. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 7th inst., regarding the contingent of the Elector of Hesse.

H. R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to authorise me to conclude treaties with different powers in Europe who had acceded to the treaty of alliance of the 25th March, whereby those powers were to receive an aid in money, in the same proportion as the great powers, for

the number of men they had severally agreed to furnish for the common cause by their treaties of accession.

The person employed on the part of His Highness the Elector of Hesse to negotiate the treaty informed me that, although His Highness had agreed by his treaty of accession to furnish only 7500 men, he really furnished 12,000; in answer to which information I informed him that the great powers, including His Prussian Majesty, furnished for the common cause more men than they had agreed to furnish by the treaty, but that none received subsidy for more than they had bound themselves to furnish by treaty; and that my instructions did not permit me to allow of subsidy for the Elector of Hesse for more than 7500 men.

In consequence of this information, I conclude it was that the new treaty with His Prussian Majesty was concluded.

I must observe to your Excellency, however, first, that the second treaty with the Elector of Hesse is not so much one of accession to the general alliance as one of alliance between the two states, and therefore, even if it was in other respects regular, my instructions would not allow me to notice it.

Secondly; the sum which I have been authorised to grant in subsidies to the different powers of Europe is necessarily limited; and it is impossible for me to make any addition to it in the way of grant to the Elector of Hesse for this additional number of troops.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Paris, 10th Aug. 1815.

I enclose letters which I have just received regarding requisitions made in the department of the Somme by the troops of the Netherlands.

It will not answer to allow officers to make these requisitions; and I shall be obliged to you if you will give an order to the General officer commanding at Peronne formally to withdraw his demand. I have made that which you have sent me.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 10th Aug. 1815.

I have received a letter from the Comte d'Einsiedel, Prime Minister of the King of Saxony, in which his Excellency informs me that His Saxon

G. O.

Paris, 10th Aug. 1815.

1. H. R. H. the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, having been graciously pleased by a warrant, under his sign manual, dated the 17th ult., to grant to Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, in trust for the British army which served under his Grace's immediate command in Portugal, Spain, and France, from the year 1809 to 1814, the sum of £800,000, for the ordnance, arms, stores, magazines, shipping, and other booty captured by it from the enemy during that period, and appropriated to the public service, to be distributed according to the provisions of the aforesaid warrant, and the agents appointed by his Grace, on the part of the army, to conduct and arrange the business, having prepared and submitted to him the forms of prize lists necessary to be filled up by the different departments and corps entitled to share in the said prize money, together with instructions for filling them up: It is hereby ordered that the said lists and instructions be forthwith circulated, filled up, and returned with every possible dispatch, so as to enable the prize agents to pay over the money to the different persons entitled to it with as little delay as possible.

2. Such of the corps entitled to share, as now compose part of this army, will return the lists for each of the respective payments as soon as completed, under cover, to the Adjutant General of this army, marking on the corner thereof the corps to which they belong, and the numbers of the lists contained therein.

Majesty has been pleased to confer upon me the great order of his house, of which he has transmitted me the insignia.

I beg your Lordship to apply to H. R. H. the Prince Regent for permission for me to accept this honor from the King of Saxony.

To Gen. Comte Gneisenau.

Paris, 10th Aug. 1815.

Gen. Müffling, who was desired by Marshal Prince Blücher to speak to me some time ago on the subject of the guns taken at the battle of 18th June, will have told him that I was ready to do any thing that was agreeable to him on the subject.

I beg you to tell him that it appears to me that it would be best to nominate an officer on each side to make the division of every thing taken during and after the battle, and in Paris.

The A.G. to Major Breymann, Roje.

10th Aug. 1815.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication and the papers relative to the Comte —, and beg to inform you that he is not an officer in the Dutch service, but that he has been arrested here in the uniform of the Dutch artillery; and his Grace the Commander of the Forces has directed measures to be taken in order that he shall be punished. The 2 persons whom you have arrested are to remain in confinement until further orders.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Paris, 11th Aug. 1815.

I enclose a letter which I have received this day, which deserves your attention and serious inquiry.

I shall be obliged to you if you will send a staff officer to the spot to make the inquiries, and let me know the result.

To Viso. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 11th Aug. 1815.

I have perused with attention the memorandum which you have sent me, and have considered well the contents of those written by the Ministers of the other powers.

My opinion is, that the French Revolution and the treaty of Paris have left France in too great strength for the rest of Europe, weakened as all the powers of Europe have been by the wars in which they have been engaged with France, by the destruction of all the fortresses and strongholds in the Low Countries and Germany, principally by the French, and by the ruin of the finances of all the Continental Powers.

Notwithstanding that this opinion is as strongly, if not more strongly, impressed upon my mind than upon that of any of those whose papers have lately come under my consideration, I doubt its being in our power now to make such an alteration in the relations of France with other powers as will be of material benefit.

First; I conceive that our declarations, and our treaties, and the accession, although irregular in form, which we allowed Louis XVIII. to make to that of the 25th March, must prevent us from making any very material inroad upon the state of possession of the treaty of Paris. I do not concur in —'s reasoning, either that the guarantee in the treaty of the 25th March was intended to apply only to ourselves, or that the conduct of the French people since the 20th March ought to deprive them of the benefit of that guarantee. The French people submitted to Buonaparte; but it would be ridiculous to suppose that the Allies would

have been in possession of Paris in a fortnight after one battle fought if the French people in general had not been favorably disposed to the cause which the Allies were supposed to favor.

In the north of France they certainly were so disposed, and there is no doubt they were so in the south, and indeed throughout France, excepting in Champagne, Alsace, parts of Burgundy, Lorraine, and Dauphiné. The assistance which the King and his party in France gave to the cause was undoubtedly of a passive description; but the result of the operations of the Allies has been very different from what it would have been if the disposition of the inhabitants of the country had led them to oppose the Allies.

In my opinion, therefore, the Allies have no just right to make any material inroad on the treaty of Paris, although that treaty leaves France too strong in relation to other powers; but I think I can show that the real interests of the Allies should lead them to adopt the measures which justice in this instance requires from them.

There is such an appearance of moderation in all that has been written upon this subject, that we might hope there would be no material difference of opinion on the disposal of what should be taken from France, supposing that it should be decided that France is to make a cession; and therefore I do no more than advert to that objection to the demand.

But my objection to the demand of a great cession from France upon this occasion is, that it will defeat the object which the Allies have held out to themselves in the present and the preceding wars.

That which has been their object has been to put an end to the French Revolution, to obtain peace for themselves and their people, to have the power of reducing their overgrown military establishments, and the leisure to attend to the internal concerns of their several nations, and to improve the situation of their people. The Allies took up arms against Buonaparte because it was certain that the world could not be at peace as long as he should possess, or should be in a situation to attain, supreme power in France; and care must be taken, in making the arrangements consequent upon our success, that we do not leave the world in the same unfortunate situation respecting France that it would have been in if Buonaparte had continued in possession of his power.

It is impossible to surmise what would be the line of conduct of the King and his government upon the demand of any considerable cession from France upon the present occasion. It is certain, however, that whether the cession should be agreed to or not by the King, the situation of the Allies would be very embarrassing.

If the King were to refuse to agree to the cession, and were to throw himself upon his people, there can be no doubt that those divisions would cease which have hitherto occasioned the weakness of France. The Allies might take the fortresses and provinces which might suit them, but there would be no genuine peace for the world, no nation could disarm, no Sovereign could turn his attention from the affairs of this country.

If the King were to agree to make the cession, which, from all that one hears, is an event by no means probable, the Allies must be satisfied, and

must retire ; but I would appeal to the experience of the transactions of last year for a statement of the situation in which we should find ourselves.

Last year, after France had been reduced to her limits of 1792 by the cession of the Low Countries, the left bank of the Rhine, Italy, &c., the Allies were obliged to maintain each in the field half of the war establishment stipulated in the treaty of Chaumont, in order to guard their conquests, and what had been ceded to them ; and there is nobody acquainted with what passed in France during that period who does not know that the general topic of conversation was the recovery of the left bank of the Rhine as the frontier of France, and that the unpopularity of the government in the army was to be attributed to their supposed disinclination to war to recover these possessions.

There is no statesman who, with these facts before his eyes, with the knowledge that the justice of the demand of a great cession from France under existing circumstances is at least doubtful, and that the cession would be made against the inclination of the Sovereign and all descriptions of his people, would venture to recommend to his Sovereign to consider himself at peace, and to place his armies upon a peace establishment. We must, on the contrary, if we take this large cession, consider the operations of the war as deferred till France shall find a suitable opportunity of endeavouring to regain what she has lost ; and, after having wasted our resources in the maintenance of overgrown military establishments in time of peace, we shall find how little useful the cessions we shall have acquired will be against a national effort to regain them.

In my opinion, then, we ought to continue to keep our great object, the genuine peace and tranquillity of the world, in our view, and shape our arrangement so as to provide for it.

Revolutionary France is more likely to distress the world than France, however strong in her frontier, under a regular government ; and that is the situation in which we ought to endeavor to place her.

With this view I prefer the temporary occupation of some of the strong places, and to maintain for a time a strong force in France, both at the expense of the French government, and under strict regulation, to the permanent cession of even all the places which in my opinion ought to be occupied for a time. These measures will not only give us, during the period of occupation, all the military security which could be expected from the permanent cession, but, if carried into execution in the spirit in which they are conceived, they are in themselves the bond of peace.

There is no doubt that the troops of the Allies stationed in France will give strength and security to the government of the King, and that their presence will give the King leisure to form his army in such manner as he may think proper. The expectation also of the arrival of the period at which the several points occupied should be evacuated would tend to the preservation of peace, while the engagement to restore them to the King, or his legitimate heirs or successors, would have the effect of giving additional stability to his throne.

In answer to the objections to a temporary occupation, contained in ———'s paper, drawn from the state of things in ———, I observe that

the temporary occupation by the troops of the Allies of part of France will be with views entirely different from those which dictated the temporary occupation of — by the French troops; and if the measure is carried into execution on the principle of supporting the King's government and of peace, instead of, as in —, with views of immediate plunder and ultimate war, the same results cannot be expected.

I am likewise aware of the objection to this measure, that it will not alone eventually apply a remedy to the state of weakness, in relation to France, in which the powers of Europe have been left by the treaty of Paris; but it will completely for a term of years. This term of years, besides the advantage of introducing into France a system and habits of peace, after 25 years of war, will enable the powers of Europe to restore their finances; it will give them time and means to reconstruct the great artificial bulwarks of their several countries, to settle their governments, and to consolidate their means of defence. France, it is true, will still be powerful, probably more powerful than she ought to be in relation to her neighbours; but, if the Allies do not waste their time and their means, the state of security of each and of the whole, in relation to France, will, at the end of the period, be materially improved, and will probably leave but little to desire.

Upon the whole, then, I entirely concur with you in thinking a temporary occupation the most desirable.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, Aug. 1815.

As it appears to be the intention of the Allied Powers to demand from France certain securities for the performance of the treaty of peace by which the existing state of things will be closed, and for the existence of the system which will be established in France, as well as in Europe, and as various considerations induce the Allies to prefer to maintain a force in France for a year, and to hold in their hands certain strongholds for a limited number of years, either to the destruction of those strongholds, or to the cession of the provinces in which they are situated, it appears to me that what follows will be the best mode of effecting their object.

1st; that an army should be formed, consisting of — men, which shall be left within the French territory for the space of —; this army to be maintained in every respect at the expense of France.

It is supposed that this army will be sufficient to occupy the garrisons, the occupation of which the Allies propose to demand; to give countenance and support to the government of the King of France till his own army shall be formed against the discontented and factious in France; to defend themselves against any attack which might be made upon them till supported by the allied troops which it must always be supposed will be maintained in the Netherlands, and in the Prussian territories on the left of the Rhine.

2dly; that the Allies should demand from France to occupy the following fortresses for — years at the expense of France:

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In carrying this system into execution, care should be taken to adopt

those measures which, at the same time that the great object of security to the Allies and to the internal government of France shall be attained, shall render it most palatable to the French government, and shall make it most evident to them and to the nation that, at the expiration of the period, the allied troops will be withdrawn, and the fortresses will be delivered over to the troops of His Most Catholic Majesty. The civil government, therefore, of all the places should be left in the hands of the King of France's officers, and the troops should be considered to be there to hold them for him, as much as for the Allies.

The troops of those Sovereigns should be selected for this service who would have the least inclination to remain in possession of the fortresses at the termination of the period.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Mackenzie, Antwerp.

11th Aug. 1815.

Referring to your letter of the 2d inst., which I am inclined to believe I have already answered, although I cannot find it entered, I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to inform you that he approves of your having sanctioned the return to England of such officers as have been already embarked. He, however, requests that in future the regular Medical boards may be sent to me previously to the officers being allowed to embark.

To H. R. H. the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg.

Paris, ce 12 Août, 1815.

Le Prince Régent d'Angleterre m'ayant commissionné pour présenter à votre Altesse Royale les décorations de l'Ordre du Bain, avec les cérémonies usitées, j'ai fixé Vendredi prochain, à 6 heures du soir, si ce jour convient à votre Altesse Royale, pour les remplir; et je prie votre Altesse Royale de me faire l'honneur de dîner chez moi après.

To T. Rowcroft, Esq.

Paris, 12th Aug. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 6th inst., and am very much obliged to you for the information it contains regarding the Waterloo subscription.

I shall be very happy to communicate with Mr. Price when he shall arrive here.

To D. D. D.

Paris, 12th Aug. 1815.

The Duke of Wellington has received a letter, signed D. D. D., dated from the bar of Peel's Coffee House, Fleet Street, London.

The person who writes it is the best judge of the importance of the intelligence he has to communicate.

If the Duke should think it important when it shall be communicated to him, and should be of opinion that it is of a nature not to be communicated in writing, he will provide for the expense of the journey to and from Paris of the person who shall communicate it.

The Duke, however, cannot believe that any letter sent to the Secretary of State's Office to his address will not be safely received at Paris; and he recommends that mode of communication.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

Paris, 12th Aug. 1815.

I return the Hanoverian papers which you left yesterday. If I am to consider the negative of the Duke of Cambridge as authority, it is useless

to have them examined in the departments of this army; but, on the other hand, I will not sign the treaty on the part of the British government.

I have, besides, several objections to the treaty. 1st; I object to the payment of two months' subsidy to take the troops home; other powers at the same distance receive only one month.

2dly; I object to the payment of the subsidy at head quarters for the 10,000 men, as well as for the 16,400. This arrangement would give Hanover an advantage over other powers to the amount of from 10 to 40 per cent., according to the rate of exchange.

3dly; I object to the government of Hanover fixing arbitrarily the relative value of the rix-dollar and the pound sterling. They bring a charge of 90,000 rix-dollars for 16,400 men, and I am ready to pay them in coin the currency of the country in which they are serving, at the known fixed standard value in relation to rix-dollars; but not at the value fixed by the Duke of Cambridge. I have referred to the Comptrollers of army accounts on this point, from whom I shall have a report.

It must be admitted that all these are fair objections to the treaty as drawn. I have no doubt there will be some to the estimate when it comes to be canvassed in the offices, if such examination is allowed.

To Gen. —.

Paris, ce 12 Août, 1815.

Je reçois votre lettre par votre aide de camp, et je regrette beaucoup que le Ministre de la Guerre ne se comporte pas envers vous comme il le devrait; mais il m'est impossible de me mêler des affaires des individus, et je ne peux rien faire dans la vôtre.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Paris, ce 13 Août, 1815.

Je vous prie de donner ordre au Gouverneur de Mons de faire marcher pour se joindre au corps sous vos ordres les deux bataillons d'infanterie de ligne, et le plus fort des bataillons de *land milice* qui s'y trouvent; et au Gouverneur de Tournay de faire marcher pour la même destination les deux bataillons d'infanterie de ligne, les Jägers, et le plus fort des bataillons de *land milice*.

Les corps étant arrivés, votre Altesse Royale aura la bonté de les former en une brigade, dont vous donnerez le commandement à l'officier le plus ancien, jusqu'à ce que Sa Majesté en ait disposé autrement.

Je prie votre Altesse Royale aussi d'avoir la bonté d'envoyer un ordre au Général Tindal d'envoyer à Tournay et à Mons, sans délai, le nombre de troupes de celles sous ses ordres, pour remplacer celles qui sortiront de ces places respectives en conséquence de ces ordres.

Mais il n'est pas nécessaire que les premières attendent pour sortir l'arrivée des dernières.

G. O.

Paris, 13th Aug. 1815.

1. The Field Marshal begs that horses may not be tied to the trees in the Champs Elysées.

2. Notwithstanding the orders which have been given upon the subject, some of the cavalry of the army under the command of the Field Marshal have been foraging in the village of Belleville, the cantonment of the Russian troops.

3. The Field Marshal again forbids this practice, and he holds the Commanding officers of regiments responsible for obedience to his orders.

To the Mayor of Bruxelles.

Paris, ce 13 Août, 1815.

Je prends cette occasion de vous écrire pour vous remercier, et pour vous prier de faire connaître ma reconnaissance aux habitans de la ville de Bruxelles et des environs pour les soins et la bonté qu'ils ont eus pour les officiers et soldats blessés de l'armée sous mon commandement.

Le service que nous avons eu en notre pouvoir de rendre à la ville de Bruxelles, en la sauvant des mains d'un ennemi cruel par les efforts qui ont été faits et la bravoure des troupes, presque sous ses murs, nous donnaient lieu d'espérer que les habitans soulageraient, autant qu'il était en leur pouvoir, ceux qui en étaient devenus les victimes; mais je ne m'attendais pas aux tendres soins et aux bontés que les habitans ont eus pour nous; et je vous prie de croire, et de leur faire savoir, que leur conduite a fait sur nous tous une impression qui ne s'effacera jamais de notre mémoire.

Je sais bien de quel prix en pareille occasion est l'exemple du magistrat; et je vous prie de croire, M. le Maire, que j'apprécie celui que vous avez donné.

To the King of Denmark.

Paris, ce 13 Août, 1815.

M. Bourke, le Ministre de votre Majesté, m'a envoyé la lettre que votre Majesté m'avait fait la grâce de m'écrire, par laquelle elle me fit savoir qu'elle me conférerait son Ordre de l'Éléphant. Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent m'en a depuis envoyé les décorations, avec sa permission d'accepter l'honneur que votre Majesté a daigné me conférer.

Je prie votre Majesté d'accepter les expressions de ma reconnaissance pour cette marque de sa bienveillance envers moi, et de s'assurer que je ne tiens rien plus à cœur que de lui être utile.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

Paris, ce 13 Août, 1815.

Je vous envoie des lettres que je viens de recevoir de la part du Général Clausel. Je les envoie à votre Altesse Royale parcequ'elles me sont adressées; et je prie votre Altesse Royale de les mettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté, vous assurant, en même temps, que je n'ai rien à dire en faveur du Général Clausel.

The A.G. to Col. the Hon. Sir C. Greville, K.C.B., 12th brigade.

13th Aug. 1815.

Having had the honor of laying before the Field Marshal your letter of the 10th inst., forwarding an application for leave of absence for Capt. —, I am commanded to observe, the regiment to which he belongs has but recently arrived; and that if officers consider themselves as belonging to a profession, their first object must be the duties of that profession. His Grace therefore cannot accede to his request.

To H. H. Prince Metternich.

Paris, 14th Aug. 1815.

I have the honor to enclose a list of officers, to whom, by the direction of His Imperial Majesty, I have delivered the Crosses of the military Order of Maria Theresa, which they have received the gracious permission of H. R. H. the Prince Regent to accept and wear.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

Paris, 14th Aug. 1815.

I enclose a list of the pictures I have got.

That of the King of Bavaria was given to me with a note from the King, when I exchanged the ratification of the treaty of the 3d Jan. at Vienna. That of the King of Prussia is certainly for the treaty of the 25th March. The others may be considered as for the treaties of subsidy.

I should wish very much to know, as soon as you can, what treaties you have received in England, and for what number of men.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Paris, ce 14 Août, 1815.

J'ai l'honneur de remercier votre Majesté pour la confiance qu'elle m'a fait l'honneur de me témoigner par sa lettre du 4. Je félicite votre Majesté sur le mariage du Prince d'Orange. J'avoue que depuis quelque temps j'ai été d'opinion que la situation de Son Altesse Royale était si fort changée depuis le moment qu'il avait été question de son mariage avec la Princesse Charlotte, que ce mariage ne convenait nullement à ses intérêts, et ainsi Son Altesse Royale était non seulement en liberté, mais il était de son devoir, de choisir ailleurs.

Si l'Empereur prend, comme il y a raison de croire, un intérêt majeur à la prospérité des états de votre Majesté, et à celle de sa maison, il n'y a pas de doute que c'est la meilleure alliance qui puisse être formée.

Votre Majesté peut être certaine qu'en Angleterre on regardera cet événement seulement sous le point de vue de l'intérêt et du bonheur de votre Majesté et de sa famille, et qu'on s'en rejouira.

L'Empereur de Russie m'a fait l'honneur de me parler à ce sujet depuis que j'ai reçu la lettre de votre Majesté, à peu près dans les mêmes termes.

Les affaires ici sont à peu près dans le même état où elles se trouvaient quand j'ai écrit à votre Majesté par le Général Fagel. On n'est pas encore convenu du principe, beaucoup moins sur le montant, de la demande qu'on fera à la France; mais il paraît que les opinions tendent vers une occupation temporaire.

J'ai écrit au Prince Frédéric d'envoyer à Mons et à Tournay pour la marche de sept bataillons de ces deux garnisons, pour se joindre à son corps; et je prie votre Majesté de nommer un Officier Général pour les commander.

J'ai aussi prié Son Altesse Royale de donner ordre au Général Tindal de relever les troupes qui sortiront de Mons et Tournay par un nombre égal de celles sous son commandement.

To H. H. Prince Metternich.

Paris, 15th Aug. 1815.

The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Prince Metternich, and has the honor to acquaint his Excellency that he has received the commands of H. R. H. the Prince Regent to request his Excellency's acceptance of the accompanying snuff-box, with His Royal Highness' picture set in brilliants, upon occasion of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Alliance signed at Vienna on the 25th March last.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, 64th regt.

15th Aug. 1815.

In reply to your letter of the 11th inst. I have the honor to inform you that your being in possession of the resignation of Lieut. — is not considered as

sufficient grounds for his being allowed to return to England, as it is necessary that it should be transmitted to the Military Secretary of the Commander of the Forces before such permission can be granted to him.

The A.G. to Officers commanding divisions, cavalry, and artillery. 15th Aug. 1815.

I am commanded by the Field Marshal commanding the army to desire that the Staff officers and Adjutants of the division under your command may be practised in taking up alignments and distances for the formation of troops, and also in prolonging alignments for troops moving in column of manœuvre.

To Gen. Dumouriez.

Paris, ce 17 Août, 1815.

Je reçois votre lettre du 7 Août. J'avais déjà parlé au Prince Metternich sur vos affaires, et il m'a promis de vous écrire; et par cette raison je ne vous ai pas écrit moi-même.

Pour ce qui est des affaires ici, elles n'ont pas bonne apparence sûrement; mais je crois le Roi plus solidement établi qu'il ne l'était il y a un an, malgré les apparences et les lenteurs.

To the Comte de Goltz.

Paris, 17th Aug. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 15th inst.

I beg leave to observe that, although I answered your Excellency's former letter upon this subject, I have no authority to discuss with your Excellency the interests of the Elector of Hesse. However, as far as I am concerned, I consider the question regarding the subsidy to the Elector to be decided; and I can make no alteration, nor can I recommend any. If the Elector thinks that I have not done my duty by him, he can apply to my superiors.

In regard to that part of your Excellency's letter which relates to treaties still to be concluded with some of the Princes in Germany, I have already explained verbally to your Excellency, and to the agents of those Princes, the circumstances which obliged me to defer to conclude those treaties till I should receive further information and instructions from England.

Those circumstances still exist, and I must necessarily adhere to the determination which I had made to wait for the information and instructions required.

I regret the inconvenience which will be suffered by the detention at Paris for a few days of the agents of those Princes; an inconvenience, however, which must be attributed entirely to themselves, or to their superiors; as it was well known that I was for nearly three months at Bruxelles instructed and prepared to conclude a treaty for subsidy with any power which had acceded to the Treaty of General Alliance of the 25th March.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 17th Aug. 1815.

I have perused Lord Liverpool's letter to your Lordship regarding the subsidies.

Although the treaty with Denmark was signed here, the agreement was made, and orders given, for the troops to march before I quitted Bruxelles, previous to the battle of Waterloo. I did not think it proper to stop the

troops till matters were so far settled here as to render their farther progress unnecessary, and in concert with the other Allies; and the King of Denmark having fulfilled his part of the treaty, I did not think it right to refuse to sign.

There are still some treaties with the Princes of Germany not concluded; but, as all have performed the stipulations of the treaty of accession to the general alliance, I conclude it is not the intention of the government to deprive them of what others have got, and what they have had reason to expect.

To ———, Esq.*

Paris, 17th Aug. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 11th, and I regret much that I have not been able to prevail upon you to relinquish your plan. You may depend upon it you will never make it a satisfactory work.

I will get you the list of the French army, Generals, &c.

Just to show you how little reliance can be placed, even on what are supposed the best accounts of a battle, I mention that there are some circumstances mentioned in Gen. ———'s account which did not occur as he relates them. He was not on the field during the whole battle, particularly not during the latter part of it.

The battle began, I believe, at 11. It is impossible to say when each important occurrence took place, nor in what order. We were attacked first with infantry only; then with cavalry only; lastly and principally with cavalry and infantry mixed.

No houses were possessed by the enemy in Mont St. Jean, excepting the farm in front of the left of our centre, on the road to Genappe, can be called one. This they got, I think, at about 2 o'clock, and got it from a circumstance which is to be attributed to the neglect of the officer commanding on the spot.

The French cavalry were on the plateau in the centre between the two high roads for nearly three quarters of an hour, riding about among our squares of infantry, all firing having ceased on both sides. I moved our squares forward to the guns; and our cavalry, which had been detached by Lord Uxbridge to the flanks, was brought back to the centre. The French cavalry were then driven off. After that circumstance, repeated attacks were made along the whole front of the centre of the position by cavalry and infantry till 7 at night: how many I cannot tell.

When the enemy attacked Sir T. Picton I was there, and they got as far as the hedge on the cross road, behind which the ——— had been formed. The latter had run away, and our troops were on our side of the hedge. The French were driven off with immense loss. This was the first principal attack. At about 2 in the afternoon, as I have above said, they got possession of the farm house on the high road, which defended this part of the position; and they then took possession of a small mound on the left of the high road going from Bruxelles, immediately opposite the gate of the farm; and they were never removed from thence till I commenced the attack in the evening; but they never advanced farther on that side.

These are answers to all your queries; but remember, I recommend to you to leave the battle of Waterloo as it is.

To ———.

Paris, 18th Aug. 1815.

I received only this day your letter of the 2d inst.

I should deceive you, if I were to give you any reason to hope that the most anxious exertions I might make would procure for you any provision from the public; and I therefore earnestly recommend to you not to reckon upon such.

The regard which I had for Col. Ellis, and the obligations which I owe him for assistance upon many important occasions, induce me to assure you of my disposition to give you every aid in my power, as soon as you shall send me any certificate that you were in the situation you describe in regard to the late Col. Ellis.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir T. Bradford, K.C.B., 3d division.

18th Aug. 1815.

I am commanded by the Field Marshal to desire that you will be good enough to communicate to Major Gen. Count Kielmansegge his pleasure that the battalion of ——— be kept standing under arms every day from daylight until dark, all officers being present, until the perpetrators of the disgraceful robberies alluded to in the enclosed papers be discovered. You will at the same time be pleased to inform Major Gen. Count Kielmansegge that his Excellency has reason to believe that these robberies have certainly been committed by the Hanoverian troops under his immediate command, and that if means are not taken by the Major General to put a stop to them, his Excellency will be obliged to have recourse to such measures as must tend to prevent them effectually.

The A.G. to Col. Colborne, 52d regt.

18th Aug. 1815.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces having taken into consideration that private ———, of the 52d regt., now a prisoner upon charges of mutinous conduct, has been since his first confinement present in the glorious action of the 18th June, has been graciously pleased to grant him a free pardon. You will therefore be pleased to order the prisoner ——— to return to his duty, and you will at the same time impress upon his mind the exceeding impropriety of his conduct and the clemency of the Commander of the Forces.

To Lieut. Col. Torrens, A. Q. M. G.

Paris, 19th Aug. 1815.

There exist various claims between the army under my command and that under the command of Marshal Prince Blücher, for the captures made from the enemy from the 15th June to the entry into Paris; and, the Prince Marshal having named Col. Pfuel to adjust these claims with an officer to be named by me, I hereby nominate you to perform that service.

You will accordingly call upon the Commanding officer of the artillery, and all other officers who have received charge of any ordnance or stores captured from the enemy, to make you returns of the same; which you will compare with those of the same description which Col. Pfuel will produce; and you will proceed to make the division accordingly.

I enclose a letter from Mr. Dunmore for your notice; and you will call upon the heads of departments of this army for any further information upon the same subject which they can give you.

You will communicate these instructions to Col. Pfuel.

To Gen. Comte Gneisenau.

Paris, 19th Aug. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 14th Aug., in which you have informed me that Field Marshal Prince Blücher has named Col. Pfuel to make, in concert with an officer to be named by me, the division of the property captured from the enemy, between the armies under our command respectively; and I have the honor to inform you that I have named Lieut. Col. Torrens to perform that service.

To H. H. Prince Volkonsky.

Paris, ce 20 Août, 1815.

Il y a à Montmartre 7955 fusils appartenant à l'armée sous mon commandement, qui sont venus de Vincennes, et 1580 barils de fusils. J'ai besoin de 250 des premiers pour armer les troupes de Nassau; et je mets tout le reste à la disposition de Sa Majesté l'Empereur.

Je vous prie de vous concerter avec l'officier qui aura l'honneur de vous donner cette lettre pour prendre ces armes. Je désirerais qu'elles fussent meilleures.

To Col. Sir M. Burrowes.

Paris, 20th Aug. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 15th inst.

You are not to proceed to the attack or blockade of Toulon, and are not to quit Marseilles for the purpose of acting hostilely against the King of France, or his troops or forts, or for any other purpose excepting your own defence, without receiving further orders from me.

I beg you to communicate these instructions to Adm. Lord Exmouth, and to Lieut. Gen. Count Nugent.

To Adm. Lord Exmouth, G.C.B.

Paris, 20th Aug. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 14th, and one from Col. Sir M. Burrowes of the 15th; and, having consulted with Lord Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, now here, his Lordship concurs entirely in opinion with me that the British forces now at Marseilles ought not to co-operate in any hostile operation against Toulon, or any of the King of France's troops or ports.

I have accordingly written instructions to Col. Sir M. Burrowes, which he will have the honor of laying before your Lordship.

To Lieut. Gen. C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.

Paris, 20th Aug. 1815.

In answer to your letter of the 15th, regarding a board of claims on losses sustained by the Hanoverian troops, I should wish to know whether it is intended that the expense of those losses should fall on the British government?

To Lieut. Gen. C. Baron Alten, K.C.B.

Paris, 20th Aug. 1815.

In answer to your letter of the 15th, regarding the officers of the German Legion serving with the Landwehr, who wish to return to the former, I beg you to let me know what officers belonging to what battalions wish to return to the German Legion, and whether their services can be spared in the Landwehr, and are required in the German Legion.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Paris, ce 20 Août, 1815.

J'ai l'honneur de renvoyer à votre Altesse Royale les papiers qui m'avaient été envoyés par S. A. R. le Prince d'Orange, sur une plainte que je lui avais envoyée, de la part du premier corps de Chasseurs de la Seine (Français), des outrages qui leur avaient été faits en passant par Peronne. Ces papiers ne contiennent rien qui puisse, à mon avis, justifier ce qui a été fait.

Les soldats n'ont aucun droit de s'attrouper pour prendre des déserteurs parmi les prisonniers, ni pour faire des recherches sur leurs personnes pour des armes qu'ils y ont cachées. Si ces faits existaient vraiment, le Commandant de la place était la personne qui devait y donner ordre; et les officiers subordonnés et les soldats ne pouvaient s'en mêler sans le désordre affreux et honteux qui s'en est suivi.

Une armée ne peut pas exister si une telle conduite est permise; et je désapprouve entièrement celle du Colonel — et du Colonel —, qui ont permis ce désordre sans punir ceux qui l'ont commis.

Je prie votre Altesse Royale de les réprimander de ma part, et de leur faire savoir que j'en fais le rapport à Sa Majesté.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 20th Aug. 1815.

I enclose a letter from Lord W. Bentinck regarding the ordnance and stores captured by the troops under the command of his Lordship in the late war in Spain.

These stores have not been brought to account in any other return; and I beg leave to recommend that an allowance may be made to the troops for them, as has been customary upon other occasions, and on other services.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 20th Aug. 1815.

The Prince Royal of Bavaria has presented me, by command of the King of Bavaria, with the Military Order of Maximilian Joseph; and I request your Lordship to ask for the permission of the Prince Regent for me to accept the same.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B.

20th Aug. 1815.

I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to transmit to you the enclosed complaint, and am to desire that you will cause a most minute and particular inquiry to be made into the circumstance therein stated. If found correct, whether generally or partially, you will be pleased to report to me for the Field Marshal's information the troops concerned therein. You will be pleased at the same time to order every exertion to be made to trace this report to its origin, for which purpose it will be necessary for the officer commanding at Beauvais to wait upon the Mayor or other civil authorities and require to know by whom the complaint was made, in order that the persons concerned may be detected, or the assertions advanced be refuted.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Alten, K.C.B.

20th Aug. 1815.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th inst., and beg to inform you that my letter of the 3d inst. applied exclusively to officers who might apply for leave of absence on the plea of health. Finding, however, that in your answer you had considered the subject more generally than was at first intended, I have had the honor of submitting it to the Commander of the Forces, who has desired me to communicate to you his pleasure that no officer

in the Hanoverian service be permitted to be absent on leave without his special authority. His Excellency at the same time wishes it to be understood that it is for the benefit of the service and consistent with its established rules for all applications to come immediately through the officer commanding the division or corps with which the person applying may be actually serving.

To Lieut. Col. Torrens, A. Q. M. G.

Paris, 21st Aug. 1815.

I beg you will give over 250 stands of the best French arms now at Montmartre, to Gen. —, for the Nassau troops.

You will desire Gen. — to send to Montmartre to receive them.

The remainder of the small arms at Montmartre, brought from Vincennes, are to be given to the Emperor of Russia; and I enclose a letter for the Prince Volkonsky, with whom you will concert the measures to be adopted for their removal to such stores as he may fix upon for them.

To the King of Spain.

Paris, 21st Aug. 1815.

I had the honor of receiving the letter which your Majesty was graciously pleased to address to me on the 29th July, on the occasion of the battles lately fought in the Low Countries; and I beg leave to return your Majesty my most grateful acknowledgments for this fresh mark of your Majesty's favor.

I shall be most happy upon all occasions to be of service to your Majesty. Your Majesty's servants will have informed you that I had already, when at Vienna, done every thing in my power to have the affairs of Italy settled in a manner which should be satisfactory to your Majesty, and I thought I had made some progress in effecting that object.

Your Majesty is aware, however, that in the month of April, 1814, a treaty had been made between the Emperor of Russia and Napoleon, called the Treaty of Fontainebleau, to which other powers afterwards acceded, by which Parma, Placentia, &c., which had been conquered from Napoleon during the war, were allotted as a provision for the Empress Marie Louise and her son.

It is not necessary now to enter deeply into the question of the right which the powers of Europe had to make such a treaty. They had conquered from France countries which had been ceded to France by treaty; and this disposition of them, if not made by common accord at the time, was acceded to by all the powers who were parties to the alliance during that war.

It must likewise be observed that the disposition made of these duchies by the treaty of Fontainebleau was considered necessary at the time in order to obtain the abdication of Napoleon, and the submission of the chiefs of the French army to the House of Bourbon.

Thus, then, stood this treaty; and I can assure your Majesty that it was found impossible to break it during the period of the Congress of Vienna.

The Archduchess Marie Louise, in whose favor it had been made, insisted upon the execution of its provisions, and the contracting party to the treaty on the part of the Allies would not consent to consider it as *non avenu* in consequence of the conduct of Napoleon. Indeed I must say that this treaty having been made in favor of third parties, not only

with Napoleon, but with the chiefs of the French army, as a condition of their submission, to have departed from it would not have been honorable on the part of the Allies, and might have been considered by the chiefs of the French army as affording ground for them to relinquish the service of His Most Christian Majesty.

These, then, are the grounds on which this transaction stands; and, considering that in point of fact the duchies were ceded to France by the administration of your Majesty's august father, I venture to recommend to your Majesty to acquiesce in the arrangement for the disposal of them, taking for your Majesty's august sister the territories allotted to her in compensation for her losses.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 21st Aug. 1815.

I have the honor to enclose a list of officers upon whom His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred decorations of different classes of the orders of St. George, St. Anne, and St. Wladimir, respectively, in testimony of His Imperial Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before H. R. H. the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness' permission for them to accept the same.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir M. Power, K.C.B., 11th brigade.

23d Aug. 1815.

I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to transmit the enclosed papers, and to observe that when a regiment has behaved so well as the 32d, it would be doing them an injury to have a public inquiry into the conduct of the officers not rendered necessary by circumstances; that it appears that these charges originate in a private dispute; and the Commander of the Forces begs you to examine into the circumstances and to see how they are to be supported before he orders them to be investigated.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir J. Byng, K.C.B.

23d Aug. 1815.

Having had the honor of laying before the Commander of the Forces your letter forwarding an application for leave of absence for Lieut. Col. —, I am commanded to observe that it should be considered that the army is on a duty which officers cannot possibly relinquish for their private pursuits, and that therefore he regrets that he cannot accede to the request of Lieut. Col. —.

To the Rev. J. Norcross.

Paris, 24th Aug. 1815.

Having made inquiries respecting a soldier to be recommended to you in consequence of your letter of the 19th July, to which I wrote an answer on the 31st July, I now beg leave to recommend to you Lance Sergeant Graham, of the Coldstream regiment of Guards.

I beg leave again to return you my thanks for your patriotism and your benevolence towards those who have so well deserved of their country.

To the Prince de Talleyrand.

Paris, 24th Aug. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Highness' letter of the —, in which you enclosed one of the 18th from the *Préfet du Département de la Seine*, which, being an original, I return.

I have already had before me, in another channel, complaints, I conclude

from this same gentleman, regarding the sale of articles of consumption issued to the troops under my command, which were proved to be either entirely groundless or much exaggerated.

I entertain no doubt, however, that since the soldiers have been in this neighbourhood they have sold the bad meat issued to them by the French contractors in order to buy good meat, or something else they could eat. But this fact, if true, affords no proof that more is called for or supplied than is necessary. The enclosed report from the Commissary in charge of the dépôts, and the statements of the quantities of provisions issued from the stores brought from the Low Countries with the army, in aid of the supplies received from the French contractors, will prove in the clearest manner that the supply, however large, has never been equal to the demand, or to the real consumption.

I now give notice to your Highness that I propose to call upon M. de Chabrol to take effectual measures to replace in the magazines belonging to the army the quantities which have been issued in consequence of short supplies by him and his agents.

Neither is it any proof that the supplies demanded and furnished have been greater than the demand necessary for the consumption of the troops, that the expense has increased from 97,500 *francs* to 152,258 *francs per diem*; nor that the oats consumed by the army under my command have cost 578,598 *francs*, while those issued to the Prussian army have cost only 556,433 *francs*.

The *Préfet de la Seine* did not inform you that in the first days after our arrival the issues were very short. This will appear by the enclosed statement of what was issued in aid of the supplies received from the French contractor. It is also the fact that, in consequence of the *Préfet* neglecting to supply forage at all, the green forage was cut by the troops on the ground, to the great injury of the inhabitants, for which the government will still have to give them compensation. The *Préfet* likewise was ignorant that the army since its arrival in this neighbourhood has greatly increased in numbers; that several men recovered from their wounds have joined, and some fresh regiments, making it upon the whole nearly one-third stronger than it was in the first days in July.

When the *Préfet* made the comparison between the amount of issues to the army under my command and those to the Prussian army, he did not advert to the fact that nearly the whole of the army under my command is in the neighbourhood of Paris, and that nearly the whole of the Prussian army, all except the guards, are in the provinces on the left of the Seine. It may be inconvenient to him, and even to the city of Paris, that so large a body of men should be assembled in the neighbourhood; but that is a question for the government of His Most Christian Majesty and for the Allied Sovereigns to consider, and not for me or the *Préfet du Département de la Seine*.

Having now answered, I hope satisfactorily, the complaints made by the *Préfet du Département de la Seine*, I venture in my turn to make a complaint of him, which I beg may be laid before His Majesty.

In the circumstances in which France is placed, it will, I believe, be admitted that it is the duty of a person in the situation of *Préfet du Dé-*

partement de la Seine to do every thing in his power to conciliate the minds of the inhabitants of the country, and by no means to seek for complaints of evils for which there can be neither remedy nor redress.

I complain of and charge the *Préfet du Département de la Seine* that, instead of performing this duty, he goes about the country urging the people to complain, exaggerating the evils which they undoubtedly suffer, and afterwards falsifying and exaggerating the complaints he thus draws from them. I will prove this charge to the satisfaction of His Majesty when he pleases; and I leave it to His Majesty to judge whether M. de Chabrol is a proper person to fill at the present moment the office which he holds.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 24th Aug. 1815.

In consequence of the multiplicity of business which attached to the embassy at the Court of France during the period that I was ambassador there, occasioned chiefly by there not being a Consul General in Paris, I found it necessary to have the assistance of the gentlemen named in the enclosed list, to whom I request that an allowance may be granted amounting to the sum of £963, which I beg you will have the goodness to give directions may be paid into the hands of my bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., in order that the same may be distributed by me according to the enclosed estimate.

To his Excellency Sir C. Stuart, G.C.B.

Paris, 27th Aug. 1815.

I have the honor to send herewith two sets of accounts for repairs to the ambassador's house, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, amounting to 6311 *francs 3 centimes*, and for buildings in the stable-yard in the Rue d'Anjou, amounting to 24,846 *francs 20 centimes*, made by my direction when I was ambassador at Paris, of which I request you to order payment.

Memorandum to M. Rosenhagen.

28th Aug. 1815.

I have read the papers regarding the provisions for the Duke of Brunswick's corps.

The arrangement for the provisions of the Duke of Brunswick's corps was as follows:

1st; The Duke was entitled to receive them from the country of the King of the Netherlands, under an arrangement made by the Congress at Vienna, at the rate settled by the same paper, which forms one of the enclosures in Mr. Dunmore's letter.

2dly; Owing to the difficulties found by the King's officers in getting their provisions, it was settled between the King of the Netherlands and me that they should be issued by the British Commissariat, the King paying for the same the real price which they cost the British government, and His Majesty receiving from the Duke of Brunswick that to which he was entitled by the arrangement of Congress.

There were several discussions between the Duke of Brunswick and me regarding the quantities to be issued to his troops as settled by Congress; His Highness always wishing to increase them. However, I told

him I would not consent excepting that he should draw the largest allowance settled by the Congress of Vienna for all the horses of his corps, he paying the largest price: and,

3dly; That, if in any instance His Highness drew for more than they were entitled to, the amount should be paid, and charged against His Highness' subsidy.

The account should be settled therefore accordingly.

Mr. Dunmore should make out the account of the rations issued to the Duke of Brunswick's corps before entering France.

The amount of cost should be charged to the King of the Netherlands.

If the Duke of Brunswick's troops have in any instance overdrawn, the amount must be charged against the subsidy.

The A.G. to M. Jordi Brentaro.

29th Aug. 1815.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., and am commanded by his Grace the Duke of Wellington to say that he has acceded to your request through courtesy, and has directed that your house at Grauvilliers shall not be occupied by any part of the army under his orders. His Grace, however, wishes it to be understood that the persons billeted in your house were placed there by the magistrates, who were supposed to be capable of discriminating how far your being possessed of landed property in the French territory might subject you to sustain any share of the burthen of the war.

To Rear Adm. Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.

Paris, 30th Aug. 1815.

I have received your letter from Dieppe of the 24th, and I am glad to find that port is so good. It would be impossible however, I am afraid, to allow vessels sailing from thence to go either to Portsmouth or the Downs, as we might thereby have our troops and stores scattered *en petits paquets* all over the coast between those two places.

To H. S. H. the Prince of Hesse.

Paris, ce 30 Août, 1815.

En conséquence de ce qui a été décidé de commun accord par les Ministres des Puissances Alliées rassemblés à Paris, je prie votre Altesse de faire lever les cantonnemens que votre Altesse a pris avec l'armée Danoise dans le pays d'Hanovre, de Bremen, &c., et de rentrer dans les territoires de Sa Majesté Danoise, où vous aurez la bonté de faire cantonner les troupes de la manière qui sera la plus convenable, et qui fera le moins de mal au pays.

Cependant il serait nécessaire que votre Altesse prenne ses arrangemens de telle manière que les troupes soient préparées à marcher en avant en cas de nécessité.

To H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Paris, 30th Aug. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness' letter of the 17th inst., in regard to the drafting of the soldiers of the Hanoverian line into the battalions of the King's German Legion:

Before I had received your Royal Highness' letter I had deferred the execution of those measures, although ordered by H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, till I should receive further directions.

I beg to observe to your Royal Highness, however, that the battalions of the King's German Legion are very deficient in officers, many of them very

young indeed, and they have scarcely any men. If therefore they cannot be completed in men, it would be expedient to reduce the number of battalions, and to complete in men, by drafts from those reduced, the battalions which should be retained in the service.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 30th Aug. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 25th. Inquiries have already been made regarding British colors supposed to be at Paris. If we are to have them, the King must be forced to give them up; and this can be done, if it is proper to do it, only by a joint demand from all the Allies. The mode and period of making this demand is a question for the Conference of the Ministers to discuss, and you had better send instructions to Lord Castlereagh on the subject.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Allen, K.C.B., Bruxelles.

30th Aug. 1815.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., and am commanded to acquaint you that his Grace the Duke of Wellington approves of the non-commissioned officers of the Legion having joined their respective regiments, but am to desire that no officer or non-commissioned officer who has been attached under the sanction of the Field Marshal to the Hanoverian corps shall be in future removed therefrom without his authority being previously obtained.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Mackenzie, Antwerp.

30th Aug. 1815.

I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to transmit the enclosed papers to you, and am to desire that you will make inquiry into the circumstances therein contained, and will be good enough to report to me for the information of the Field Marshal. Should you find that there was any improper motive in Lieut. —'s conduct, you will be pleased to cause him to be placed in arrest; but, on the other hand, should it appear to you, notwithstanding he may have exceeded the bounds of his authority, that he was actuated by a proper regard for the service, you will admonish him on the impropriety of assuming a power which did not belong to him, the exercise of which could only tend to defeat its own object by converting the guilty into the complainants; whereas had proper measures been adopted the ends of justice might have been obtained, as the civil authorities possessed the means of punishing the offenders. I am further to desire that you will warn the officers in general in the garrison under your command against falling into such errors in future.

P.S. Be good enough to return the enclosures.

ON THE TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF PART OF FRANCE.

Memorandum to Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 31st Aug. 1815.

The principal points of difference between the scheme proposed by — and that proposed by the Ministers of the other Courts for the settlement with France consist, 1st, in the Prince's desire that certain French fortresses should be ceded to the Allies, and others razed; and, 2dly, in the difficulties which exist, according to the Prince's notion, in the execution of the measure of temporary occupation, and in His Highness' notion of its inefficiency to effect its object. In regard to the first point, it is a political rather than a military question, and it is not my intention to say much upon it. I wish, however, that some principle should be fixed regarding the right and expediency of demanding from France the cession of several separate fortresses distributed on the

line from the sea to the Alps. I have already taken an opportunity of discussing the right of demanding these cessions, which must be founded upon the clear omission in the declarations and treaties of the Allies of anything to preclude the demand. The expediency of making the demand will depend upon a variety of political and military considerations, among which will be the following: whether the possession of the fortresses named is that which gives France the formidable strength complained of, or if transferred to the Allies would give them severally the wished for strength; whether it is not a combination of population, pecuniary resources, and artificial strength, which makes France so formidable; and whether the transfer of the last only to certain of the Allies, leaving the two first unimpaired in the possession of France, that is to say, to give the Allies fortresses without additional resources in men to form garrisons and armies to defend them, and resources in money to maintain those garrisons and armies, would not tend to their weakness rather than to their strength, at the same time that the measure would afford to France a just pretence for war, and all the means which injured national pride could give for carrying it on.

If the policy of the united powers of Europe is to weaken France, let them do so in reality. Let them take from that country its population and resources, as well as a few fortresses. If they are not prepared for that decisive measure, if peace and tranquillity for a few years is their object, they must make an arrangement which will suit the interests of all the parties to it, and of which the justice and expediency will be so evident, that they will tend to carry it into execution.

All persons appear to agree that the maintenance of the authority of the King is essential to the interests of the other powers of Europe; and, notwithstanding the difference of opinion regarding the extent of the force which ought to be maintained for a time in France, and regarding the difficulties of executing this measure, and after all that has been said of its inefficiency in affording security to the Allies in general, it appears to be generally admitted that it is necessary to adopt it. It is necessary to adopt it with different objects in view: 1st, to give security to the government of the King, and to afford him time to form a force of his own with which he can carry on his government, and take his fair share in the concerns of Europe; 2dly, to give the Allies some security against a second revolutionary convulsion and reaction; and, 3dly, to enable the Allies to enforce the payment of those contributions which they deem it just towards their own subjects to lay on France in payment of the expenses of the war.

I have enumerated the objects of this military occupation in this order as being that of their several relative importance. In discussing them I will consider that first which I have adverted to in the second instance, viz., the security to the Allies.

It cannot be doubted that the position of a large army in the centre of France will give security to the Allies, particularly in Germany. The history of all the wars in Germany shows that the French have never been able to cross the Rhine unless in possession of the Netherlands, or having that country friendly to them. Much less would they be able to cross

the Rhine with a view to the attack of the powers in the north of Germany as long as an allied army should be in a position in the centre of France.

That army must necessarily be strong enough to maintain itself for a time; but, considering that it will be the army of Europe, that those who shall attack it must expect thereafter to defend themselves against all the armies of Europe, and that it would forthwith be reinforced by at least 50,000 men from the Low Countries, the Prussian territories on the left of the Rhine, and England, I cannot conceive that an army of 150,000 men would be exposed to risk in such a situation.

There is no doubt likewise that the temporary position of an allied army in France is necessary in order to secure the payment of the contributions which the Allies will impose upon France. The principal object of all, however, is to give security and stability to the King's government; and this object should be borne in mind in determining the principles of all the arrangements respecting this force, and in carrying them into execution.

1st, then; the force ought to be applicable not only to the defence of the fortresses ceded temporarily to the Allies and to the occupation of the military position, but, upon the demand of the King, and at the discretion of the commanding officer, to the support of His Majesty's authority.

2dly; it should be paid, fed, and clothed at the expense of the King of France.

3dly; this payment, which, including every expense, should be founded on estimates, should be secured, 1st, by an article of the treaty; 2dly, by the allotment of certain districts, viz., the Departments of the North, Pas de Calais, Ardennes, Meuse, Moselle, and Upper Rhine, the revenues of which should be liable to be seized in case the payments should fall in arrear. The seizure of these districts in consequence of non-payment should not prevent the Allies from exercising the other rights which they would have under the treaty in the case of non-performance.

4thly; a district should be assigned to be occupied in ordinary times by the European force, into which no French force should be allowed to enter. The civil administration of this district should be allotted to the King of France, and the officers of the Allies should exercise no authority within it, excepting that usually exercised by military officers.

5thly; the expenses of provisioning, arming, and keeping in repair the fortresses to be occupied by the Allies, to be provided for by the King of France upon the requisition of the commanding officer of the European force. The omission to provide for this expense to be considered a breach of treaty equally with the omission to provide for the expense of the pay, clothing, and food for the troops.

6thly; the power of the Governor and officers in the several forts to be the same as that of the Governor and military officers on ordinary occasions. The civil administration to be in the hands of the officers of the King.

According to this system, really put in execution on the principles on which it is adopted, it appears that it would be possible to maintain a force in France, and that the measure would not be liable to the difficulties supposed.

The A.G. to T. Dunmore, Esq., Commissary General.

1st Sept. 1815.

I have had the honor of submitting your letter of the ult. and its enclosures, as well as certain papers on the same subject transmitted by Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Colville, to the Commander of the Forces, and am commanded to observe that Mr. D. A. C. G. — should have ordered the butchery to have been removed as soon as it was represented to be a nuisance. You will be pleased to call Mr. — and severely reprimand him for having written so insolent a letter to Lieut. Col. Woodford as the Field Marshal considers the enclosed to be.

The A.G. to Col. Olfermann, Brunswick corps.

4th Sept. 1815.

I am directed by the Duke of Wellington to transmit to you the enclosed paper, and to request that measures may be taken to prevent a repetition of the circumstances therein mentioned.

To Maréchal Gouvion St. Cyr.

Paris, ce 5 Sept. 1815.

Je crois de mon devoir de vous faire savoir que les officiers prisonniers de guerre à Bruxelles, ayant la liberté d'aller où ils voulaient dans la ville sur parole, les nommés —, Capitaine au 4^{me} régiment de la Garde; —, Capitaine au 17^{me} régiment de ligne; et —, Lieut. au 1^{er} bataillon du 108^{me} régiment, se sont échappés.

Le temps est enfin arrivé où il faut que les officiers de toutes les nations se conduisent avec honneur; et je prie votre Excellence de prendre à l'égard de ceux ci-dessus nommés les mesures que mon gouvernement n'a jamais manqué de prendre à l'égard des officiers de ma nation qui se sont échappés des prisons Françaises.

To the Préfet de Police.

Paris, ce 5 Sept. 1815.

Je reçois votre lettre du 4, sur le projet des fêtes de St. Cloud.

Comme je suis dans l'habitude de laisser aller les soldats sous mes ordres où ils veulent, pourvu qu'ils se conduisent avec régularité; et que depuis leur séjour ici on n'a eu point ou très peu de raison de se plaindre d'eux, il me serait très pénible de les empêcher de se rendre aux fêtes de St. Cloud, surtout puisque je ne vois aucune raison pour les en exclure.

J'y enverrai des gardes et des patrouilles pour maintenir l'ordre; et je prendrai soin aussi que personne ne soit molestée en passant et repassant par les camps du Bois de Boulogne.

To Col. Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.

Paris, 5th Sept. 1815.

I have received your letters of the 31st Aug., and I beg you to march the battering train back to Mons, to discharge all the transport taken from the country by requisition, and to keep only that which is hired.

To H. R. H. Prince Augustus of Prussia.

Paris, ce 5 Sept. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir les différentes lettres que votre Altesse Royale m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire, et je me rejouis beaucoup que la grosse artillerie ait été de quelque utilité aux opérations de votre Altesse Royale.

J'ai différé d'écrire la réponse à la dernière lettre de votre Altesse Royale, jusqu'à ce que les Puissances aient décidé si elles voulaient ou non que Givet fut attaqué, sur lequel point elles n'ont jusqu'à présent pris aucune décision.

Mais, le Colonel Chevalier Dickson m'ayant fait savoir, par une lettre du 31 Août, que votre Altesse Royale se préparait à faire l'attaque de Givet avec l'artillerie qui avait fait le siège de Mézières, et ainsi comme il paraît que votre Altesse Royale est pourvue de ce qu'il lui faut, et qu'elle n'a plus besoin de l'artillerie Anglaise, j'envoie ordre au Chevalier Dickson de marcher sur Mons.

Si les Puissances Alliées eussent désiré que Givet fût attaqué, ou quelqu'autre place, j'aurais eu le plus grand plaisir à donner à votre Altesse Royale toute l'aide qui est en mon pouvoir, et dont il paraît que votre Altesse Royale sait si bien se servir.

To Gen, Dumouriez.

Paris, ce 5 Sept. 1815.

J'ai reçu votre lettre du 23 Août, et j'ai donné au Prince Metternich celle que vous m'aviez envoyée pour lui. Il m'a promis qu'il vous écrirait.

J'espère toujours que les choses iront bien pour le Roi; mais il se trouve tant de partis en France, et si peu de vrais patriotes, et encore moins de bonnes têtes, qu'on ne peut pas être sans crainte.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B.

5th Sept. 1815.

I have the honor to return the enclosed papers, and to request that the serjeants, trumpeter, and 3 privates therein mentioned of the Brunswick hussars may be tried under the act for punishing offences committed against inhabitants. Your Lordship will at the same time be pleased to communicate to the officer commanding the Brunswick hussars his Excellency's determination to send that corps from the army, if he should receive again any such complaints against them.

To Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B.

Paris, 6th Sept. 1815.

I have received your letter, with Col. —'s memorial.

I am very much embarrassed about the Colonels with this army, who, in my opinion, are hardly used. I have repeated letters from the Horse Guards to inform me that General officers must be sent out to command the brigades of infantry, and therefore every arrangement I have made on the subject has been but temporary: that is to say, where I have found a Colonel at the head of a brigade, as Mitchell, who has commanded a brigade since I joined the army in April, I have left him there, and have given him the allowance; and in other cases, when a Colonel has joined the army with his regiment, and other circumstances have permitted it, I have given him the command of the brigade in which his regiment was placed, and the allowance. This is the practice I always followed, as I found it very inconvenient to separate the Colonels from their regiments till I could do so permanently.

The regiments which are now joining the army will enable me to form two brigades, of which Col. * * * * will command one; but I do not think, under the orders I have from the Horse Guards, I can put Col. — to command the other, unless I move the —th regiment to it, which would be, in other respects, inconvenient. However, I feel every disposition to do what will be agreeable to Col. —, and I will do what I can for him.

To Rear Adm. Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.

Paris, 7th Sept. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 3d. I should imagine that all the wounded intended to be sent home from Bruxelles have already reached Ostend, but I will inquire upon the subject, and they shall be sent to Ostend forthwith.

I have received no orders respecting sending home the Marine artillery, but I will send orders that they may go home.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Paris, ce 7 Sept. 1815.

Je n'ai pas écrit à votre Majesté depuis que j'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir sa lettre du 21 Août, parceque les affaires n'ont nullement avancé depuis celle que j'ai eu l'honneur d'adresser antérieurement à votre Majesté; et je différerais encore à écrire à votre Majesté si je n'avais pas aujourd'hui reçu de Milord Clancarty une lettre, qui exige que j'adresse votre Majesté.

En conséquence de ce que votre Majesté m'a fait dire par sa Seigneurie, j'ai envoyé ordre pour que toutes les troupes étrangères, stationnées à Bruxelles, marchent de suite à Louvain, et y restent tant que la cérémonie de l'inauguration durera. Votre Majesté sait qu'il se trouve toujours à Bruxelles des blessés qui je crois ne pourront pas être transportés; et je n'ai pas fait de dispositions sur leur compte.

Pour ce qui regarde l'armée de réserve de votre Majesté, il y a quelque temps qu'il a été convenu entre les Puissances Alliées que les réserves ne marcheraient pas, et que celles qui avaient marché retrograderaient. Les Russes et les Danois ont fait ainsi, et je crois que votre Majesté fera bien de ne pas faire marcher la réserve de l'armée des Pays Bas.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Count Kielmansegge, 3d division.

7th Sept. 1815.

In reply to your letter of the 1st inst. I have the honor to inform you that the Commander of the Forces will not bring any individual to a Court Martial without the circumstances of his offence being so clearly stated as to enable him to judge whether or not sufficient cause exists for having recourse to such measures.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B.

7th Sept. 1815.

I am commanded to request that you will order a squadron of the Life Guards to be placed at the disposal of Sir G. Scovell on Sunday next at St. Cloud, at which place they must be at or before 12 o'clock. I am at the same time to desire that your Lordship will send 2 other squadrons of cavalry to patrol the different roads leading from St. Cloud to Paris, commencing at 12 o'clock on Sunday at noon and to continue until midnight, to apprehend any soldiers who may be found out of their quarters after sunset, or who may at any time be found committing irregularities.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B., 6th division.

7th Sept. 1815.

I am commanded to desire that you will order the 29th regt. to be placed on Sunday next at the disposal of Sir G. Scovell, and that they may arrive for that purpose at St. Cloud at or before 12 o'clock.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Sir G. Scovell, K.C.B.

7th Sept. 1815.

In consequence of the probability of a great assemblage of people taking place at St. Cloud on the 10th inst., I am commanded by his Excellency to place a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry at your disposal for the purpose of preventing the military from getting into any disputes with the inhabitants. The

battalion of infantry is to be posted on the heights near the obelisk, and is to remain there until after dark. If any disputes should arise between the soldiers and inhabitants, you will send a patrol of cavalry to take the former prisoners and conduct them to the battalion of infantry. You will also be good enough to employ the Staff corps of cavalry on this occasion in any way you may think proper to secure the public tranquillity. The arrangements will commence at noon, and you will be pleased to observe that unless soldiers are concerned in the irregularities you are not called upon to interfere.

The A.G. to the Officer commanding Nassau troops.

7th Sept. 1815.

I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed papers, and am commanded by his Grace the Duke of Wellington to observe that as the soldiers concerned in the robbery alluded to appear decidedly to belong to the Nassau troops, he requests you will take measures to lead to their discovery. I have at the same time to suggest the necessity of placing such guards between Auteuil and Point du Jour and the barrier of Passy (both night and day) as may tend to prevent a repetition of those irregularities.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 8th Sept. 1815.

The commanding officer of the Marine artillery having reported to me that he had received orders to return to England, I have to acquaint your Lordship that I have given him leave to go with the body of troops under his command, although I have received no communication from your Lordship on the subject.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 12th Sept. 1815.

I enclose you a rough sketch of our numbers, and of the demands upon us for subsidies, in consequence of our deficiencies. I cannot now make this paper official, but I am certain it will be correct within a few men one way or the other.

You will see that, according to this statement, our effort has exceeded our engagement to the amount of nearly a million and a half in money.

To H. R. H. the Duke of York.

Paris, 12th Sept. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness' letter of the 7th Sept., and I concur entirely in the opinions of your Royal Highness regarding the Order of the Bath. It might be convenient, probably, to your Royal Highness' future arrangements if the list now published were called List of Knights Companions, instead of third class. This measure would enable your Royal Highness to select from that list for the third class, leaving in the fourth, or as Knights Companions, those who should not be deemed deserving of promotion.

Hervéy has been very unwell, and I have not been able to get from him the result of his inquiry regarding *****. I am sorry to inform your Royal Highness, however, that the result of my inquiry regarding ——— is very unfavorable. He quitted his regiment on the morning of the 18th, after the action had begun, saying that it was a bad business; he did not know what business he had there; whether he was in the service or not; that he was unwell, &c. &c.; and he did not return till late in the day.

The inquiries I have made are only private, and I am not certain that all this could be proved upon a trial, but I should think it would be best

not to bring him to trial, but to desire him privately to retire from the service. I confess that I feel very strong objections to discuss before a General Court Martial the conduct of any individual in such a battle as that of Waterloo. It generally brings before the public circumstances which might as well not be published; and the effect is equally produced by obliging him who has behaved ill to withdraw from the service.

I expect in a day or two to be able to report to your Royal Highness regarding * * * *.

To Gen. Comte Reede.

Paris, ce 13 Sept. 1815.

Je vous envoie la réponse que j'ai reçue du Général Mackenzie sur la plainte qui avait été faite de la conduite du Lieut. — à Anvers en mettant aux arrêts un habitant de cette ville.

Vous y verrez que la conduite du Lieut. — avait déjà été un sujet de plainte à son Commandant, et que son Commandant l'avait réprimandé, et avait pris des mesures pour empêcher que des irrégularités pareilles arrivassent encore. Ces mesures avaient été prises le 4 Août; et il est étonnant que l'autorité civile à Anvers n'en ait pas prévenu M. le Comte de Thiennes avant le 15 Août.

To — —.

Paris, 13th Sept. 1815.

I have just received your letter of the 13th, in which you express a desire to return the insignia of the —, which I had sent you by desire of the — —; and, having expressed that desire, it is quite impossible for me to wish that you should retain them.

I think, however, that you and those of your friends you have consulted are mistaken in some of the facts which have induced you to come to this determination. The — is one of those sent to me to be given to General officers. The insignia of that class, and of the fourth class of the same Order, are worn by many General officers in the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian services, to my certain knowledge; and I am not aware that I have been the means of giving any — Order of a higher rank or estimation to a junior officer.

When I sent you the decoration which you now decline to accept, I certainly intended, as far as was at that moment in my power, to mark the sense which I entertained of your distinguished services. If more had been in my power, or if I could have conveyed to you an honor of a higher description, I should have been happy to avail myself of the opportunity of doing so; but I cannot think that, when a General officer is selected among many to receive an honor which must be necessarily limited to a few, it can be the intention of his commander to do otherwise than distinguish him.

I may be wrong, however, in my notions upon this subject, and you and your friends whom you have consulted may be right; and I may not satisfy you with the reasons which I have adduced to induce you to be better satisfied with the Order which has been conferred upon you. In that case I beg you to return the insignia, but to believe that I am fully sensible of your services, and that my intention was to mark a sense of them.

The A.G. to Col. Smyth, Royal engineers.

13th Sept. 1815.

I have the honor to transmit the enclosed letter, and to request that you will send an officer of your department with Mr. — to his country seat at Amize to estimate with him the extent of the injury his property has sustained; and I have further to request that you will call upon Mr. — to satisfy Mr. — for such injury, and express to him his Grace's displeasure at the very little respect he appears to have paid to the remonstrances of a General officer.

The A.G. to M. Jordi Brentaro, 18, Rue Lepelletier.

13th Sept. 1815.

In reply to your letter of the 10th inst. I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to inform you that whatever desire he may have to accede to your wishes, he cannot do so without interfering with the French government, who have alone the right of granting the privilege of exemption from being billeted upon landholders. I shall send an officer immediately to your estate to examine into the damages it has sustained.

To — —.

Paris, 14th Sept. 1815.

I have received your letter of this morning, and I am much gratified to find that what I wrote to you yesterday has had the effect of inducing you to alter your mind regarding the Order of —.

When the Emperor of Austria sent me a number of crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa, they were destined in proportions for General officers, and for others of inferior ranks; and I selected those of the several ranks, who, not only in my opinion, but in the general opinion of the army, ought to have been selected. Many more of all ranks deserved this or any other mark of favor and distinction that I could obtain for them, but the number to receive this particular mark was necessarily limited in each rank; and so it was disposed.

The — — then sent me a limited number of crosses of his Orders, of which some for General officers, others for officers of inferior ranks. I should not have done justice to His Majesty, or his intentions, if I had excluded from this distribution those of the several ranks whom I had thought deserving of a mark of distinction from the Emperor of Austria, and they therefore have two Orders, while others have only one, because I had fewer Austrian crosses to give.

In my opinion, the way in which this matter ought to be considered by each individual, without adverting to what Order he gets, is this: 'When my Commander in Chief had 6 or 8 marks of distinction to give to the officers of my rank in the army, he gave me one; and therefore I may be certain that he thinks me deserving.' If officers will take this view of the case, they will take the fair and true one, as respects both themselves and me. If they do not, they will suffer a good deal in their own feelings; and the kind intentions of their Imperial Majesties, and other Sovereigns, towards me and the officers of the army, will have placed me in a more invidious situation, and will have done me more mischief, than could have been done me in any other manner.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

Paris, 15th Sept. 1815.

Mein lieber Fürst, I received your Highness' letter of the 13th, regarding the division of the captures made from the enemy subsequently to the battles in the month of June, and in answer to a communication which I had the honor of making to your Highness through the channel of Gen. Müffling.

I am much obliged to your Highness for that letter ; and I beg leave to add that I entirely concur with your Highness in excluding from the division all the forts taken by either army from the period of their entry into France.

To H. S. H. the Prince de Condé.

Paris, ce 15 Sept. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse du 11 Septembre. Je peux assurer votre Altesse que je n'ai rien à faire avec la marche ou le cantonnement des troupes Prussiennes, ou avec la conduite de leurs officiers ; et que ce serait une indiscretion de ma part de m'en mêler.

Je prie votre Altesse de faire sa réclamation sur ce sujet au gouvernement du Roi.

To Lieut. Gen. Fagel.

Paris, 15th Sept. 1815.

I have seen M. de Talleyrand, who did not object very strongly to what I told him must be done. I said that all I wished was to perform that which was necessary in the manner the least offensive to the King's feelings. He said he thought it was best for the King that it should appear to be a measure of force ; to which I said I had no objection, but I wished him in the first instance to consult the King's wishes as to whether force should be used, and the degree and mode of using it ; and I said I should be satisfied with an early answer. He said he should speak to the King this night, and he would let me know his wishes to-morrow after the council. I hope, therefore, to have his answer before you will leave town, but at all events you may tell His Majesty that the thing is done, and that he will have his pictures.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B.

15th Sept. 1815.

I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to desire that the same measures may be adopted on Sunday next for the purpose of procuring order at St. Cloud, and upon the roads in its neighbourhood, as were on Sunday last. The officers commanding the patrols of cavalry will be at liberty to withdraw before midnight should they find every thing quiet.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, G.C.B.

15th Sept. 1815.

I am commanded by the Duke of Wellington to desire that 500 men of the Buffs may arrive at St. Cloud by 12 o'clock on Sunday next, where the Commanding officer will report himself to Lieut. Col. Sir G. Scovell, commanding the Cavalry Staff corps. The Field officer commanding this detachment must be junior to Lieut. Col. Scovell.

To the Prince de Talleyrand.

Paris, ce 16 Sept. 1815.

J'aurais fait mon voyage à Bruxelles si votre Altesse m'avait donné cet après-dîner quelque notice sur les tableaux du Roi des Pays Bas, comme vous me l'aviez promis hier. J'ai fait dire à Sa Majesté que j'espérais lui annoncer demain que j'avais possession de ces tableaux ; et je ne puis aller lui faire visite et lui dire que je ne les ai pas, ainsi je ne pars pas.

Il y a long-temps qu'il est question entre votre Altesse et le Général Fagel de ces tableaux ; votre Altesse ne lui a jamais donné une réponse positive ; et j'ai été dans le cas d'annoncer à votre Altesse hier où j'en étais.

Vous m'avez assuré que j'aurais ce soir une réponse de la part du Roi pour me faire savoir de quelle manière il plaisait à Sa Majesté que je remplisse le devoir qui m'était imposé. J'annonce à votre Altesse à présent que, si vous ne me faites pas connaître la volonté de Sa Majesté sur ce sujet dans la nuit, je ferai marcher un corps de troupes pour prendre possession des tableaux de Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays Bas demain à midi, puis-que je ne peux pas manquer de parole au Souverain qui m'a confié ses intérêts.

The A.G. to Major Evatt, Bruxelles.

16th Sept. 1815.

Your letter of the 30th ult. having been laid before the Commander of the Forces, I am directed to acquaint you that, by a recent regulation, officers employed in this country, their regiments also not serving with this army, are not allowed to draw their regimental pay through the Dep. Paymaster General attached to it.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 17th Sept. 1815.

I enclose a memorandum which has been given to me on the part of Sir Alex. Campbell, who is desirous that his dignity of a baronet should be limited to his daughters. I know that his sons were killed in action or died of their wounds; because they were both under my command; and I beg leave to recommend this application to your Lordship's favor.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 17th Sept. 1815.

I am very much obliged to you for appointing Gen. Alava an extra Commander of the Bath.

I have long intended to write to you about the medal for Waterloo. I recommend that we should all have the same medal, hung to the same riband as that now used with the medals.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 17th Sept. 1815.

I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from the King of Sardinia, in which His Majesty informs me that he has sent me the decoration of his Order of the Annonciade, which I beg your Lordship to lay before H. R. H. the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness' permission for me to accept the same.

G. O.

Paris, 17th Sept. 1815.

4. The Field Marshal begs to call the attention of the Commanding officers of regiments to the G. O. of the 10th Aug., Nos. 1 and 2, regarding prize lists.

5. It is absolutely necessary that these lists should be given in by the 15th Oct.

6. Those which will not be examined before the end of the month of October, will not be paid, and the chest of Chelsea will receive the amount due upon them.

7. The 15th and 16th British brigades of infantry will be formed on the Plaine des Sablons, facing the road leading from the Porte Maillot to St. Denis, to-morrow morning at half past 7 o'clock, for the inspection of the Field Marshal.

8. The Field Marshal requests the General and other officers of the army will attend to the regulations of the service and orders of the army, in their demands for forage, fuel, and provisions from the Commissariat.

9. No regular accounts can be kept, and it is impossible to provide for the service, if officers do not attend to the regulations and orders in their demands.

G. O.

Paris, 18th Sept. 1815.

1. The Field Marshal begs that the mounted officers of the several regiments may be practised to take up ground, in order to make it certain that they do so with precision.

2. He likewise begs that the several regiments may be practised to march at quarter distances, the officers being obliged to keep their distances exactly.

To Adm. Lord Exmouth, G.C.B.

Paris, 19th Sept. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's official and private letters of the 9th inst. I have every reason to believe that, shortly after you wrote, orders would have been received by the Commander in Chief of the Austrian army in the south of France, directing him to refrain from making any requisitions upon the country for any article excepting food for the troops.

I have written to Gen. Macfarlane at Genoa to desire that he will either come to Marseilles himself, or send a General officer to take the command of the troops there.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have had a conversation with Lord Castlereagh, respecting a plan, attributed to Murat, of seizing Corsica, and his Lordship agrees with me in opinion that our troops ought not to be employed against Murat, without orders from hence. I send instructions accordingly to Gen. Macfarlane.

To Lieut. Gen. Macfarlane.

Paris, 19th Sept. 1815.

I have received your several letters of the 1st and 3d Sept., two without numbers, and the others numbered 3, 4, 5, 6.

In answer to your letter of the 3d (No. 3), in which you enclose a copy of one to Lord Bathurst of the 27th June, I have to answer that you are to consider yourself in command of the whole force on the shores of the Mediterranean and in Sicily; and you will station yourself either at Genoa or Marseilles, as you may think proper.

I think it proper to direct you, however, to take measures for stationing a General officer with the corps at Marseilles, in case you should absent yourself from it; and not to weaken that corps, or withdraw it from Marseilles, without orders from me.

It does not appear necessary now to answer you regarding the defence of Genoa.

I imagine that the Austrian army must be in want of supplies of provisions in the south of France, and you will therefore allow them to have those referred to in your letter, No. 5, of the 3d Sept., which were certainly promised to them.

It is desirable, however, that they should be sent into France for their consumption, rather than that their agents should be allowed to sell them at Genoa or elsewhere.

In my opinion, you had better refer for orders here before you send any troops into Corsica in pursuit of Murat.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Paris, ce 19 Sept. 1815.

J'ai reçu les ordres de Sa Majesté d'envoyer dans les Pays Bas les compagnies de Volontaires attachées au corps de cavalerie et d'infanterie formant l'armée mobile. Je prie votre Altesse Royale de faire mettre à exécution cet ordre.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Paris, ce 19 Sept. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Majesté du 13, et j'écris au Prince Frédéric pour que Son Altesse Royale envoie dans les territoires

de votre Majesté les compagnies de Volontaires qui sont à présent avec l'armée.

Je ne savais pas que votre Majesté eût encore dans les Pays Bas autant que 15,000 Hanovriens ; selon les états d'hier, il paraît qu'il ne s'y en trouve que 8459, qui ont occupé les garnisons que votre Majesté n'a pas pu occuper pendant la guerre.

Les négociations pour la terminaison des affaires ici vont commencer tout de suite, et dans peu de jours nous saurons si nous devons avoir la paix, ou si les hostilités doivent recommencer. Dans le premier cas, les Hanovriens retourneront de suite chez eux ; dans le dernier, ils s'avanceront en France. Mais tout mouvement qui se ferait avant la décision de cette crise politique pourrait devenir faux ; je prie donc votre Majesté, puisque ces troupes ont été mises dans les garnisons de votre Majesté pour son service, de permettre qu'elles y restent encore quelques jours.

To Viso. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 19th Sept. 1815.

I have perused the draft of the proposed treaty.

My opinion is that the principle of our conduct should be not to interfere in the common concerns of the French government, and that we should not pass our own line with our troops, excepting for the purpose of making war upon the King of France, which is not a very probable event, or for that of assisting him upon his requisition.

I don't think that his requisition alone ought to be a sufficient justification for the interference of the allied forces in the internal concerns of France. The Commanding officer must act according to his discretion, and the best of his judgment, and he must think the case one likely to affect the tranquillity of Europe, unless checked immediately.

In my opinion, the Ministers of the four Allied Courts, and probably of the Sovereigns who furnish a quota to the force stationed at Paris, should be a sort of permanent council, and should deliberate upon passing events at Paris, should be in constant correspondence with the Commanding officer of the allied force, and should make him acquainted with all that occurs, and their opinion upon it. I don't mean this to relieve him from the necessity of judging for himself, and all the responsibility attached to it ; but it would have the advantage of making him acquainted with the real facts, and the opinions of those most capable of forming an opinion, most interested in forming a just one, and who are trusted by the Sovereigns whose armies he would command.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir J. Kempt, G.C.B., 5th division.

19th Sept. 1815.

Having laid before the Commander of the Forces the application of Brigade Major — to be removed from the 9th to some other brigade, and to which Major Gen. Sir D. Pack was pleased to accede, I am commanded by the Field Marshal to inform you that he disapproves of the same, and that Brigade Major — is at liberty to relinquish his situation if he cannot serve with the brigade to which his Excellency was pleased to appoint him.

To Baron Carlshausen.

Paris, ce 20 Sept. 1815.

Le Duc de Wellington a l'honneur de faire savoir à M. le Baron de Carlshausen qu'il ne trouvera aucune difficulté de la part de l'officier Général Anglais qui est à Malmaison, pour prendre les tableaux qui appartiennent à S. A. R. l'Electeur de Hesse.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Paris, ce 20 Sept. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Majesté du 17, et votre Majesté aura appris que j'avais déjà pris des mesures pour avoir possession des tableaux qui lui appartiennent; que les commissaires les ont; et on procédera de suite à prendre possession des autres objets sur lesquels votre Majesté a écrit, et qui lui appartiennent.

To Gen. Baron Mülling.

Paris, ce 20 Sept. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 14, sur la disposition à faire des palissades des ouvrages auprès de Paris; et je consens à ce qu'elles soient considérées comme la propriété du Gouverneur et des Commandans de la place.

The A. G. to Major Gen. Sir J. Kempt, G.C.B., 5th division.

20th Sept. 1815.

In reply to your application for leave of absence for Paymaster —, of the — regt., I have the honor to inform you that, at your particular request, the Commander of the Forces is induced to break through a general rule and grant one month's leave of absence to that officer. I am, however, to request that you will see that an officer is appointed to transact Mr. —'s regimental business whilst he may be away, and that his accounts are put in such train that the service may not suffer by his absence.

To Gen. Baron Mülling.

Paris, ce 21 Sept. 1815.

Je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez me faire savoir si vous avez une garde à la Bibliothèque Royale ou au Jardin des Plantes, parcequ'il s'y trouve des objets appartenans au Roi des Pays Bas.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Lyon, K.C.B.*

Paris, 23d Sept. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 21st, regarding the desertion from the Hanoverian army and the situation of the officers. The latter subject had already had a good deal of my attention, and I have been endeavoring to find a remedy. The Hanoverian officers will find, when they come to wind up their affairs, that their Sovereign is not disposed to treat them more hardly than others: they must have a little patience, however.

In regard to the soldiers of the Hanoverian army, I declare that I know of no difference between them and other soldiers, excepting in their favor. Neither is the desertion among them extraordinarily great, or greater than among other troops, particularly among the Prussians, to whom you compare them, and the King's German Legion. I observe likewise that it is greatest and is almost exclusively among the troops of the line, and I attribute it, therefore, to the bad quality of the men, rather than to their feeling their situation to be worse than that of other troops.

However, if it is bad, I don't see how it can be improved without destruction to the Hanoverian army. It is very easy to talk of the advantages of imitating the French and the Prussian systems, but it is not so easy for a power with a small army to put that imitation in practice. The inevitable effect is the relaxation of discipline and the loss of the military spirit of the army, without which large numbers may still continue to get on tolerably well, and the diminution of numbers, upon all occasions when

* Major Gen. Sir J. Lyon held the rank of Lieut. General in the Hanoverian service.

numbers are wanted, and particularly by *desertion*. I acknowledge, therefore, that I don't see how the situation of the Hanoverian soldier can be improved, excepting by an increase of pay, to which I believe the Hanoverian government would never consent.

In answer to your letter of the 20th, I have to inform you that Col. Perry misunderstood me regarding the appointments in the Hanoverian army. I cannot allow the officers of the Legion to be taken without my consent.

I have no objection to the appointment of Col. Bodecker to command the first brigade of Hanoverian reserve.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 23d Sept. 1815.

There has been a good deal of discussion here lately respecting the measures which I have been under the necessity of adopting in order to get for the King of the Netherlands his pictures, &c., from the museums; and, lest these reports should reach the Prince Regent, I wish to trouble you, for His Royal Highness' information, with the following statement of what has passed.

Shortly after the arrival of the Sovereigns at Paris, the Minister of the King of the Netherlands claimed the pictures, &c., belonging to his Sovereign equally with those of other powers; and, as far as I could learn, never could get any satisfactory reply from the French government. After several conversations with me, he addressed your Lordship in an official note, which was laid before the Ministers of the Allied Sovereigns assembled in Conference; and the subject was taken into consideration repeatedly, with a view to discover a mode of doing justice to the claimants of the specimens of the arts in the museums, without hurting the feelings of the King of France. In the mean time the Prussians had obtained from His Majesty not only all the really Prussian pictures, but those belonging to the Prussian territories on the left of the Rhine, and the pictures, &c., belonging to all the Allies of His Prussian Majesty; and the subject pressed for an early decision; and your Lordship wrote your note of the 11th inst., in which it was fully discussed.

The Minister of the King of the Netherlands, still having no satisfactory answer from the French government, appealed to me as the Commander in Chief of the army of the King of the Netherlands, to know whether I had any objection to employ His Majesty's troops to obtain possession of what was his undoubted property. I referred this application again to the Ministers of the Allied Courts, and, no objection having been stated, I considered it my duty to take the necessary measures to obtain what was his right.

I accordingly spoke to the Prince de Talleyrand upon the subject, explained to him what had passed in Conference, and the grounds I had for thinking that the King of the Netherlands had a right to the pictures; and begged him to state the case to the King, and to ask His Majesty to do me the favor to point out the mode of effecting the object of the King of the Netherlands which should be least offensive to His Majesty.

The Prince de Talleyrand promised me an answer on the following evening; which not having received, I called upon him at night, and had

another discussion with him upon the subject, in which he informed me that the King could give no orders upon it; that I might act as I thought proper; and that I might communicate with M. Denon.

I sent my aide de camp, Lieut. Col. Fremantle, to M. Denon in the morning, who informed him that he had no orders to give any pictures out of the gallery, and that he could give none without the use of force.

I then sent Col. Fremantle to the Prince de Talleyrand to inform him of this answer, and to acquaint him that the troops would go the next morning at 12 o'clock to take possession of the King of the Netherlands' pictures; and to point out that, if any disturbance resulted from this measure, the King's Ministers, and not I, were responsible. Col. Fremantle likewise informed M. Denon that the same measure would be adopted.

It was not necessary, however, to send the troops, as a Prussian guard had always remained in possession of the gallery, and the pictures were taken without the necessity of calling for those of the army under my command, excepting as a working party to assist in taking them down and packing them.

It has been stated that, in being the instrument of removing the pictures belonging to the King of the Netherlands from the Gallery of the Tuileries, I had been guilty of a breach of a treaty which I had myself made; and, as there is no mention of the museums in the treaty of the 25th March, and it now appears that the treaty meant is the military Convention of Paris, it is necessary to show how that Convention affects the museum.

It is not now necessary to discuss the question whether the Allies were or not at war with France. There is no doubt whatever that their armies entered Paris under a military Convention concluded with an officer of the government, the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, and an officer of the army being a representative of each of the authorities existing at Paris at the moment, and authorised by those authorities to treat and conclude for them.

The article of the Convention, which it is supposed has been broken, is the 11th, which relates to public property. I positively deny that this article referred at all to the museums or galleries of pictures.

The French commissioners in the original project proposed an article to provide for the security of this description of property. Prince Blücher would not consent to it, as he said there were pictures in the gallery which had been taken from Prussia, which His Majesty Louis XVIII. had promised to restore, but which had never been restored. I stated this circumstance to the French commissioners, and they then offered to adopt the article with an exception of the Prussian pictures. To this offer I answered that I stood there as the ally of all the nations in Europe, and any thing that was granted to Prussia I must claim for other nations. I added that I had no instructions regarding the museum, nor any grounds on which to form a judgment how the Sovereigns would act; that they certainly would insist upon the King's performing his engagements, and that I recommended that the article should be omitted altogether, and that the question should be reserved for the decision of the Sovereigns when they should arrive.

Thus the question regarding the museum stands under the treaties. The Convention of Paris is silent upon it, and there was a communication upon the subject which reserved the decision for the Sovereigns.

Supposing the silence of the Treaty of Paris of May, 1814, regarding the museum, gave the French government an undisputed claim to its contents upon all future occasions, it will not be denied that this claim was shaken by this transaction.

Those who acted for the French government at the time considered that the successful army had a right to, and would, touch the contents of the museum, and they made an attempt to save them by an article in the military Convention. This article was rejected, and the claim of the Allies to their pictures was broadly advanced by the negotiators on their part; and this was stated as the ground for rejecting the article. Not only then the military Convention did not in itself guarantee the possession, but the transaction above recited tended to weaken the claim to the possession, by the French government, which is founded upon the silence of the Treaty of Paris of May, 1814.

The Allies then, having the contents of the museum justly in their power, could not do otherwise than restore them to the countries from which, contrary to the practice of civilised warfare, they had been torn during the disastrous period of the French Revolution and the tyranny of Buonaparte.

The conduct of the Allies regarding the museum, at the period of the Treaty of Paris, might be fairly attributed to their desire to conciliate the French army, and to consolidate the reconciliation with Europe, which the army at that period manifested a disposition to effect.

But the circumstances are now entirely different. The army disappointed the reasonable expectation of the world, and seized the earliest opportunity of rebelling against their Sovereign, and of giving their services to the common enemy of mankind, with a view to the revival of the disastrous period which had passed, and of the scenes of plunder which the world had made such gigantic efforts to get rid of.

This army having been defeated by the armies of Europe, they have been disbanded by the United Counsel of the Sovereigns, and no reason can exist why the powers of Europe should do injustice to their own subjects with a view to conciliate them again. Neither has it ever appeared to me to be necessary that the Allied Sovereigns should omit this opportunity to do justice and to gratify their own subjects in order to gratify the people of France.

The feeling of the people of France upon this subject must be one of national vanity only. It must be a desire to retain these specimens of the arts, not because Paris is the fittest depository for them, as, upon that subject, artists, connoisseurs, and all who have written upon it, agree that the whole ought to be removed to their ancient seat, but because they were obtained by military concessions, of which they are the trophies.

The same feelings which induce the people of France to wish to retain the pictures and statues of other nations would naturally induce other nations to wish, now that success is on their side, that the property should

be returned to their rightful owners, and the Allied Sovereigns must feel a desire to gratify them.

It is, besides, on many accounts, desirable, as well for their own happiness as for that of the world, that the people of France, if they do not already feel that Europe is too strong for them, should be made sensible of it; and that, whatever may be the extent, at any time, of their momentary and partial success against any one, or any number of individual powers in Europe, the day of retribution must come.

Not only, then, would it, in my opinion, be unjust in the Sovereigns to gratify the people of France on this subject, at the expense of their own people, but the sacrifice they would make would be impolitic, as it would deprive them of the opportunity of giving the people of France a great moral lesson.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 24th Sept. 1815.

I have the honor to enclose a list of officers, upon whom His Majesty the King of Bavaria has conferred decorations of different classes of the Order of Maximilian Joseph, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before H. R. H. the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness' permission for them to accept the Order.

The A.G. to Dr. Grant, M.D., Inspector General of hospitals.

24th Sept. 1815.

In reply to your letter of the 17th inst. I am commanded by the Field Marshal to observe that your letter to him that Dr. — has hardly done a day's duty since he has been with the army; that leave of absence on account of ill health is granted to officers whose constitutions may have suffered when in the discharge of their duties; that it appears that Dr. — would derive no essential benefit from the temporary indulgence he requires; and that under all the circumstances the Commander of the Forces does not feel himself authorised to accede to Dr. —'s request.

To Gen. Dumouriez.

Paris, ce 26 Sept. 1815.

J'ai reçu votre lettre du 18, à laquelle je vais répondre. En général je n'aime pas les discussions de questions politiques, parceque, puisqu'on ne peut guère s'entendre sur les bases, et même sur les termes dont on se sert en les discutant, il est très difficile de s'entendre sur les conclusions, surtout dans le temps où nous vivons.

Avant mon arrivée à Paris au mois de Juillet, je n'avais jamais vu Fouché, ni eu avec lui communication quelconque, ni avec aucun de ceux qui sont liés avec lui. Je ne pouvais donc avoir aucun intérêt à son sort.

Le fait est, que toutes les Puissances, entr'autres l'Angleterre, avaient tâché, pendant le printemps et l'été, de persuader au Roi de prendre Fouché à son service, comme moyen de concilier à Sa Majesté un grand nombre de personnes; et, malgré que je n'aie jamais vu qu'il avait l'influence qu'on lui donnait, j'ai exécuté ce que les autres ont voulu.

G. O.

Paris, 25th Sept. 1815.

1. The Field Marshal directs that one pair of shoes shall be given to each non-commissioned officer, drummer, and private soldier of the British, and King's German Legion infantry, and foot artillery, who were present in the battles of the 16th or 18th June.

Les crises de la politique en temps de révolution ressemblent beaucoup à celles d'une bataille; et on est souvent dans la nécessité d'y appliquer des remèdes violens, qui ont peut-être des suites fâcheuses, pour remédier au grand mal existant. Voici l'histoire de la nomination de Fouché. A mon arrivée près de Paris je savais que les Alliés n'étaient pas du tout déterminés en faveur du Roi; que les ——— surtout ne voulaient pas la restauration; que l'armée et les Assemblées ne voulaient pas de lui; qu'il se trouvait quatre provinces du Royaume en rébellion ouverte, et d'autres, y incluse la ville de Paris, très froides; et il était très clair pour moi que si je n'intéressais pas Fouché à la restauration du Roi, Sa Majesté aurait été obligée de rester à St. Denis, au moins jusqu'à l'arrivée des Souverains, ce qui aurait en tout cas nui à son autorité et à sa dignité, s'il fut jamais remonté sur son trône.

Donc j'ai conseillé à Sa Majesté de prendre Fouché à son service, afin de pouvoir rentrer avec dignité, et sans effort de la part des Alliés; et je suis parfaitement certain qu'il doit sa restauration tranquille et dignifiée à ce conseil.

Je crois aussi que les courtisans, cette race vile, inutile, et même nuisible au Roi, étaient satisfaits, et ont autant applaudi l'arrangement le jour qu'il a été adopté qu'ils l'ont blâmé aussitôt qu'ils ont joui des effets.

Ils ont tout de suite commencé à intriguer contre Fouché et contre tout le ministère. J'ai prédit au Roi ce qui arriverait; mais nous n'en sommes pas encore à toutes les conséquences. Fouché s'est peut-être mal conduit en quelques circonstances, mais pas la moitié aussi mal qu'on le dit et qu'on le croit; au contraire, je sais que ce sont les courtisans qui ont publié son dernier rapport au Roi; et enfin vous en voyez le résultat dans le renvoi de tout le ministère formé avec l'approbation de toutes les Puissances de l'Europe, et dans le moment le plus critique de la négociation.

Voilà donc l'histoire de cette transaction. Le Roi, et même Monsieur, par les conseils duquel je parlais au Roi, étaient persuadés que la nomination de Fouché était nécessaire dans le moment.

Je crois que le Roi était content de Fouché. Mais l'arrivée de ———, qui n'avait pas vu la crise qui avait occasionné sa nomination, et les intrigues des courtisans, devenus plus hardis après l'arrivée de ———, ont changé tout.

To Adm. Lord Exmouth, G.C.B.

Paris, 26th Sept. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 18th Sept.

It is quite impossible to follow the subordinate officers of the Allies through all the eccentricities of their conduct.

They first adopt a line of conduct inconsistent with all the principles on which the Allies either engaged to act, or are in general acting in France; then, when this conduct is checked, or they are in any manner set right, they carry into execution what is ordered in a manner and on principles directly the reverse of those which dictated what was ordered.

When complaint is made of this conduct, so much time has elapsed, and such changes have taken place, and it is so difficult to agree upon the facts, that little or nothing can be done to effect a remedy.

The best thing of all is to come to some settlement, and that we should all withdraw ; which I hope will be done soon.

I had already heard of the letter which your Excellency has sent me from the Duc d'Otrante to the *Préfet des Bouches du Rhône*.

Whatever a man may have done during a revolution which has lasted for 25 years, he cannot consistently with any principle be arrested and confined in an arbitrary manner, if it is intended to put an end to the revolution, and that the country should be governed with justice and according to law. On these grounds, I cannot disapprove of the letter from the Duc d'Otrante, whatever may have been his motive for writing it. But my omission to disapprove of it is founded on principles which the people of this unfortunate country, and particularly the Royalists, will never understand.

To the Officer commanding the Brigade of Cavalry at Beauvais. Paris, 27th Sept. 1815.

I enclose a letter with its enclosure which I have received from the French Minister at War, from which I am sorry to observe that robberies on the highway still continue in the neighbourhood of Beauvais, committed by the British troops, and, there is every reason to believe, by the — regt. of —.

This is a most disgraceful circumstance, and proves that the internal discipline of the regiment must have been so entirely neglected, as that all recollection of it must be effaced. It is impossible that, if the officers and non-commissioned officers attended to and knew the character of their men, and visited their cantonments constantly, these nightly depredations upon the passengers on the high road, and even in the towns and villages in which the troops are cantoned, could be carried on without some discovery being made of the persons who committed them.

I beg now to know whether any report had been made to you of these robberies, and what measures you have taken to discover the robbers, or to prevent these disgraceful proceedings in future.

If nothing else will answer, you must have guards placed and a chain of vedettes in sight of each other, along the high road through the whole length of your cantonments ; and the rolls must be called every hour during the day and night, officers and all being present, in order to prevent the soldiers from quitting their cantonments for the purpose of highway robbery.

I must hold you responsible that this practice shall be put a stop to without loss of time, and that the most active measures shall be taken to discover those soldiers who have disgraced the army and their country by being guilty of it.

To the Comte de Nantouillet.

Paris, ce 27 Sept. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 26, dans laquelle vous vous plaignez, de la part de Son Altesse Royale le Duc de Berri, de ce que des officiers de l'armée que j'ai l'honneur de commander ont chassé dans le bois de Meudon.

Son Altesse Royale me fait justice en croyant que cette conduite est contraire à mes ordres, que dans les circonstances je ne peux que répéter,

et que je vais répéter. Il est malheureux que Son Altesse Royale, ayant ordinairement une garde avec lui à la chasse, n'ait pas fait arrêter ces officiers ou ne les ait pas fait suivre par un des gardes de chasse, afin que j'en puisse faire un exemple en les punissant.

Je vous prie d'observer, M. le Comte, que, comme l'affaire dont il s'agit regarde une branche de la famille Royale et l'armée sous mes ordres, et est donc affaire publique, il eût été à désirer que la plainte me fût parvenue par l'entremise du Ministère de Sa Majesté.

To W. Rowcroft, Esq.

Paris, 28th Sept. 1815.

I am very much obliged to you for your several communications on the subject of the Waterloo fund, the last of which, of the 25th inst., I have received this day.

In my opinion, the cases of General officers and Colonels would be with advantage each separately considered. Those killed in the British army, viz., Generals — and —, have probably left their families in good circumstances; and they would not require the assistance of such a sum as £500. On the other hand, others that I could mention, Col. De Lancey, Col. Ompteda, Col. Du Plat, must have left their families in great distress; and the Committee would be pleased to have an opportunity of increasing the provision to be made for them.

In the provision for the wounded, likewise, I strongly recommend that the provision should be confined to those who have lost a limb, or, as soldiers, are entirely disabled from service or from work. Attention to these inquiries will place at the disposal of the Committee a larger fund for the provision for the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who are the really distressed.

To Col. —.

Paris, 28th Sept. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 26th Sept. The disposal of the favors of the Crown is not in my hands, and I have nothing to say to it.

I have, as was my duty, brought under the view of the Prince Regent and his Ministers the services and merits of the officers who were under my command, and the government have rewarded them as they thought proper.

I did not fail to bring under the view of the government your services; and I believe that in consequence you got your rank in the army re-established. At all events it is impossible for me to interfere in the disposal of the favors of the Crown.

To —.

Paris, 28th Sept. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 26th, and I feel much concerned that the recent appointments of the — — have made any unpleasant impression on your feelings.

I have never had any thing to say to the nominations to the — —, excepting for the Knights Companions, for which I recommended after the late action as I had before done for medals, and under the same regulations. I will, however, take an opportunity of stating what you feel upon the subject. I am inclined to believe that the arrangement was made

without adverting to seniority, and from respect to the 5th division, which had been so severely engaged during the two days. I am certain that I never found in any quarter any wish but to do what was most agreeable to you.

To Rear Adm. Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B.

Paris, 30th Sept. 1815.

I have received your letter in which you have informed me of your return to England.

I beg leave to return you my best thanks for the cordial and useful assistance I have invariably received from you in all the situations in which we have been placed together; and to assure you that it will always give me the greatest satisfaction to be placed in a situation to be in communication on service with you.

To Marshal Prince Wrede.

Paris, ce 1 Oct. 1815, à midi.

Je regrette beaucoup que je sois si fort engagé dans les négociations, et qu'elles soient toujours dans un tel état, qu'il ne m'est pas possible de quitter Paris aujourd'hui pour assister à votre revue le 3. Je crains même de ne pouvoir aller à celle de Dijon.

Je vous prie donc de m'excuser, et de faire ordonner à mes gens que j'avais envoyés à Chaumont de retourner à Paris avec mes chevaux.

To the Duc de Richelieu.*

Paris, ce 1 Oct. 1815.

J'ai fait rapport à mes collègues de ce qui s'est passé entre votre Excellence et moi ce matin; et je suis autorisé à vous dire qu'ils sont préparés à faire le traité avec votre Excellence sur les bases qui suivent.

1. La fixation des frontières de la France comme dans l'année 1790, avec cession de part et d'autre des enclaves, nommément, Landau, Marienberg, et Philippeville, par la France.

2. La cession de Sarre Louis par un article patent, avec la ligne telle qu'elle est déterminée par l'Article 2 du projet de traité.

3. L'occupation par 150,000 hommes pour cinq ans, modifiée pour trois ans, d'une position militaire, et des places nommées dans le traité, et de Condé, Givet et Charlemont, Mezières, Sedan, et Montmédy, en addition.

Les Ministres croient que cet arrangement peut être adopté en entier, puisqu'ils se désistent de la demande de la cession entière de quatre places, et de leur demande sur Strasbourg.

Cette place et les places non-occupées dans la ligne des Alliés, et celles dans la ligne de neutralité, pourront être occupées par des troupes réglées Françaises, en nombre qui sera réglé pour chaque place.

4. La contribution à payer par la France sera fixée à 700 millions.

5. La cession par la France de Versoix, et la rectification de la frontière avec la Suisse.

6. La cession de l'occupation militaire de _____ au Roi de Sardaigne.

7. La France doit être à la charge des 150,000 hommes qui occuperont la frontière. Les Ministres s'entendront avec le Ministère Français sur

* The Duc de Richelieu had succeeded to Prince de Talleyrand in the new Ministry of Louis XVIII.

les détails de cet arrangement, qui feront le sujet d'une convention particulière.

8. Huningue doit être rasé, selon l'Article 3 du traité.

9. La France payera les frais du maintien des forteresses occupées, du ravitaillement, &c., sur la demande du Commandant en Chef de l'armée alliée.

Les Ministres vous proposent, M. le Duc, de vous réunir à eux demain à trois heures et demie pour que vous signiez avec eux un protocole, dans lequel ce qui est ci-dessus mentionné sera inséré officiellement.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 3d Oct. 1815.

Since the conference of yesterday, I have considered the state of the business here, particularly that branch of it in which I am principally concerned; and I am quite certain that I can go to Dijon without any inconvenience.

The principal object specified in the protocol for the consideration of the Military Commission, that which the Duc de Richelieu presses most strongly upon us, is, that the armies, particularly the Prussian army, should march. This is entirely a political question. As soon as the Allied Courts shall have prevailed upon the King of Prussia to march his army, it can move without any movement by the army under my command, or by any other. Indeed, that under my command must halt till the Prussian army shall have crossed the Seine, and shall have cleared the great road to Cambrai.

I will speak to the King of Prussia this morning, regarding the march of his army.

The materials for the decision of the other questions for the Military Commission are not yet ready, and probably will not be ready till to-morrow night; and, at all events, no great inconvenience will result from the delay in deciding upon them till I shall return. In my opinion, the plan proposed in the project is the best; viz., that France should pay a fixed sum, 50 millions of francs, to be divided in five shares, to cover all the expenses for the troops of every description, excepting for provisions, transport for the provisions, fuel, and lodging. The ration should be fixed, and in my opinion should be as follows: either one pound and a half of bread, one pound of meat, and a ration of spirits, or wine, or beer; or, two pounds of bread, half a pound of meat, half a pound of vegetables, and a ration of spirits, wine, or beer.

The ration of forage should be 12 lbs. of hay, 10 of oats, 5 of straw.

The demand should not exceed 200,000 for men, or 50,000 for horses.

The amount of the sum to be given for the pay and other expenses of the army, and the amount of the ration, and whether to be taken in kind or money, are the principal questions for the consideration of the commission; and you have above my opinion upon them.

Connected with these questions is another, regarding the table money to be given to officers, upon which I have had some conversation with your Lordship, and Prince Metternich, and Prince Schwarzenberg. It would save some money to the French government, and would place the whole matter upon a better footing, if the table allowance to be given to

each officer should be fixed at a sum which should make his receipts equal to those of the corresponding rank in the British army. The officers of the latter would receive no table allowance; and the officers of all the other armies would receive what has been found sufficient to maintain officers well in this country.

I believe there are no other points of difference in the project. We shall have no difficulty in settling the amount of the French garrisons in the fortified places in the allied line.

I propose to set out on my return, if possible, on Thursday evening; but certainly on Friday, and shall be here on Saturday.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 8th Oct. 1815.

I have the honor to enclose a list of officers upon whom His Majesty the King of the Low Countries has conferred decorations of different classes of the Order of Wilhelm, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly in the late battles fought in the Netherlands, which I beg your Lordship to lay before H. R. H. the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness' permission that they may wear the same.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

Paris, ce 8 Oct. 1815.

J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer à votre Excellence une lettre que je viens de recevoir du Capitaine du vaisseau de Sa Majesté Britannique le *Martial*, qui est entré au Havre de Grâce avec le convoi des prisonniers pris à la Guadeloupe.

Votre Excellence aura vu que par la capitulation ces prisonniers sont mis à ma disposition, et je prie votre Excellence de me faire savoir ce que le Roi désire que j'en fasse.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Paris, ce 8 Oct. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 2, sur le coup de canon tiré à boulet de la ville de Valenciennes lors du passage de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie.

Il ne me paraît pas qu'on soit convenu de part et d'autre s'il y a eu un ou plusieurs coups de tirés; mais, puisqu'il y a lieu de croire qu'on n'a pas eu l'intention d'en tirer à boulet, je prie votre Altesse Royale, selon le désir exprimé par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie, de faire dire à M. le Gouverneur de Valenciennes que je le prie de faire relâcher l'officier qui est tenu aux arrêts pour cette cause.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

Paris, ce 10 Oct. 1815.

Je suis prêt à aller chez votre Excellence, ou à vous recevoir, à l'heure que vous indiquerez. Il faut que je vous avertisse, cependant, que les présuppositions des dépenses des troupes ont occasionné des difficultés qui ne sont pas encore vaincues, et que je ne suis pas encore préparé à rien discuter avec votre Excellence.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

Paris, ce 11 Oct. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 10, sur

les prisonniers de guerre faits à la Guadeloupe, arrivés en bâtimens Anglais au Havre.

Je vous envoie une lettre que je vous avais écrite il y a deux jours sur ce même sujet, et que j'avais retenue seulement pour avoir encore des renseignemens sur ces prisonniers avant de les mettre à la disposition de Sa Majesté.

Je prie votre Excellence à présent de me faire savoir ce que Sa Majesté désire que j'en fasse.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 11th Oct. 1815.

In answer to your Lordship's dispatch of the 3d, regarding the prisoners taken at Guadeloupe and placed at my disposal, and arrived at Havre de Grace, I have the honor to inform you that, in consideration of the existing relations with the government of France, and in concurrence with the opinion of Viscount Castlereagh, I have thought it proper to place these prisoners at the disposition of the French government.

To Baron Nagel.

Paris, ce 11 Oct. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 7 Oct., dans laquelle vous m'annoncez les mesures prises par les Etats Généraux du royaume des Pays Bas pour mettre à exécution les sentimens généreux de Sa Majesté envers moi.

Je vous prie, M. le Baron, de faire agréer à Sa Majesté mes remerciemens pour cette marque nouvelle de sa bienveillance, et aux Etats Généraux du royaume ma reconnaissance. Votre Excellence peut les assurer que je ne manquerai jamais une occasion qui pourra s'offrir pour rendre service au royaume des Pays Bas.

To H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence.

Paris, 11th Oct. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness' letter regarding — — —.

The General does not come within any of the rules by which I was guided in recommending officers to the Prince Regent of Portugal to be appointed Knights of the Order of the Tower and Sword; and for that reason, as well as because so much time has elapsed since his services in Portugal were performed, I am obliged to refrain from recommending him now.

To Visc. Palmerston, Secretary at War.

Paris, 11th Oct. 1815.

Sir G. Scovell has communicated to me your Lordship's letter of the 3d inst., regarding the formation of the Cavalry Staff Corps with this army.

When first a corps of this description was formed, it was necessary to take for it soldiers of all the nations of which the army is composed; and in order to get good men for it, and to make it their interest to do their duty, I was under the necessity of issuing the enclosed order, by which one *franc*, or 10*d. per diem*, was allowed to each. I do not think I can now lessen this allowance to them; and if the Staff Corps should be formed according to the establishment stated in your Lordship's dispatch

of the 3d, it will be necessary that I should discharge those men now in the corps, and get others from the British regiments at the rate of pay fixed in your Lordship's dispatch.

As, however, it may be hoped that in a short time the corps may be dispensed with altogether, your Lordship may probably be induced to be of opinion that it is as well to continue to let it exist as long as it may be necessary upon the footing fixed by the enclosed G. O.

The A.G. to Col. Sir N. Campbell, Hanseatic Legion.

11th Oct. 1815.

Your letter and enclosures of the 4th inst. having been laid before the Commander of the Forces, I am directed to acquaint you that his Grace regrets that means do not exist in the Hanseatic Legion to bring Lieut. Col. — to trial as the Senate of Hamburg wishes; and I am further to acquaint you that the Field Marshal cannot afford the assistance required of officers from the K. G. L., it being contrary to the rules of war to take officers from one service to try those of another.

To Lieut. Gen. the Marquis of Anglesey, G.C.B.

Paris, 12th Oct. 1815.

I have received your letter regarding Major Poole of the 2d dragoons. I am sensible of the meritorious conduct of that regiment, and particularly of Major Poole, and I had already recommended one officer, Major Cheney, for promotion, which he has obtained.

It is quite impossible to do what every body deserves, viz., to recommend him for a step of promotion. A line must be drawn somewhere; and I conceived I could not draw one that was more just towards every body than to take an officer for promotion from each regiment. I might have gone farther; but the General officers all recommended their staff, some even who, from their standing in the service, could not be promoted; and this circumstance has rendered it necessary to leave unnoticed the claims of many meritorious individuals serving in the line of the army.

I hope that you are quite well. We have had a good deal of trouble here; but I hope we are at last coming to a settlement which will give general satisfaction.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Paris, ce 13 Oct. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre dont votre Majesté m'a honoré le 6, et j'ai la plus grande satisfaction à trouver que votre Majesté a approuvé les mesures que j'avais prises pour avoir les tableaux et autres objets appartenans à votre Majesté et à ses sujets qui se trouvaient dans les musées de Paris. On a débité beaucoup d'histoires sur ces transactions; et j'ai cru de mon devoir d'en écrire une lettre à Lord Castlereagh, dont j'envoie copie à votre Majesté, pour qu'elle voie que dans cette affaire j'ai agi avec la même modération que dans d'autres occasions. Je prie votre Majesté de ne pas laisser prendre copie de cette lettre, qui, quoique imprimée, n'a pas été publiée ni ici ni à Londres.

J'ai lu avec la plus grande attention ce que votre Majesté m'a écrit sur la défense permanente de ses Etats, et j'ai très peu à ajouter au mémoire que j'ai écrit et envoyé à votre Majesté l'année passée sur ce sujet.

Des ingénieurs Anglais ont fait des plans et des présuppositions de dépense fondées sur le même mémoire que j'avais envoyé à votre Majesté;

et je prierai Lord Castlereagh de les faire mettre sous les yeux de votre Majesté, afin qu'elle puisse avoir toutes les connaissances sur ce sujet important.

Il n'est pas nécessaire à présent d'entrer dans le détail du plan à adopter. Cependant, comme votre Majesté en a fait mention, je crois devoir lui faire savoir que dans mon opinion on devrait fortifier Courtrai de préférence à Menin. On pourrait reconstruire la tête de pont au dernier.

Je crois aussi que pour couvrir Bruxelles il serait à propos d'avoir une place en seconde ligne à Charleroi et Namur; peut-être sur le champ de bataille, même de Waterloo.

Pour ce qui regarde les fonds pour la construction des places, j'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Majesté qu'il a été convenu que la somme de 60,000,000 de francs, prise sur les fonds pour la construction générale, serait donnée aux Pays Bas.

Pour ce qui regarde les termes de paiement de cette somme, il n'y a rien encore de fixé; mais, comme il y a raison de croire que toutes les contributions seront payées dans les cinq ans, je suppose que la proportion pour les forteresses sera mise à part sur chaque paiement.

Votre Majesté fera bien de se mettre en communication tout de suite avec le gouvernement de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent, pour tout ce qui regarde la somme que Son Altesse Royale s'est engagée à fournir pour les forteresses des Pays Bas; et j'en parlerai à Lord Castlereagh.

Votre Majesté peut s'assurer que le zèle du gouvernement Britannique sur ce sujet, et le désir de voir mettre à exécution les plans pour la sécurité des Etats de votre Majesté, ne se sont nullement ralentis.

The A.G. to Col. —, — regt.

13th Oct. 1815.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., which I have not failed to lay before the Commander of the Forces; and I am commanded to express his surprise that an officer who has already given his note of hand for the amount of a demand due to a tradesman should, after its being presented for payment, make the objection contained in your letter, as you must have been satisfied with the particulars when you gave such an acknowledgment. The Field Marshal directs that you will immediately pay the amount of the two notes of hand, and that the remainder of Mr. Dauphin's demand may be paid as speedily as possible.

Mr. Dauphin, who is now with me, denies having received any money on account. He is the bearer of this, and I request that you will comply with the Field Marshal's commands.

The A.G. to Officers commanding regiments.

13th Oct. 1815.

I am commanded by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington to direct that the inspection of the troops shall be completed in the course of this month, in conformity with the regulations.

The A.G. to Officers commanding brigades and divisions.

13th Oct. 1815.

I am commanded by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington to direct that the inspection of the troops shall be completed in the course of this month, in conformity with the regulations.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Paris, 14th Oct. 1815.

Some time has elapsed since I have written to your Royal Highness, but I have had nothing to tell you deserving your attention.

I hope that you continue to recover from the effects of your wound.

I wish to mention to your Royal Highness Col. Hardinge, who was employed by me at the Prussian head quarters. He was severely wounded and lost his arm in the affair of Ligny; but I could not give him any of the crosses of the Order of Wilhelm sent to me to be disposed of, as they were for officers of the British army. I shall therefore be much obliged to your Royal Highness if you will ask the King to give him a cross of the Order.

He acted as a Brigadier General.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Paris, 14th Oct. 1815.

I enclose a letter from Mr. Browne to Lord Stewart regarding Lieut. Col. Sir J. Browne's claim to be a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

I will not recommend him, as I will not recommend any body excepting for the battle of Waterloo; but I perfectly recollect his good conduct in the battle fought by the Spanish army near Badajoz. It was unsuccessful, and every body behaved ill excepting Browne and Don Carlos de España, who behaved remarkably well.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary. Paris, 14th Oct. 1815.

I enclose a memorandum from Col. Dalbiac respecting the third class of the Order of the Bath, which, as I expected, is as much looked after now as the second was last year.

I do not wish to interfere in recommending him, but I must say that he is a very deserving officer. In regard to the case of Stanhope* and the others, I feel a great disinclination to do any thing, though I think Stanhope in particular deserves the Order. We had better, however, adhere to the rule, as we have it, that none shall have the Order except those who actually commanded.

My own opinion is, that the best mode of disposing of these honors is arbitrary; that is to say, without any rule, excepting a sense of merit in the persons receiving them. But this principle excludes all rule; neither can you introduce it where there is a rule. I am perfectly aware, however, of the inconveniences, particularly in a country and in an army like ours, of disposing of honors of this description without rule; and I am now suffering them all, from having disposed by selection of the Orders placed at my disposition by the Sovereigns without attending to any rule excepting that of taking those I thought most deserving.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 14th Oct. 1815.

The time is approaching when it will be necessary that I should receive your Lordship's detailed instructions upon the following points:

1st; the disposal of the British troops and Italian levy at Genoa and Marseilles.

2dly; the disposal of the British army and German Legion now at and in the neighbourhood of Paris.

3dly; the disposal of the troops now in garrison in the Low Countries.

4thly; the period of the evacuation of those garrisons, supposing the period to be at my discretion.

* Lieut. Col. the Hon. James Stanhope.

5thly; the formation of the British subsidiary corps of 30,000 men, supposing it to consist of 27,000 infantry and artillery, and 3000 cavalry; of what Generals and regiments of cavalry and infantry it is to be composed. Upon this last point I beg leave to recommend to you to take this opportunity of removing the German Legion to the service of Hanover. Not only the powers of Germany cannot and will not allow us to recruit it, but they are now demanding the discharge of those of their subjects who are serving in it. The extreme weakness of the corps of infantry in particular, and the large number of officers serving in them in proportion to the number of men, render these troops the most expensive that we have.

To Lord Langford.

Paris, 15th Oct. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 12th regarding Lieut. Disney. The rank in the army which it is at all times the most difficult to attain is that of Captain; and I am very much afraid that I shall not have it in my power to give a company or troop to Lieut. Disney of the 23d dragoons, or even to promote him by purchase, as the promotion in the army is not in my hands, but is made by the Commander in Chief. If it should, however, be in my power to be of any service to him, you may depend upon my not forgetting your recommendation.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 15th Oct. 1815.

Gen. Müffling was employed by Marshal Blücher at my head quarters during the operations of the war; and there is no doubt that he was mainly instrumental in establishing and maintaining the good understanding and concert with which they were carried on. He was afterwards appointed by me, in concert with Marshal Blücher, to be Governor of Paris, and he has conducted himself in that situation in a very satisfactory and conciliatory manner. I wish therefore that he could be noticed by conferring upon him the second class of the Order of the Bath. His situation in the army was very different from that either of Vincent or Pozzo di Borgo. We were engaged in strict co-operation with the Prussian army, and he necessarily carried on a very active and almost hourly correspondence with the Prussian head quarters, particularly after Hardinge was wounded in the battle of Ligny. I think, therefore, he ought to receive this mark of favor, which besides would have a good effect.

To Major Gen. Bloomfield.

Paris, 16th Oct. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 9th, with the gracious commands of His Royal Highness regarding the intention of going over to Brighton to pay my duty to His Royal Highness. At the time I had the conversation with Sir W. Thornton to which you advert, I had expected that I should have been able to quit Paris at about this time, but I am still detained

G. O.

Paris, 16th Oct. 1815.

1. Supplementary returns for shoes are to be immediately sent in to the Q. M. G.'s office of such men as were not included in the returns already given in, in conformity with the G. O. of the 25th Sept., but who were on the march to Paris between the 18th June and 5th July.

by the state of the negotiations, and I fear I shall not be able to get away for some time. When peace shall be signed, and nothing shall remain in France excepting the army, which is to be under my command, I am apprehensive that I shall find it difficult to get away for some time; but, if it should be possible for me to do so, I shall be too happy to avail myself of an opportunity to pay my duty to His Royal Highness at Brighton.

To M. Fabricius.

Paris, ce 16 Oct. 1815.

Les troupes de Nassau sont en partie subsidées par le Roi des Pays Bas, ainsi que le contingent du Grand Duc.

Pour ce qui regarde les troupes subsidées, vous devez demander la contribution pour leur solde et pour leur habillement au Roi des Pays Bas.

Pour ce qui regarde les troupes qui forment le contingent du Grand Duc de 3000 hommes, vous devez demander leur quotepart de la contribution pour la solde au Comité des subsistances, et leur quotepart de la contribution pour habillement et équipement à M. Dunmore, le Commissaire Général de l'armée Britannique, qui vous la fera payer à fur et à mesure qu'il la recevra du gouvernement de la France.

To Count Hardenberg.

Paris, 16th Oct. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 15th inst., regarding the pay and the contribution for clothing the Hanoverian troops; and, having discussed the subject with Lord Castlereagh, I have to give you the following answer.

The troops of Hanover are of two descriptions, the subsidiary corps and the contingent under the treaty of accession to the great alliance of the 25th March.

All the expenses of the subsidiary corps, including pay, clothing, horses, &c., being under the additional articles of the treaty of the , paid by Great Britain, it appears to Lord Castlereagh and to myself that the Hanoverian government have no claim for that corps upon the sum received from the French government on account of the pay of the army for the months of August and September, or on account of clothing and equipments.

You will receive the pay for two months for the contingent, or 10,000 men, from the Commission for the affairs of subsistence; and the contribution for clothing, equipments, &c., for the same number, from Mr. Dunmore, the Commissary General of the British army, at the rate of 120 *francs* per man, in proportion as it will be received, the contribution on this head having been taken on account of the several armies.

To H. H. Prince Metternich.

Paris, ce 16 Oct. 1815.

L'officier qui aura l'honneur de vous donner cette lettre est le Général De Caux, envoyé auprès de moi par M. le Duc de Richelieu en conséquence de ce qui s'est passé entre Son Excellence, votre Altesse, et les autres Ministres, à la conférence d'hier, pour arranger l'évacuation de la France par les troupes alliées. Je lui ai fait connaître tout ce que je savais sur la marche des troupes Autrichiennes et Prussiennes; et je prie

votre Altesse de le mettre en communication avec ceux que votre Altesse nommera pour arranger avec lui l'évacuation finale.

The A.G. to T. Dunmore, Esq., Commissary General.

16th Oct. 1815.

Your letters of the 10th and 12th inst., enclosing Boards of survey which have been held on hay, having been laid before the Commander of the Forces, I am directed to acquaint you that the Field Marshal directs that you will be pleased to have the forage deemed unfit to be issued returned to the French agents, informing them at the same time that it is his determination, in case of any future attempt to deliver for the use of the army under his command articles in an improper condition, that he will be under the disagreeable necessity of directing that supplies of a proper nature may be taken wherever they can be found.

The A.G. to Col. Sir N. Campbell, Hanseatic Legion.

16th Oct. 1815.

Having had the honor of laying before the Field Marshal your letter of the 14th inst. referring to the improper conduct of the 4 volunteer companies of the Hanseatic Legion, and requesting that they might be ordered to return to their respective cities, I am commanded by the Duke to desire that this measure may be carried into execution immediately. Also that Lieut. Col. — shall return to Hamburg, as you have reported that the means do not exist within the corps under your command of bringing him to trial before a Court Martial in compliance with the wishes of the Senate.

The A.G. to Major Breymann, Roye.

16th Oct. 1815.

In reply to your letter of the 12th inst. I have the honor to inform you that it is not in the power of the Field Marshal to sanction your punishing Hanoverians or troops of other nations in the manner you propose, it being absolutely necessary that they should be tried for any offence they may commit according to the rules of their own service with a view to their punishment. It is nevertheless in the power of the Provost Marshal to exercise the authority given him upon any description of soldiers whom he may detect in the act of committing irregularities.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

Paris, ce 17 Oct. 1815.

Je vous envoie deux lettres de la part de M. Dunmore, le Commissaire Général de l'armée Anglaise : l'une pour se plaindre de ce que les fournisseurs Français ne lui fournissent pas ce qui est nécessaire pour l'armée, et je vous prie de donner ordre là-dessus ; l'autre sur la permanence de quelques troupes de Sa Majesté à Termonde, dans les Pays Bas, qui sont toujours nourries à nos frais. Je vous prie de donner ordre qu'elles rentrent en France.

J'ai à vous parler de la part de la Conférence sur une question de finance ; et je vous prie de me permettre de passer chez vous à cinq heures cet après-midi.

To H. H. Prince Hardenberg.

Paris, ce 17 Oct. 1815.

Je vous envoie la lettre et la note du Ministre de la Guerre, Boyer, dont je vous ai parlé aujourd'hui, dans laquelle il demande qu'il soit fixé préalablement que les troupes Prussiennes, formant partie du corps Européen occupant une partie de la France, occupent Thionville, Longwy, Montmédy, Sedan, et Mézières.

Il pourra convenir très fort aux arrangemens généraux que les troupes Prussiennes occupent ces forteresses ; et je serai toujours très heureux d'adopter un arrangement qui puisse convenir à la Prusse.

Mais, si le commandement du corps Européen doit m'être confié, j'an-

nonce que je ne peux pas consentir à le prendre si les Puissances prennent des arrangemens quelconques, ou en faveur des uns ou des autres, qui puissent dans leurs effets en diminuer le ressort. Si la Prusse demande à occuper quelques forteresses exclusivement, les autres Puissances en demanderont d'autres; et nous terminerons par avoir notre corps Européen renfermé dans les forteresses, sans que celui qui le commande, et qui en est responsable, puisse le faire marcher où les circonstances l'exigeront.

Je vous prie, mon cher Prince, d'arranger cette affaire et de considérer cette note comme non-avenue.

To Marshal Prince Blücher.

Paris, 19th Oct. 1815.

Mein lieber Fürst, I have the honor to transmit to your Highness by Capt. Harris a sword which has been sent to me by the Lord Mayor of the City of London, presented to your Highness by the City; and the record of their proceedings on this occasion.

I cannot sufficiently express to your Highness the extreme satisfaction I feel at being the channel of conveying to your Highness the expressions of admiration and gratitude of my countrymen for your Highness' great actions and services in the cause of Europe.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, G.C.B.

19th Oct. 1815.

I have the honor of transmitting to you the proceedings of the General Court Martial on private ———, of the — regt., which you will perceive have been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces, and the sentence by the G. Os. of this day has been directed to be carried into execution on Monday next. I am, notwithstanding these orders, commanded by the Field Marshal to acquaint you that he has been pleased, in consideration of the recommendation of the Court Martial, the character which the prisoner has hitherto borne, and the good conduct and high character of the regiment to which he belongs, to direct that he shall be pardoned; but the Field Marshal requests that the pardon thus accorded to the prisoner may not be communicated to him until after he shall have been led out for execution.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

Paris, ce 20 Oct. 1815.

Le Commissaire en Chef de l'armée sous mon commandement me fait des rapports journaliers que les fournitures de vivres pour l'armée manquent tous les jours de plus en plus, et qu'il est obligé d'en acheter. Je lui ai donné l'ordre de faire connaître le montant de ses achats, et d'en faire la demande aux Commissaires Français avec lesquels il est en relation; et je prie votre Excellence de donner les ordres pour que ce déficit n'existe plus.

J'ai aussi à faire savoir à votre Excellence que les arrangemens pris avec M. le Baron Louis pour les paiemens pour l'habillement des armées sous mon commandement n'ont pas été remplis, malgré que près de deux mois se soient passés depuis qu'ils ont été faits; et que les départemens que j'ai occupés ont toujours été intacts. Beaucoup d'inconvéniens sont le résultat de ce délai, puisque la demande est non seulement pour l'armée proprement Anglaise, mais aussi pour les étrangers servant sous mon commandement. Je prie donc votre Excellence d'y faire mettre ordre.

To H. H. Prince Hardenberg.

Paris, ce 22 Oct. 1815.

Comme l'affaire de l'évacuation du territoire Français m'est confiée par le protocole d'aujourd'hui,* et qu'il est important de la mettre en train d'être terminée, je prie votre Altesse de faire dire au Général Grollmann que je serai bien aise de le voir demain matin, à 10 heures, avec le Général De Caux. Je parlerai au Duc de Richelieu pour faire venir ce dernier.

Il est très important, mon cher Prince, que vous fassiez connaître au Général Grollmann le protocole d'aujourd'hui, et que vous lui donniez des instructions en conséquence.

To Marshal Prince Wrede.

Paris, ce 23 Oct. 1815.

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Excellence que je suis autorisé à communiquer avec vous sur tout ce qui regarde la formation du corps de troupes alliées destinées à rester en France, et l'évacuation de la France par les armées; je vous prie de passer ici demain à 10 heures.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 23d Oct. 1815.

I have received this morning your letter of the 20th, regarding the formation of the British contingent.

My opinion is, that the best troops we have, probably the best in the world, are the British infantry, particularly the old infantry that has served in Spain. This is what we ought to keep up; and what I wish above all others to retain.

The cavalry, that which is the expensive branch of the cavalry, the horses, may be put down in peace; and, upon the renewal of war, it is more easy to recruit them, or even horses for the artillery, than it is to get together a good body of infantry. For this reason I would recommend to you not to lose your good infantry, if you can keep it; and to reform rather the horses of your cavalry and artillery to the utmost, and all the expensive parts of your establishments.

I should wish to have as much British infantry as I can get; next to them German Legion; and next to them Hanoverian infantry. But I think you are mistaken in supposing that the Hanoverian government can let you have as many as 8000 infantry, even if they get the Legion. They have to give a contingent of their own to the amount of 5000 men; which, with 8000 for us, will be 13,000 that they will have to furnish; but I do not think that, including the Legion, the whole number of their regular troops will amount to 6000. They cannot retain the Landwehr in time of peace. In regard to the staff of the British contingent, you will either fix it in England, or allow me to fix it as you may think proper. I have no particular desire to have the Life Guards or Blues.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 23d Oct. 1815.

I have spoken to Pack and Barnes respecting the offers you made to them of commands in the West Indies. I believe the latter will decline to accept, as he likes the situation which he fills here. The former will accept if the situation is so lucrative as that, compared with the rate of expense at which he will be obliged to live, he can save part of his income.

* See Appendix, No. XXXII.

I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know what the income of the situation is.

When it shall be decided that one or both of the officers above mentioned do not accept the situation, I will recommend others.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

Paris, ce 24 Oct. 1815.

J'ai fait connaître aux Ministres en conférence aujourd'hui votre contre-projet de convention militaire; et ils adoptent votre rédaction des 1^{er} et 2^{es} articles. Pour le 3^{me}, ils proposent, après les mots 'Commandant en Chef des troupes alliées,' d'y ajouter les mots 'et de manière à éviter toute espèce de difficultés, et qui satisfasse également aux intérêts des parties respectives.' Ils croient que ces paroles rempliront votre objet; et il sera toujours temps de fixer la manière d'exécuter les réparations.

Les Ministres désirent aussi ajouter au 3^{me} article les paroles omises dans votre rédaction, mais qui se trouvaient dans la mienne, et qui suivent: 'Le gouvernement Français prendra, pour assurer les fonds que les différens services énumérés aux Articles 2 et 3 exigeront, les mesures qu'il jugera les plus efficaces, et qui seront reconnues telles, par le Général en Chef de l'armée alliée.'

Dans l'Article 4, ils proposent, après le mot 'frontières,' d'omettre les mots 'Françaises traversant les,' et d'y insérer le mot 'des.' Ainsi l'article dira 'le long des frontières des Départemens du,' &c.

Ils se réservent d'énoncer leur opinion sur les Gouverneurs de Metz, &c., quand ils auront sous les yeux la totalité de votre projet de garnisons.

Ils vous proposent aussi d'adopter ma rédaction au lieu de la vôtre, pour ce qui regarde l'armement des places et la disposition des dépôts; ou d'adopter des mots qui montreront moins de jalousie, et expliqueront plus clairement l'objet et de l'occupation et de la clause de l'article.

Ils m'ont prié de vous proposer aussi un moyen d'avoir une connaissance de ce qui se passera dans les places, à laquelle vous n'auriez, je crois, aucune objection, et qui finirait notre affaire.

Je vous prie donc, M. le Duc, de prendre en considération ce que je vous propose dans cette lettre, et de me recevoir, ou de passer ici, demain avant midi, afin que nous puissions terminer avant la conférence de demain.

Je vous prie aussi de me faire connaître votre projet de garnisons.

The A.G. to the Chef d'Etat Major de la 1^{re} division, Paris.

26th Oct. 1815.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday. The report of the circumstance of two men who fired upon some British soldiers having been arrested was submitted to the Duke of Wellington; but as his Excellency did not conceive that the particulars were sufficiently detailed to authorise him to decide upon the affair, the officer who made the report has been called upon for a further explanation, which will again be submitted, together with your letter, to the Field Marshal.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B.

26th Oct. 1815.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., and am desired by the Field Marshal to request that you will convey his thanks through Major Gen. Sir J. Vandeleur to the Mayor of Dieppe for the exertions he has

made to put a stop to the late unpleasant disagreements between the inhabitants and the British troops.

To Major Gen. Sir J. Byng, K.C.B.

Paris, 27th Oct. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 22d, for which I am very much obliged to you. I see no reason whatever why you should not accept the command offered you in Essex.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

Paris, ce 27 Oct. 1815.

Les troupes Prussiennes ayant marché aujourd'hui, et devant marcher encore demain, de leurs cantonnemens sur la gauche de la Seine, j'avais l'intention de faire lever de suite mes camps aux environs de Paris, de mettre quelques troupes dans les casernes de la ville sur la droite de la Seine, et de faire cantonner les autres sur la rive gauche, c'est à dire à Versailles, St. Germain, &c., jusqu'à ce que les Prussiens aient évacué entièrement. Je trouve cependant que les troupes Françaises ont occupé toutes les casernes sur la rive droite, et qu'avec 900 hommes elles tiennent les casernes de 4000; et je vous envoie une lettre de M. le Duc de Grammont, que je cantonne à St. Germain parcequ'il y tient sa compagnie de 200 hommes, et il me fait ressouvenir des intentions que je lui avais annoncées il y a deux mois sous des circonstances tout à fait différentes, de ne pas placer des troupes à St. Germain. Pour ce qui regarde M. le Duc de Grammont, je lui réponds que mes troupes iront à St. Germain, et qu'il s'arrangera comme il pourra; mais je prie votre Excellence de prendre en considération ce qu'il faut qu'il se fasse sur les casernes de Paris.

Si Sa Majesté ne désire pas le service des troupes étrangères, nous marcherons tous à nos destinations le moment où nous le pourrons; et en attendant je cantonnerai mes troupes, car je ne saurais plus long-temps les retenir aux camps; mais, si Sa Majesté exige notre service à Paris, il faut bien que nous ayons des casernes dans la ville et des cantonnemens dans le voisinage, ce que je prie votre Excellence de faire arranger.

P.S. Je vous envoie copie de la réponse que j'ai envoyée à M. le Duc de Grammont.

To the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Paris, 27th Oct. 1815.

I enclose a letter which I have received from Col. Heitland of the Madras service. I can assure your Lordship that, of all the deserving officers I have known in the East Indies, I do not know one more so than Col. Heitland.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Murray, G.C.B.

Paris, 27th Oct. 1815.

I desired your aide de camp to write to you the day before yesterday, and tell you how anxious I was for your early arrival; and, lest he should have omitted to do so, I now write to you to beg you will come without loss of time.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Lord Conbermere, G.C.B.

27th Oct. 1815.

I am commanded by the Field Marshal to express in the strongest terms his disapprobation of the conduct of Capt. —, — hussars, when in charge of a

detachment from Bruxelles to the army, in consequence of which the party committed the greatest irregularities, as your Lordship will perceive by the enclosed papers. It was the intention of the Commander of the Forces to have brought Capt. — to a General Court Martial; he, however, trusts that he will be made sufficiently sensible of his error by the reprimand which will be conveyed to him by your Lordship.

I am at the same time to request that your Lordship will admonish in the severest manner Lieut. —, of the — light dragoons, and Lieut. —, of the — hussars, whose conduct has been still more deserving of censure than that of Capt. —, as by absenting themselves improperly from their detachment they deprived Capt. — of the assistance he required from them, and put it out of his power to prevent the irregularities committed or to discover the offenders, and have besides put themselves in their present unpleasant situation.

Your Lordship will be pleased, after conveying this the Field Marshal's displeasure to Capt. —, Lieut. —, and Lieut. —, to release them from their arrest and order them to their respective regiments.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

Paris, 28th Oct. 1815.

Lord Castlereagh gave me yesterday your letter of the 23d, and I now enclose the copy of the letter which I have written to the Ministers of the Kings of Sardinia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Denmark, Saxony, and of the Grand Duke of Baden, returning the boxes which they had sent me from their Sovereigns respectively.

I only regret that I was not informed of this rule in any of the conversations I had with you or with Lord Castlereagh upon this subject; as the transaction as it now stands places me in a situation in which I ought not to be, and in which I will not find myself again.

To the Minister of the King of Sardinia.

Paris, 28th Oct. 1815.

Having, in consequence of the receipt of the box presented to me with the portrait of the King your Sovereign, expressed a desire that the usual presents should be transmitted to the Sardinian *Chancellerie* upon the signature of the treaty of subsidy, I have been informed that it was settled at Vienna, upon the signature by the plenipotentiaries of the several powers of the treaties of accession to the Treaty of Vienna of the 25th March, that the customary presents should not be made upon that occasion; and it is understood that the same rule extends to the treaties of subsidy, which are considered as a consequence of the treaties of accession to the Treaty of Vienna.

I have, therefore, the honor to return you the box, with the portrait of

G. O.

Paris, 28th Oct. 1815.

4. Before the troops go into barracks or cantonments, an officer of each troop or company is to visit the barracks or cantonments which the soldiers are to occupy, and to ascertain the state in which they are.

5. The name of the owner of the house in which the troops will be cantoned, and the names of the soldiers cantoned in the house, must be kept.

6. On marching days, the barracks and cantonments of each company are to be visited by an officer, once if possible after the troops will have arrived, and once before they will march; and upon halting days the barracks and cantonments of the soldiers must be visited twice every day by the officer of the company or troop to which they belong: these visiting officers will observe whether any article has been broken or taken away, if the troops are in cantonments, and will inquire whether the owner of the house has any complaint to make of the men.

7. The non-commissioned officers must be cantoned with the squads to which they belong, and the officers as near as possible to their companies; the Field officers with their regiments; the Generals and Staff as near as possible to their brigades and divisions.

the King your Sovereign, which was presented to me by His Majesty's gracious commands; and I only regret that I was not informed at an earlier period of what had been settled upon this subject.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 29th Oct. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 28th Aug., regarding — — —.

I now enclose the original of a letter from — — — himself, in which he acknowledges that he was in the service of Buonaparte. I have given orders that the questions which the Secretary of State for the Home department has asked regarding this person may be answered by those to whom it belongs to answer them.

To H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

Paris, 29th Oct. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness' commands of the 19th inst. regarding Lieut. Col. Kelly, who is now an Assistant Quarter Master General in this army, and respecting whom your Royal Highness wishes that he should be appointed to be a Captain in the Guards.

I shall always be happy to obey your Royal Highness' commands, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Lieut. Col. Kelly upon every occasion; but your Royal Highness has been misinformed. I have nothing to say to the disposal of the companies of the Foot Guards, none of which are, I believe, now vacant. I will, however, bear in mind your Royal Highness' commands, and will render every service to Col. Kelly which may be in my power.

Memorandum for the Deputy Quarter Master General, to be communicated to the General Officers commanding Corps and Divisions.

Paris, 29th Oct. 1815.

The circumstances attending the present situation of the army render it expedient that Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington should call the attention of the officers under your command to the necessity of the strictest discipline and most exact regularity of the troops in the cantonments which they are about to occupy; and, in order to insure the uniform conduct of the service, his Grace desires that the following points may be attended to.

Billets are to be made by the Mayors, or persons acting for them. They are to be applied for by officers of the Q. M. G.'s department of divisions; or, if there are no officers of the Q. M. G.'s department, by Staff officers of divisions or brigades; or, if there are no Staff officers, by Quarter Masters.

Where there are no Mayors, or persons having authority to issue billets, then billets are to be arranged and portioned by the officers of the Q. M. G.'s department of the divisions; or, if there are no officers of the Q. M. G.'s department, by Staff officers of divisions or brigades; or, if there are no Staff officers, by Quarter Masters.

All billets, when granted, are to be made use of.

If the owner of a house refuses a billet, it is to be made good, if necessary, by force; but this measure must be sanctioned by the officer of the Q. M. G.'s department of divisions; or, if there are no officers of the Q. M. G.'s department, by the Staff officers of divisions or brigades; or,

if there is no Staff officer, by the Quarter Master authorised to arrange the billets.

If the owner of a house takes away his furniture, or by other means endeavors to deter officers from entering the billet, the Commanding officer is to place soldiers in the house.

No inhabitant is to be required to accommodate persons who are not entitled to billets; and it is particularly desired that officers will not give grounds for complaint by taking their wives or families into billets without having the consent of the owners of the house so to do.

Officers are to be warned against shooting over the country, without having permission of the proprietors. The General Orders of the army have already given sufficient caution upon this subject.

The situation of the troops will require that military precaution should be attended to.

Alarm posts are to be established, guards and piquets are to be posted, and sufficient measures taken for the security of the communications, and for the safety and tranquillity of the cantonments.

The most efficient steps are to be taken for the prompt and certain circulation of orders, so that the whole or any part of the troops may be collected at the shortest notice.

Attention must be paid in the billets of soldiers to the ammunition, to its security against accident or robbery: for this the frequent inspection by commanding officers of companies will be a precaution.

The parks of artillery are to be formed where they can be protected. They are never to be without guards; and troops should be sufficiently near to afford them support.

If any *attroupement* or mutinous assembly of the inhabitants against the military takes place, the troops are to be under arms, and the *attroupement* is to be fired upon.

Any act of violence by the inhabitants against the soldiers is to be immediately noticed, and the offenders are to be secured. The service must be respected. The General officers are to take care that the discipline and good conduct of the troops merit the respect demanded. The Mayors are to be informed of the measures that will be taken, and are to be desired to warn the inhabitants against taking part in the disturbances that may subject them to military punishment.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

Paris, ce 30 Oct. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence sur la formation d'un corps de gardes nationales auprès de Paris, et je vous enverrai une réponse aujourd'hui.

Les Ministres en conférence m'ont chargé de vous prier de leur communiquer vos observations sur les pièces qui vous ont été remises par M. de Gentz, puisqu'ils désirent venir à une conclusion définitive sur elles, afin de pouvoir les communiquer aux Ministres des Puissances Alliées, malgré que rien ne soit encore conclu sur les réclamations.

To Gen. Comte Frimont.

Paris, ce 30 Oct. 1815.

J'ai l'honneur d'annoncer à votre Excellence que le gouvernement

Français a l'intention de former auprès de Paris un corps de troupes qui doit consister de détachemens des gardes nationales de chaque département du Royaume au nombre de 100 hommes de chaque département.

Comme cette mesure a reçu l'assentiment des Ministres des Cours Alliées assemblés à Paris, je prie votre Excellence de ne pas mettre opposition à la marche de ces troupes vers cette ville, en cas qu'elles doivent marcher par les pays occupés par les troupes sous le commandement de votre Excellence.

To Marshal Prince Wrede.

Paris, ce 30 Oct. 1815.

Le gouvernement de France désire former auprès de Paris un corps de gardes nationales tirées des différens départemens du Royaume, à raison de 100 hommes de chaque département. J'ai donné ordre aux troupes sous mon commandement, et j'ai prié les Généraux Frimont et Woronzow de donner ordre pareillement, qu'il ne soit porté aucune entrave à la marche de ces détachemens, et je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez donner les mêmes ordres aux vôtres.

Je vous envoie copie de la convention militaire. Je n'ai pas encore le traité principal : aussitôt que je le recevrai je vous l'enverrai officiellement. Je vous prie de me renvoyer la copie du tarif.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

Paris, ce 30 Oct. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 29, sur le désir du Roi de former auprès de la capitale un corps de gardes nationales détachées des différens départemens du Royaume ; et j'ai à faire savoir à votre Excellence que j'ai donné les ordres à M. le Général Comte Woronzow, qui commande le corps Russe, et à M. le Général Comte Frimont, commandant le corps Autrichien en France, et aux Généraux commandant les corps détachés de l'armée alliée sous mon commandement, qu'ils ne mettent aucun empêchement à la marche de ces troupes vers Paris.

To Comte Charles de Damas.

Paris, ce 31 Oct. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre sur l'occupation de votre maison près de Bondy par les officiers du corps de Brunswick.

Je n'ai rien à dire aux détails des cantonnemens des troupes ; c'est l'affaire des maires des districts ; j'ai toujours refusé de m'en mêler ; et, malgré la quantité de demandes qui m'en ont été faites, je ne m'en suis jamais mêlé.

En effet, le logement des officiers et des troupes de l'armée est un fardeau à supporter également par tous les propriétaires de maisons ; et, si je me mêlais de faire loger les troupes chez quelques uns ou d'en exempter d'autres, je ferais une injustice manifeste, outre que je me chargerais d'une quantité de détails dans lesquels je ne peux pas entrer sans de graves inconvéniens.

Je vous prie de m'excuser si je me trouve dans la nécessité de me refuser à votre demande. Je vous envoie cependant une lettre pour le Colonel Olfermann, qui commande les troupes de Brunswick, pour le prier de faire observer la meilleure discipline dans les cantonnemens qu'il occupe, et de donner toute son attention à conserver vos propriétés.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

Paris, 3d Nov. 1815.

I receive every day applications for the exchange of the ratification of the treaties of subsidy. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will send them to me, or, if that formality should be considered too troublesome or expensive, let me know what I shall say to the agents of the several powers still here, that I may send them away.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Paris, ce 3 Nov. 1815.

Je viens de lire la lettre que votre Altesse Royale m'a donnée hier au soir de la part du — —, et je regrette beaucoup d'y voir que l'accusation du gouvernement Français est vraie en substance au moins, si non en entier.

Je crains que ce ne soient pas les soldats de l'escorte de l'habillement, s'il est vrai qu'il s'en trouvait dans le convoi, mais bien l'officier qui commandait l'escorte, qui a été corrompu pour faire passer des voitures chargées de marchandises de contrebande; et une fausse idée d'honneur national, et le désir de protéger les marchands contrebandiers des Pays Bas, font passer le crime par le — —.

J'assure à votre Altesse Royale que jusqu'à présent je n'ai rien entendu de si mauvais que cette affaire. Si une fois les officiers de l'armée commencent à se mêler du commerce, et surtout de la contrebande (et observez bien que tout commerce par eux ne peut être que clandestin et de contrebande), adieu la discipline et l'honneur militaire; et il vaudrait mieux pour le Roi votre père, et pour l'Europe, de les licencier tout de suite.

J'ai un grand respect pour le — —, mais il faut absolument qu'il se fasse une enquête sévère dans toute cette affaire.

Il est nécessaire d'abord de constater s'il y a eu de l'habillement dans le convoi ou non, et combien de voitures chargées d'habillemens s'y trouvaient; ensuite si un officier commandait le convoi. L'honneur de l'armée exige que cet officier, s'il y en avait un, si non, le sous-officier qui le commandait, soit mis en conseil de guerre et puni; et que toutes les mesures soient prises pour savoir ce que sont devenues les voitures chargées de contrebande, pour les rendre à la douane Française.

Le — — a très mal jugé cette affaire, et sa réputation en souffrira gravement; en tout cas il faut le réprimander.

To Gen. Brune.

Paris, ce 3 Nov. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 2 Novembre.

Le nommé Sodré Pereira m'avait été attaché comme interprète Portugais pendant la guerre en Portugal et en Espagne; mais il ne l'a plus été depuis la paix de Paris.

Il a été à Paris dernièrement; et je l'ai vu deux ou trois fois, principalement sur ses propres affaires; parceque, comme je vous l'ai dit, je n'ai eu rien à traiter avec lui depuis le mois de Juin, 1814.

Il est marié, et je crois que sa femme vit encore.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary.

Paris, 4th Nov. 1815.

I received last night your letter of Oct. 28th, and that of His Royal

Highness of the 27th. I did not understand from Lord Bathurst that government objected to give more than 20,000 British troops for the army of occupation, but that His Royal Highness could not give more. What I imagine is, that government think they can get foreign troops cheaper than they can British; and they prefer to employ them, forgetting the number of years required to form the army they have got, and that, if they disband it, they will destroy the military profession in England. My opinion upon the whole transaction is, that, now that we have toiled like slaves here to make the arrangement which has been made, government do not like it because some newspaper writer or some friend in Parliament dislikes it, and they will not carry it into execution.

All I beg is, to have positive orders what troops to keep, and what troops to send home. The former will be carried to account as the British force for the army of occupation. But I beg it may be understood that they will be carried to account only as what they really are, and not as what they will be: for instance, the 3d battalion of the Royals has 512 men, including sick and command, instead of 1000; and, excepting the Guards, 43d and 88th regts., there is not a battalion in the army that has 1000 men, even including sick and command. The consequence, then, of the arrangement proposed by His Royal Highness will be, that I shall, in the first and most interesting moment of the occupation, have about 8000 British infantry out of the 14,600 which he eventually destines for me; and, as the Hanoverian government are not prepared to give 10,000 Hanoverian troops, unless they keep up their Landwehr, the British government will be entitled to receive not much more than half their subsidy.

If government mean to carry the measure fairly into execution, they should allot 30,000 *real* men for the service from the British army now here. Let them afterwards change the corps, recall some and reinforce others, or substitute Hanoverians for them if they like; but let us in the first instance really perform our treaty to our allies and the French government.

In answer to that part of your letter which relates to the Staff, and the command of the corps, and to His Royal Highness' memorandum, I answer that I have understood, and it has been understood here, that I was to command the British corps; and that the staff of the British corps was to assist me, as it has in all the other allied armies which I have commanded, and accordingly no provision has been made for a General Staff. If it is decided that it shall be otherwise, I have no objection; but we must know your decision before the treaty is signed, as it will alter all the arrangements made here for the distribution of the subsidy.

There is really no time to be lost upon all these points, any more than upon the other questions I sent some time ago to Lord Bathurst, as we must evacuate France in 21 days after the treaty shall be signed.

Where do you propose the troops should embark?

P.S. I don't trouble His Royal Highness till I shall hear from you again.

leave to inform you that I am not in the habit of receiving addresses couched in such terms. If any orders are required to be issued concerning the Bois de Boulogne, and the request is made in proper terms by the administration of the King's Forests, I shall be happy to submit the same to the Field Marshal commanding the British army.

To Marshal Prince Wrede.

Paris, ce 6 Nov. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir hier la lettre de votre Altesse du 3; et, ayant consulté les Ministres des quatre Cours Alliées en conférence sur son contenu, ils m'ont prié de vous faire savoir que vous trouverez dans la convention militaire, que vous avez déjà, et dans les pièces que M. le Comte de Richberg doit avoir eues hier, toutes les informations que vous désirez sur l'objet de l'occupation militaire en France, et sur le mode de payer et de faire subsister les troupes.

Pour ce qui regarde la position des troupes Bavaoises, en cas que Sa Majesté juge à propos d'en laisser en France, elle peut s'assurer que je les placerai de la manière la plus convenable pour leur communication avec leur pays. Mais je ne peux rien arranger préalablement sur l'occupation des forteresses Françaises dans la ligne militaire.

Memorandum to Visc. Castlereagh, K.G., on the 25 millions of francs as Prize Money.

Paris, 6th Nov. 1815.

My opinion is, that government ought to give this sum to the army, to be distributed amongst them in the shape of prize money.

It should be given to the officers and troops present in the battles of the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th June, or present with their regiments or at their posts with the army at any period from that time till the 7th July, when the army entered Paris.

According to this scheme, the officers and troops of the armies of the King of the Netherlands, the King of Hanover, with the exception of those corps in garrison in the Netherlands, the Grand Duke of Nassau, and the Duke of Brunswick, would be included with the British troops, with the exception of those of the latter in garrisons in the Netherlands; and the consent of the King of the Netherlands, the King of Hanover, the Grand Duke of Nassau, and the Duke of Brunswick, must be obtained. If this plan should not be adopted, the sum of 25,000,000 *francs* would be to be divided between the several powers whose troops formed the army under the command of the Duke of Wellington, according to the numbers which each power was bound to furnish for the common cause. Thus, then, Great Britain would receive for 150,000 men, the Netherlands for 50,000, Hanover for 10,000, Brunswick and Nassau each for 3000. But the regiments and battalions composing the Hanoverian and Brunswick subsidiary corps, the former consisting of 16,400 men, and the latter of 4100 men, would share with the British troops, supposing, as I imagine,

G. O.

Paris, 5th Nov. 1815.

1. The Field Marshal is concerned to find that his desire, repeatedly stated in orders, that the officers of the army would not hunt or shoot without the permission of the owners of the property on which they should wish to hunt or shoot, has been unattended to, and that several have destroyed the game in the King's forests and on his estates.

2. He now requests the General officers to take measures to prevent any future disobedience of these orders.

that the British government would allot its share to be divided in prize money to the army.

It is obvious that, supposing all the powers should agree each to give what should come to them on this account to their troops who were present in the battles and on the occasions mentioned, there would be a great difference in the amount received by the officers and soldiers of each rank in the several services; and therefore it would probably be the best mode to allow the whole sum to be divided according to the plan first proposed, as one mass among the officers and soldiers of the whole army.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir J. Kempt, G.C.B., 5th division.

6th Nov. 1815.

Upon a perusal of the whole of the papers regarding Lieut. —, — regt., it appears to the Commander of the Forces that Lieut. —, having misconducted himself and having been reprimanded by the General officer under whose command he is serving, and having made an apology by his order, now thinks proper to find fault with the terms of the General's reprimand and to question its justice. Every thing, therefore, which has hitherto taken place in the business becomes cancelled, and he must be brought to trial upon the original charges. The papers will be accordingly sent to the Deputy Judge Advocate to model the charges.

The A.G. to Col. Baron Esterff.

6th Nov. 1815.

I have the honor to acquaint you that several complaints have been made by the inhabitants on whom the brigade under your command is at present quartered, for requiring provisions, &c., contrary to the orders and regulations of the army. I am commanded by the Field Marshal to send an officer to inquire into the complaints and to ascertain the amount of articles so furnished, which the brigade will be called upon to pay. I am further to acquaint you that if this mark of the Field Marshal's displeasure does not put a stop to these irregularities, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of taking more effectual means.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

Paris, 8th Nov. 1815.

I had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the by Capt. Harris, together with the swords for the Field Marshals Prince Schwarzenberg, Prince Blücher, and Prince Barclay de Tolly, and for the Hetman Platoff; and I sent that to Prince Schwarzenberg, together with your Lordship's letter, by Gen. Langeron, of the Austrian Staff, who was proceeding from hence to Vienna, and the Prince will undoubtedly make his acknowledgments direct to your Lordship.

I sent that for Prince Blücher by Capt. Harris, and I transmitted to your Lordship Prince Blücher's acknowledgments; and I propose to send those for Prince Barclay de Tolly and the Hetman by one of the gentlemen of the Russian legation, which is still at Paris.

To Col. Olferrmann.

Paris, 9th Nov. 1815.

I received last night your letter of the 7th, regarding the contribution levied on France for the allied armies.

That part of it which will be repaid to the Brunswick corps of 4100 men will come from the British commissioner, and it will be expedient that the Regency should authorise some person to communicate with Lord Castlereagh upon the subject.

To T. Dunmore, Esq., Commissary General.

Paris, 10th Nov. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 6th, in which you have enclosed one of the 4th from M. le Comte de Corvette, on the subject of the payments from the French of the sums due for the indemnity for clothing and other articles.

I beg that you will inform the Comte de Corvette that these sums, when paid, belong to the powers whose troops form the army under my command; and that I have no authority either from those powers or from the British government to consent to delay a payment which the French government agreed to make after long consideration and repeated discussion with me; which payment was intended and did actually relieve the government and country from demands for clothing, horses, and equipments for the armies for which the Sovereign Powers have disbursed large sums of money.

I confess, likewise, that I feel no inclination to recommend to the Powers whose armies I command to consent that these payments should be suspended, because it appears to me that, if the French government, instead of making separate bargains with each of the Allies for the payment of these same demands, and the demands for pay, had adhered to the arrangement made by the late Minister of Finance with me on the part of all the Allies, there would have been ample means of satisfying all demands at the period engaged for.

To Gen. Comte de Vaubois.

Paris, ce 10 Nov. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 8 Novembre, et je regrette beaucoup que vous ayez à vous plaindre des troupes des Pays Bas sous mon commandement.

J'ai fait remettre votre lettre à S. A. R. le Prince Frédéric des Pays Bas, qui commande ces troupes; et je le prie de faire examiner votre plainte, et d'y faire droit autant qu'il sera en son pouvoir.

Vous, cependant, M. le Général, qui avez servi, devez bien sentir qu'il n'est pas possible de donner compensation pour le montant de tous les dommages qu'une armée peut faire dans un pays, ou par les irrégularités des soldats, ou par les suites inévitables d'une occupation militaire. Il est vrai que je suis dans l'habitude de faire payer les dommages que font les troupes par leurs irrégularités chez les habitants, surtout les troupes Anglaises. Mais c'est plutôt un moyen de discipline que de dédommagement entier à l'habitant; et je ne peux pas adopter dans tous les cas les mêmes moyens avec les troupes étrangères, qui ne sont ni si bien, ni si régulièrement, payées.

Le fait est, M. le Général, que la France, en portant ses armes chez l'étranger, y a porté le malheur, la dévastation, et la ruine: j'ai moi-même été témoin de la destruction des propriétés de provinces entières, qui n'ont pas voulu se soumettre au joug du tyran, et qu'on avait été obligé d'abandonner en conséquence des opérations de la guerre.

Malgré que la vengeance particulière ne doive jamais être le mobile de l'homme, et qu'elle ne l'est sûrement pas des Souverains Alliés, on ne peut guère s'attendre à ce que des soldats, des hommes de la classe la plus pauvre et laborieuse de la société, ayant vu brûler, saccager, et détruire

leurs propriétés, ou celles de leurs parens, par les Français, ayent grand égard aux propriétés des Français, quand, par suite des événemens de la guerre, ils se trouvent en France.

C'est notre devoir, c'est l'intérêt de nous tous, même je crois plus que ce n'est le devoir du gouvernement Français, d'empêcher ces actes de dévastation ; et je crois qu'il ne se trouve personne qui ait tâché autant que moi de remplir ce devoir. Mais, M. le Général, vous connaissez les armées, et j'en appelle à votre jugement s'il est possible de les empêcher entièrement dans une armée telle que celle que je commande ; surtout quand le soldat y est excité par le souvenir des maux que lui et sa famille ont soufferts de la part des armées Françaises.

J'ai cru devoir vous écrire sur ce sujet plus longuement que les circonstances ne l'exigeaient peut-être, parceque je désire vous montrer que je ne suis pas insensible aux maux que vous avez soufferts, malgré qu'il ne soit pas en mon pouvoir d'y remédier.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Paris, ce 10 Nov. 1815.

Je vous envoie une lettre que je reçois du Général Comte Vaubois sur les dommages faits chez lui par des soldats des Pays Bas.

Vous y verrez qu'ils y ont été bivouaqués sans officiers.

Je prie votre Altesse Royale d'observer que les dommages qu'ils y ont faits montent à 30,000 francs, ce qui est peut-être dix fois plus que ce que le Général aura à payer pour sa part de la contribution des Alliés en cinq années. Ceci montre combien il est important même pour les Alliés d'empêcher ces irrégularités.

To Major Gen. Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B., Military Secretary.

Paris, 10th Nov. 1815.

I enclose a letter given to me by Capt. Miller, who wishes to be employed in our 60th regt. I told him I did not think he had much chance ; but I send you his paper, as he is strongly recommended by Gen. Müffling.

I have received your letter regarding Stanhope and Reeves, which I have sent to them ; as likewise that of the 7th, regarding the promotion of the subsidiary corps, with which I am perfectly satisfied.

I will arrange with the French government to embark our troops at Calais and Boulogne.

I conclude that, if we are detained beyond the period of departure specified in the treaty, there will be no objection to pay for our food, &c., for every thing beyond the 30,000 men.

To Col. —.

Paris, 12th Nov. 1815.

I have received your letter of this day's date. It was by mistake that the word 'third' was inserted instead of 'fourth' in my letter to you of the 24th Sept., as I was not authorised to offer you any but the fourth class of Wilhelm's Order.

I am much concerned to learn that your feelings have been hurt upon this occasion, as it was intended to gratify you, by marking the sense entertained of your conduct ; but, however concerned the King will be to be informed that you have not received this mark of his favor as he

wished, I entertain no doubt he will take back his Order, if you think proper to resign it.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

Paris, 12th Nov. 1815.

I enclose a note which I have received from the Minister of the Grand Duke of Baden, in answer to mine with which I returned the box with the Grand Duke's picture; and I send likewise the Grand Duke's picture, which I beg may be disposed of as government may think proper.

To ———.

Paris, 12th Nov. 1815.

The Adjutant General has communicated to me your letter of the 6th inst., on the subject of the complaints which had been made to me of your conduct by Major ——— of the Lubeck regiment.

When I recommended you to the Hanse Towns to command their troops, I certainly expected that you would have carried on the duties in a conciliating manner; and I am sorry to observe, from the whole of this correspondence, that this expectation has been disappointed.

I do not recollect to have given any particular orders that the officers and troops of the Hanse Towns should not be allowed to come to Paris, nor do I now see any reason why that measure should have been so strictly adopted. It is necessary that a sufficient number of officers should remain with their regiments at all times to perform the duties, and to maintain order; but in a moment of suspended hostilities, without a prospect of their renewal, there was no reason for preventing the officers and soldiers of the Hanse Towns from visiting Paris, as well as others.

When, however, you thought proper to give orders that no leave of absence should be given, when you were yourself absent from your brigade, there is no doubt that Major * * * * was wrong in granting leave to one officer, and Major ——— was wrong, but in a less degree, in applying for it. It should be observed, however, that the commanding officer, Major * * * *, was the only person responsible to you, and that you had no right to blame Major ——— for more than making an application of which he knew you disapproved.

Then, the mode in which you conveyed your disapprobation, and in which you carried on your communications on this trivial subject, and the nature of your censure, were very unusual, and, in respect to an officer of rank, unmilitary, and quite inconsistent with the principles on which I expected that you would have carried on your duties when I recommended you to the Hanse Towns.

However, I wish the matter should here end. I send a copy of this letter to Major ———; and I hope to hear no more upon the subject.

The A. G. to Major Gen. Sir J. Kempt, G. C. B., 5th division.

12th Nov. 1815.

In addition to my letter of the 6th inst. which I had the honor of addressing to you as the officer in command of the division to which Lieut. ——— belongs, I am now commanded by the Field Marshal to desire that as you have been appointed President of the Court Martial before which the above-mentioned Lieut. ——— is to be tried, you will, in the event of his attempting to plead the apology he made in the presence of Major Gen. Sir J. Keane to the officers of his regiment either in his justification or in mitigation of his punishment, cause the whole of the subsequent correspondence on the subject to be produced to the Court.

To the Prince de Hardenberg.

Paris, ce 13 Nov. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre dont votre Altesse m'a honoré, datée du 12.

Je n'ai jusqu'à présent reçu aucune communication de la part du Général Ziethen pour se mettre sous mon commandement; et je n'ai aucune connaissance de la force, de la composition, ou de la position occupée par les troupes sous son commandement, ni même où le Général se trouve en personne.

Il n'est donc pas possible pour moi de prendre des arrangemens quelconques à l'égard de ces troupes, jusqu'à ce que j'aie cette connaissance.

Je parlerai au Duc de Richelieu sur ce qui regarde Thionville.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

Paris, ce 13 Nov. 1815.

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer deux plaintes qui m'ont été faites par des officiers Anglais, qui, à ce qu'il paraît, ont été très indignement traités par des Gardes Nationaux de Paris.

Je ne crois pas que ce soit l'habitude même en France de mettre des officiers en uniforme dans un corps de garde; mais en tout cas les Gardes Nationaux n'avaient aucun droit, ni dans un cas ni dans l'autre, d'arrêter, beaucoup moins de mettre ces officiers dans la garde. Je connais surtout le Capitaine Hesketh, et je suis sûr qu'il n'a rien fait qui pût mériter cette insulte.

Je prie votre Excellence de demander au Roi qu'il fasse justice de ces plaintes; et je désire qu'elle soit éclatante, parceque j'en vois plusieurs exemples, depuis que le nombre des troupes étrangères à Paris a été diminué.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

Paris, ce 14 Nov. 1815.

J'ai parlé hier à la conférence sur la marche des troupes Prussiennes, et le — nous a promis que leur marche continuerait. Votre Excellence sait cependant qu'il n'a pas tout le pouvoir qu'il devrait avoir.

Il se plaint de ce qu'on ôte le canon de Thionville pour le mettre à Metz. Cette mesure occasionne de la jalousie de deux manières: parcequ'elle prive une place, qui doit être occupée par les Alliés, de son canon; et parcequ'elle le met dans une place de laquelle tout le superflu doit être ôté. Je n'y crois pas; cependant, je prie votre Excellence d'y donner son attention.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G.C.B.

Paris, 14th Nov. 1815.

I received this day your Royal Highness' letter of the 7th inst., and I regret much that I shall not have the pleasure of seeing you before you set out for St. Petersburg.

There is no occasion for your making any final resignation of your command. When the army shall be broken up, which it will be as soon as the peace shall be agreed upon, your command will cease of course.

I am highly gratified by your Royal Highness' expressions of your recollection of past years and events. I assure your Royal Highness that you made an impression upon all those who had the satisfaction to be near you at that period which will not easily be effaced, and that you have the

most anxious wishes of us all for your prosperity and happiness. As for my part, I shall always look to the interesting career which you have to run with an anxiety which can be more easily felt than described, which has for its object not only your own individual happiness, but the security and happiness of the civilised world.

I hope that your Royal Highness will let me hear of your arrival at St. Petersburg, and how you shall have borne your journey.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Nugent, G.C.B.

Paris, 14th Nov. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 7th regarding ———, together with one from him, and his memorial to the Horse Guards, regarding his conduct in the battle of Waterloo, upon which subject I can do nothing without orders from the Horse Guards, as ——— has applied in that quarter.

In general I am very averse to bringing forward instances of misconduct, after such a battle as that of Waterloo. Many a brave man, and I believe even some very great men, have been found a little terrified by such a battle as that, and have behaved afterwards remarkably well. If, therefore, the case had come before me in the first instance, or if I had heard of it at all, I should have taken measures to put a stop to it: as it is, I must act as I shall be ordered.

From what I have heard of the case since I received your letter, it appears that, ——— having left the field as wounded, the surgeon of the regiment could not return him in the list of wounded. It will turn, first, upon whether the surgeon was right or wrong; and, secondly, whether he was not so stunned as to be obliged to quit the field, although not in such a state afterwards as that the surgeon ought to have returned him as wounded.

I shall be most happy to see you again.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 14th Nov. 1815.

Torrens has given me the letters to peruse which you intrusted to him, and I have nothing to remark in them, excepting the ignorance and folly of the writer.

In respect to what he says about my guard, it is true that, when the camp was removed from under my garden, in the *Champs Elysées*, a Captain's guard was mounted on the spot on which the camp had been, but no cannon there or any where else.

It is also true that I ordered the Generals commanding divisions to inform the *Maires* that, in case of any *attroupement* of the people, they had my directions to assemble their troops, and to fire in case it was necessary. I did this in consequence of a riot at Dieppe.

I know that you learn the state of affairs here from other quarters, and therefore I do not trouble you. My own opinion is, that the King and his government are in a better situation now than they were this time last year, because there is no head against them; because there is no confidence in any body, nor is there any body who has talents to become a head; because the real danger, the disaffection of the army, is felt and acknowledged; and because measures are taking to form a loyal army if

possible. There is plenty of discontent, and talk, and reports, and opinions, but nothing that shows any thing like a serious conspiracy; and my own opinion is, that the King will hold his ground if the courtiers and his family do not force him to take some step which will give serious alarm to the holders of national property.

To ———.

Paris, 15th Nov. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 10th respecting ———'s getting the Order of Maria Theresa.

If the Sovereigns who did me the honor of sending me their Orders to give away in this army intended to do me an injury, they have certainly succeeded, as, notwithstanding that I did the best I could under the circumstances, nobody is pleased.

If I had all the Orders before me at the same moment, or had known that I should have them, I should probably have made a different distribution of them; but, from what I have seen, I think it probable not one that would have given more satisfaction, as the taste for Orders is like that for colors, it is impossible to know what will suit every individual. You have the second class of ———, and the Commander's Order of ———. The former is in general given to officers commanding corps and divisions in the Russian army, and the latter to officers commanding divisions; and I can only assure you that, although you may have preferred the Order of Maria Theresa, I certainly considered your claim as preferable to that of ———, who had the third class of ———, and the Knight's Cross of ———.

At all events, nothing can be done upon the subject at present.

To Major Gen. Comté Reede,

Paris, ce 15 Nov. 1815.

Si vous voulez m'envoyer un projet de convention à adopter par les quatre puissances avec Sa Majesté sur le passage des troupes étrangères par les Pays Bas, je le proposerai demain à la conférence.

Je vous conseille de proposer qu'on paye une somme fixe pour homme et cheval par jour, laquelle payera tous les frais; ou que la puissance qui fera passer des troupes avec la permission de Sa Majesté pourvoir un commissaire chargé de payer tous les frais de passage. Envoyez moi le projet avant midi.

The A.G. to Capt. ———, Royal artillery.

15th Nov. 1815.

I have had the honor of laying your letter and Lieut. ———'s report before the Commander of the Forces, and I am directed to observe that you were not in any way authorised in placing a Staff serjeant in an officer's billet, and still less in replacing the Staff serjeant by an officer afterwards, as the billet became expended when it was presented to the inhabitant.

I am at the same time commanded to express the Field Marshal's marked displeasure at Lieut. ———'s conduct in drawing his sword upon a guard. Whatever injustice there might have been in their proceedings, he was extremely culpable in resisting their authority, by which his complaint has lost a great deal of the weight which it would have carried with it if he had submitted to a force against which it was imprudent and useless to attempt resistance, and made his appeal afterwards.

To Gen. Comte Maison.

Paris, ce 18 Nov. 1815.

J'ai raison de croire que les conventions pour régler les matières en discussion avec Sa Majesté seront signées Lundi au soir ; et l'état d'occupation militaire de Paris doit nécessairement cesser au même moment. Il reste à régler, de quelle manière votre Excellence désire qu'elle se fasse ici par les troupes étrangères qui pourraient rester pendant quelque temps à Paris sous mon commandement ; et je vous envoie le Colonel Barnard pour que vous lui fassiez connaître vos intentions.

Si cela vous convenait, je désirerais continuer d'occuper les barrières de Passy, de l'Etoile, et celles qui aboutissent à Montmartre, où mes troupes sont cantonnées ; mais j'arrangerai cela comme vous le désirez.

Memorandum respecting Maréchal Ney.

Paris, 19th Nov. 1815.

It is extraordinary that Madame la Maréchale Ney should have thought proper to publish in print parts of a conversation which she is supposed to have had with the Duke of Wellington ; and that she has omitted to publish that which is a much better record of the Duke's opinion on the subject to which the conversation related ; viz., the Duke's letter to the Maréchal Prince de la Moskwa, in answer to the Maréchal's note to his Grace.* That letter was as follows:†

'I have had the honor of receiving the note which you addressed to me on the 13th November, relating to the operation of the capitulation of Paris on your case. The capitulation of Paris of the 3d July was made between the Commanders in Chief of the Allied British and Prussian armies on the one part, and the Prince d'Eckmuhl, Commander in Chief of the French army, on the other ; and related exclusively to the military occupation of Paris.

'The object of the 12th article was to prevent the adoption of any measures of severity, under the military authority of those who made it, towards any persons in Paris on account of the offices which they had filled, or their conduct, or their political opinions. But it was never intended, and could not be intended, to prevent either the existing French government, under whose authority the French Commander in Chief must have acted, or any French government which should succeed to it, from acting in this respect as it might deem fit.'

It is obvious from this letter that the Duke of Wellington, one of the parties to the capitulation of Paris, considers that that instrument contains nothing which can prevent the King from bringing Marshal Ney to trial in such manner as His Majesty may think proper.‡

The contents of the capitulation fully confirm the justice of the Duke's opinion. It is made between the Commanders in Chief of the contending armies respectively ; and the first nine articles relate solely to the mode and time of the evacuation of Paris by the French army, and of the occupation by the British and Prussian armies.

The 10th article provides that the existing authorities shall be respected by the two Commanders in Chief of the Allies ; the 11th, that public

* See Appendix, Nos. XXXIII., XXXIV.

† This letter, to the Prince de la Moskwa, dated the 14th November, was not inserted according to date, it being repeated in this paper.

‡ See the Proclamations of Louis XVIII. to the French people, dated Cambrai, the 28th June, 1815, and Cateau Cambresis.

property shall be respected, and that the Allies shall not interfere 'en aucune manière dans leur administration, et dans leur gestion ;' and the 12th article states 'seront pareillement respectées les personnes et les propriétés particulières ; les habitants, et en général tous les individus qui se trouvent dans la capitale, continueront à jouir de leurs droits et libertés sans pouvoir être inquiétés ou recherchés en rien relativement aux fonctions qu'ils occupent ou auraient occupées, à leur conduite, et à leurs opinions politiques.'

By whom were these private properties and persons to be respected ? By the Allied Generals and their troops mentioned in the 10th and 11th articles ; and not by other parties to whom the convention did not relate in any manner.

The 13th article provides that 'les troupes étrangères' shall not obstruct the carriage of provisions by land or water to the capital.

Thus it appears that every article in the convention relates exclusively to the operations of the different armies, or to the conduct of the Allies and that of their Generals, when they should enter Paris ; and, as the Duke of Wellington states in his dispatch of the 4th July, with which he transmitted the convention to England, it 'decided all the military points then existing at Paris, and touched nothing political.'

But it appears clearly that, not only was this the Duke's opinion of the convention at the time it was signed, but likewise the opinion of Carnot, of Marshal Ney, and of every other person who had an interest in considering the subject.

Carnot says, in the *Exposé de la conduite politique de M. Carnot* (page 43), 'Il fut résolu d'envoyer aux Généraux Anglais et Prussiens une Commission spéciale chargée de leur proposer une convention purement militaire, pour la remise de la ville de Paris entre leurs mains, en écartant toute question politique, puisqu'on ne pouvait préjuger quelles seraient les intentions des Alliés, lorsqu'ils seraient réunis.'

It appears that Marshal Ney fled from Paris in disguise, with a passport given to him by the Duc d'Otrante, under a feigned name, on the 6th July. He could not be supposed to be ignorant of the tenor of the 12th article of the convention ; and he must then have known whether it was the intention of the parties who made it that it should protect him from the measures which the King, then at St. Denis, should think proper to adopt against him.

But if Marshal Ney could be supposed ignorant of the intention of the 12th article, the Duc d'Otrante could not, as he was at the head of the Provisional Government, under whose authority the Prince d'Eckmühl must have acted when he signed the convention.†

Would the Duc d'Otrante have given a passport under a feigned name to Marshal Ney, if he had understood the 12th article as giving the

* See Lord Bathurst's Dispatch of the 7th July, and the Duke's answer of the 13th, p. 206.

† See the Duke of Wellington's Dispatch to Lord Bathurst of the 8th July (p. 201), detailing a conversation which took place with the Duc d'Otrante at Neuilly, on the night of the 5th July ; the whole of which turned upon a recommendation given by the Duc d'Otrante, that the King should give a 'General Amnesty.'

Marshal any protection, excepting against measures of severity by the two Commanders in Chief?

Another proof of what was the opinion of the Duc d'Otrante, of the King's Ministers, and of all the persons most interested in establishing the meaning now attempted to be given to the 12th article of the convention of the 3d July, is the King's Proclamation of the 24th July, by which nineteen persons are ordered for trial, and thirty-eight persons are ordered to quit Paris, and to reside in particular parts of France, under the observation and superintendence of the police, till the Chambers should decide upon their fate.*

Did the Duc d'Otrante, did any of the persons who are the objects of this Proclamation, did any person on their behalf, ever then, or now, claim for them the protection of the 12th article of the convention? Certainly the convention was then understood, as it ought to be understood now, viz., that it was exclusively military, and was never intended to bind the then existing government of France, or any government which should succeed it.

To Lieut. Gen. Baron Prochaska.

Paris, ce 19 Nov. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 18 Nov., et je vous prie de prévenir M. le Général Baron Frimont qu'il est absolument nécessaire de réduire son corps d'armée, afin de n'avoir une demande que pour 40,000 rations pour hommes et 10,000 pour chevaux. Il n'est pas possible d'en avoir plus en aucun cas.

Les approvisionnementemens resteront sous l'administration des employés Français. Le détail de la distribution aux troupes doit nécessairement se faire par les employés de la nation qui les reçoivent.

* As well as the Duke of Wellington recollects, there is in the War Department a letter from the Prince d'Eckmühl to Maréchal St. Cyr on this subject, in which he urges every argument against the Proclamation of the 28th July, excepting the 12th article of the Convention of Paris.

G. O.

Paris, 21st Nov. 1815.

1. All applications for quarters at the head quarters of the army must be made to Lieut. Col. Kelly, A. Q. M. G. attached to head quarters, whether required for individuals on the Staff, or coming on business to head quarters, or for corps.

2. When application is made for quarters for corps, it must be by the A. Q. M. G. attached to the division, or if for a single regiment by the Quarter Master of the regiment; if for a smaller detachment than a regiment, the application must be made by the Commanding officer of the detachment.

3. Lieut. Col. Kelly is to apply to the magistrate for the billet for every individual, and he is to keep a register of those granted, and of every change.

4. The Staff officers of divisions or of smaller corps, and the Commanding officers of detachments quartered at head quarters, are to report to Lieut. Col. Kelly the billets they have received, of which likewise he is to keep a register.

5. When an officer quits head quarters he is to report his departure to Lieut. Col. Kelly.

6. Lieut. Col. Kelly will make known to the Field Marshal any deviation from this order.

7. It is to be understood that all the officers and troops quartered within the barriers of Paris are now at head quarters; and in order to enable Lieut. Col. Kelly to regulate this matter as it ought to be, all officers quartered at head quarters are forthwith to report themselves to him, specifying where quartered.

8. The Staff officers of divisions, and of smaller corps, either in barracks or cantonments at Paris, will likewise give Lieut. Col. Kelly the information regarding the billeting of the officers required by paragraph No. 7 of this order.

Le tarif annexé au traité fait provision pour les hôpitaux ; et j'espère qu'il n'y aura pas de difficulté ou de différend sur rien.

Pour ce qui regarde les villes de Weissenburg et de Lauterburg, c'est dommage que nous n'ayons pas connu plutôt les désirs du Général Baron de Frimont sur la dernière ; puisqu'il est convenu dans le traité qu'elles seront occupées par les Français.

Mais il ne se trouvera aucune difficulté sur le passage par les villes ainsi occupées.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Paris, ce 22 Nov. 1815.

La paix étant signée, j'ai ordonné le départ des troupes Hanovriennes pour le Hanovre. Elles se rassembleront à Anvers, et de là marcheront par la route et en nombre que le Ministre de la Guerre de votre Majesté ordonnera.

J'ai aussi prié le Prince Frédéric d'ordonner le retour du corps du Général Stedman dans les Pays Bas tout de suite, laissant le bataillon qui est au Quesnoi jusqu'à ce qu'il soit relevé ; et d'envoyer un bataillon à Ath, un à Ypres, et un à Nieuport, afin de relever les Hanovriens qui quittent ces places.

J'ai ordonné aux troupes Anglaises à Ostende et à Anvers de s'embarquer pour l'Angleterre aussitôt que les vaisseaux arriveront pour les transporter, laissant à chacune de ces places un bataillon afin de garder les magasins Anglais qui y sont jusqu'à ce qu'on puisse les transporter. J'ai ordonné aux troupes Anglaises à Bruxelles de marcher sur Anvers pour s'embarquer, laissant un bataillon à Bruxelles jusqu'à ce qu'on puisse évacuer les hôpitaux.

Comme le port d'Ostende est très dangereux dans l'hiver, il se peut que le gouvernement Britannique envoie les vaisseaux de transport à Anvers pour toutes les troupes ; et en ce cas là les troupes Anglaises à Ostende marcheront à Anvers pour s'embarquer.

Comme il faudra du temps pour l'arrivée des vaisseaux de transport de l'Angleterre, je n'ai pas donné ordre au Prince Frédéric pour les garnisons d'Ostende ou d'Anvers, et je prie votre Majesté de le faire.

Aussitôt que les colonnes Prussiennes seront un peu dégagées je mettrai en mouvement les autres troupes de votre Majesté, et j'aurai l'honneur de l'en prévenir.

To H. R. H. Prince Frederick of Orange.

Paris, ce 22 Nov. 1815.

Comme la paix est signée, il est à désirer que le corps de troupes des Pays Bas sous le commandement du Général Stedman se retire dans les Pays Bas aussitôt que possible. Je prie en conséquence votre Altesse Royale de lui en donner les ordres. J'ai déjà donné les ordres pour la marche des troupes Hanovriennes qui sont dans les garnisons des Pays Bas ; et je prie votre Altesse Royale de donner ordre au Général Stedman de diriger un bataillon sur Ypres, un sur Ath, et un sur Nieuport, afin de relever les Hanovriens.

Vous laisserez toujours le bataillon au Quesnoi jusqu'à ce qu'il soit relevé par des troupes alliées.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 22d Nov. 1815.

I have the honor to inform you that I have given orders to the troops in the Netherlands, *i. e.*, at Antwerp, Ostend, and Bruxelles, to embark for England as soon as vessels shall arrive to transport them; leaving at each of the two former places a battalion to take care of the magazines and stores belonging to the army, till they shall be disposed of; and at the latter one to take care of the hospital.

As in this season of the year it may be deemed expedient to make use of the port of Antwerp exclusively, I have directed the troops at Bruxelles to march to Antwerp to embark, and those at Ostend to march thither likewise, if they should be so directed from England.

I have also to inform your Lordship that the battering train is at Antwerp, and in want of vessels to take it to England.

To the Rt. Hon. the Judge Advocate General.

Paris, 22d Nov. 1815.

I have the honor to enclose the proceedings of a General Court Martial on the trial of Capt. —, of the — regt., and a letter from the President, which I beg you will lay before H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

As few proceedings of Courts Martial have come under my view less founded upon public views than those which I now transmit, I consider it my duty to beg you to draw the attention of H. R. H. the Prince Regent in a particular manner to them.

It appears that Lieut. —, an officer of the — regt., had requested and obtained leave to retire upon half-pay, in order to avoid being brought to a General Court Martial at Bermuda, by Major Gen. Sir M. Power, on charges brought against him by Capt. —; and that H. R. H. the Commander in Chief had confirmed this arrangement, and that afterwards the officers of the — regt., with —, the Lieut. Colonel, at their head, assumed a power not belonging to them, and admitted Lieut. — again into the regiment.

Capt. — remonstrated in a letter to Major Gen. Sir M. Power upon this transaction, and he was immediately banished from the society of the officers of the regiment, and harshly treated by his Commanding officer; and he then complained to his General, Lieut. Gen. Sir L. Cole. For this conduct these charges were brought forward, the matter of which had already been known to Col. — for some time, and had passed unnoticed; and you will see the manner, the temper, and the language in which they have been prosecuted.

The Court had not before them the order from me of the breach of which the prisoner is convicted; and I enclose it.

To Major Gen. Phillips, or Officer commanding the British troops at Marseilles.

Paris, 22d Nov. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 9th inst.

The treaties or conventions by which we settled the future relations between France and the Allies, were signed on the night before last; and I beg that you will evacuate Marseilles and embark the troops under your command without loss of time.

The British troops are to proceed to Malta, and the Italian troops to Genoa.

I enclose a letter under flying seal for Gen. Macfarlane, which I beg may be forwarded without delay.

To Lieut. Gen. Macfarlane.

Paris, 22d Nov. 1815.

The treaties having been signed which are to regulate the future relations between the Allied Powers and France, I have sent orders (of which I enclose a copy) to Major Gen. Phillips to evacuate Marseilles, and to send the English troops to Malta, and Italian troops to Genoa.

On the arrival of the latter at Genoa, you will discharge them from His Majesty's service, and disband them, unless it should be the wish of the King of Sardinia, or of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to take them into the service of either power; in which case, and with the consent of the officers and troops, you will transfer the corps to the service of either of the two powers which may wish to have them.

The British troops at Genoa, and the flotilla, are likewise to go to Malta; and the troops of the German Legion are to be sent to England; and all the British military establishments on the continent of Italy are to be discontinued.

To Adm. Lord Exmouth, G.C.B.

Paris, 22d Nov. 1815.

I have the honor to inform you that the treaties and conventions by which the future relations between the Allied Powers and France are to be regulated were signed the night before last; and, in communication with the French government, I have sent orders to Gen. Phillips to evacuate Marseilles, and embark the troops under his command.

I enclose copies of the letters which I have written to him and Gen. Macfarlane; in which your Excellency will see how the troops are to be disposed of, and I beg you to afford those officers such assistance as may be in your power to carry into execution those orders.

Memorandum for Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Murray, Q.M.G.

Paris, 23d Nov. 1815.

The Hanoverian troops at Ypres, Ath, Nieuport, and Ostend, to receive orders to march to Antwerp; those at Ypres, Ath, and Nieuport leaving a battalion at each place till relieved by the Belgian troops, when they will follow.

The Hanoverian troops at Antwerp, and those above mentioned, are to continue their march from thence by into the Hanoverian dominions.

The Quarter Master General at Bruxelles to communicate upon these orders with the Minister at War, to settle the route by which the troops are to march, and the number at a time.

Orders to be given to the British troops at Ostend and Antwerp to embark for England as soon as transports shall be sent for them; leaving one battalion to be fixed upon at each place, to take charge of our stores there.

In case the Government should send the transports for the troops to Antwerp, instead of to Ostend, the troops to march to Antwerp upon receiving intimation from hence.

The British troops at Bruxelles to march into Antwerp, leaving one battalion at Bruxelles in charge of the hospitals.

The battering train to march upon Bruxelles, and proceed to Antwerp. The battering train to be embarked and sent to England as soon as vessels shall be provided to receive it.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

Paris, ce 23 Nov. 1815.

Il est très à désirer que vous m'envoyiez les ordres pour la possession des forteresses, et que vous me fassiez dire les noms des commissaires pour constater leur état au moment de la mise en possession. Ce travail tendra à accélérer l'évacuation.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 24th Nov. 1815.

I beg leave to draw your Lordship's attention to the situation of the officers of the British army serving in France under the late treaties.

According to the custom of His Majesty's service, they would be entitled to their pay, a ration the same as a soldier's, and, as they would be considered an army in the field, the allowance called *bât* and forage, with the amount of which for the several ranks your Lordship is acquainted.

By reference to the *tarif* annexed to the military convention, your Lordship will see that it has been settled that the subaltern officers are to receive a ration of a different description, and larger than that given to the soldiers, and these rations are increased in number according to the rank of the officers; and it is recommended that they should be commuted for an allowance in money. The valuation of the ration of an officer has been stated at one franc seventy centimes, or about one shilling and five-pence sterling; which sum, accordingly, would be to be added to the pay and allowances of the subaltern officers of the army, double to the Captains, and in proportion to the several ranks, in addition to their several present pay and allowances, subtracting therefrom the value of one soldier's ration for each.

The officers of the British army deserve to be well paid, and it is desirable they should be well paid in every situation; but there does not appear any particular reason for increasing their receipts in France, and many reasons exist for which there should be a limit to the sums which they receive, and to the expenses of the army. I wish, then, to receive at an early period your Lordship's orders regarding these allowances.

My own opinion is, that, supposing the Government do not intend that they should have the allowance fixed by the *tarif*, instead of the soldier's ration, and in addition to all their other allowances, the best measure to adopt would be to allow the officers serving in France to draw the sum fixed by the *tarif*, instead of a soldier's ration, and of the allowance called *bât* and forage; that the soldier's ration should be valued at sixpence a day; and that, in those ranks where the allowance fixed by the *tarif* should exceed that sum, and the amount of the allowance called *bât* and forage, the officer should have the advantage of the excess; and in those ranks where it should not be equal to the value of a soldier's ration, and the allowance of *bât* and forage money, the difference should be made up to the officer by the public.

According to this mode of proceeding, the officers serving in France will receive nearly exactly what they do now; and the public will save nearly the whole expense of the b^{ât} and forage money.

To ———.

Paris, 24th Nov. 1815.

My name is frequently mentioned in your newspaper, and, as it is a sort of privilege of modern Englishmen to read in the daily newspapers lies respecting those who serve them, and I have been so long accustomed to be so treated, I should not have thought it necessary to trouble you on the subject, if you had not thought proper to contradict, as from authority, in a late paper, certain reports which you had before published respecting differences between the Duc de Berri and me.

This formal contradiction of certain reports tends to give the appearance of truth to certain others which remain uncontradicted, which have still less foundation in fact than those which you have been authorised to contradict. I mean, for instance, those reports which you have more than once published respecting a supposed intercourse between a certain Madame Hamelin and me. I should be justified in calling upon you to name the person who gave you the information upon this subject; nay, I believe nobody could blame me if I were to go farther: but I feel no resentment upon the subject, nor any desire to injure you. All I beg is, that you will contradict these reports; and your own desire to publish only what is true respecting an individual will probably induce you in future to be more cautious in selecting the channel of your intelligence respecting me, when I assure you that not only I never had any intercourse or even acquaintance with Madame Hamelin, but that I never even saw her.

Other circumstances respecting me have been published in your paper, which are equally false with those to which I have above referred; but I will not trouble you upon them; nor should I have written to you at all, as I am really quite indifferent respecting what is read of me in the newspapers, if you had not given an appearance of truth to some reports by the formal contradiction which you have published of others.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B.

24th Nov. 1815.

I have had the honor of submitting to the Field Marshal your letters and enclosures of the 22d inst. relative to an inhabitant who had attempted to commit robbery, and I am directed to request you will give orders that the person alluded to may be handed over to the civil authorities, and the witnesses who are to give evidence against him directed to attend.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

Paris, ce 25 Nov. 1815.

Je vous envoie une lettre que j'ai reçue de Lord Grenville, sur le

G. O.

Paris, 25th Nov. 1815.

8. The Field Marshal has learnt that officers of the army going upon leave of absence, and others His Majesty's subjects, pretending to be officers of the army, oppose themselves to the execution of the laws of the country regarding passports, upon travelling through the country, or quitting it.

9. He now gives notice that he has requested the King of France's government to put in execution the laws towards all persons belonging to the army; and they are to understand that they cannot travel in France, or embark for England, without a passport.

désir qu'il a de présenter à Sa Majesté une belle édition des ouvrages d'Homère, qu'il m'a envoyée.

Je vous prie de mettre cette lettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté, et de la prier de me permettre de l'approcher pour lui présenter ces livres.

To Maréchal Duc de Reggio.

Paris, ce 25 Nov. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 17; et je vous envoie à présent le rapport du Capitaine Hesketh, en réponse à l'enquête sur ce qui s'est passé dans la Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.

Il me paraît, M. le Maréchal, qu'il ne faut pas permettre aux Gardes Nationaux, et aux sous officiers des Gardes Nationaux, de mettre à la garde des officiers en uniforme, et de les relâcher à leur volonté; surtout quand ces officiers n'ont commis aucune faute.

To the Duc de Richelieu.

Paris, ce 25 Nov. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir aujourd'hui la lettre de votre Excellence du 25, avec la liste des commissaires nommés par votre Excellence pour constater l'état de quelques forteresses qui doivent rester en possession des troupes sous mon commandement, et pour nous donner possession d'autres; et je nommerai de suite des commissaires pour les y rencontrer. Je n'ai, jusqu'à présent, aucune nouvelle du Maréchal Prince Blücher sur les commissaires nommés par lui.

To — —.

Paris, 25th Nov. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 18th inst., and I have to inform you that I have received another complaint against you from Major — of the battalion of Lubeck, from which, and your own letter, it appears that because Mr. —, the commissary, complained of the conduct of 3 officers belonging to that battalion, you thought proper to pass in general orders a most severe, and, in my opinion, unjustifiable, censure against the whole corps of officers and the regiment.

That which you should have done should have been to inquire into the circumstances which occasioned the complaint, and then censure those and those only who were in the wrong; but I am sorry to be obliged to say that your conduct has proved to me that I ought not to have recommended you to the Hanse Towns to command their troops.

As the army is on the point of breaking up, it is impossible for me to take any other measure upon this subject at present than to send Major — a copy of this letter.

To Gen. Dumouriez.

Paris, ce 26 Nov. 1815.

Je reçois votre lettre du 15 sur le Général —.

Quand j'étais ici comme Ambassadeur, et depuis, j'ai eu beaucoup de communication avec le Général —, qui me paraît avoir des talents, et est digne de confiance. Mais depuis que je le connais, il ne m'a jamais appris un seul fait sur lequel je pouvais fonder une mesure quelconque. Il m'a donné beaucoup d'opinions, &c. &c., sur lesquelles, en général, je n'ai pas été d'accord, mais pas un seul fait. Il ne m'est donc pas possible de recommander qu'il soit employé.

To Major Gen. Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B.

Paris, 27th Nov. 1815.

I have perused the minutes of the General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of private —, of the corps of Sappers and Miners; and, having referred them for the consideration of the Judge Advocate General, I enclose his report.

I entertain no doubt about the case; and I conclude the General Court Martial must have been convinced of its nature from the evidence when they found the man guilty of murder; but I think it proper to refer the enclosed report to the Court, in order that they may peruse it, and alter their sentence afterwards if they see cause.

To Gen. Ziethen.

Paris, ce 27 Nov. 1815.

J'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir que le Roi de France a nommé le Colonel d'Artillerie Maison, qui se trouve à Metz, le Lieut. Colonel de Génie Blanc, et le Commissaire des Guerres Lousteau, qui se trouvent à Sarre Louis, pour mettre à exécution cette partie de l'Article 1 du traité principal du 20 Novembre, et cette partie de l'Article 9 de la même date, qui regarde Sarre Louis; et je vous prie, M. le Général, de nommer des commissaires pour mettre à exécution les mêmes articles, et fixer le jour d'en prendre possession.

Vous aurez ensuite la bonté de faire prendre possession de Sarre Louis par les troupes de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, qui y sont destinées.

To Gen. Ziethen.

Paris, ce 27 Nov. 1815.

Je vous envoie une lettre pour vous prier de donner des ordres pour prendre possession de Sarre Louis.

Le Prince de Hardenberg m'a fait savoir que c'était vous que Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse avait nommé pour commander ses troupes en France, et je me réjouis des rapports dans lesquels cet arrangement va me mettre avec vous. Toutes les mesures sont prises et les ordres donnés par le gouvernement Français pour la remise des places; mais je ne peux rien faire jusqu'à ce que je reçoive de vos nouvelles, et que je sache que vous avez reçu les ordres de Sa Majesté de vous mettre en rapport avec moi.

To Lord Grenville.

Paris, 27th Nov. 1815.

I received a few days ago your Lordship's letter of October 28th, and since the edition of Homer which the messenger had left behind him, and, having requested the King to give me an audience, I have this day presented it to him.

The King was much gratified by your present, and expressed in strong terms his recollection of, and gratitude for, the kindness with which he had been treated by your Lordship's family in England.

I assure you that I have had the greatest pleasure in obeying your commands upon this occasion.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 27th Nov. 1815.

Having this day waited upon the King of France by appointment, His Majesty presented me with the Order of the St. Esprit; and I beg your

Lordship to obtain for me the permission of H. R. H. the Prince Regent to accept this mark of His Majesty's favor.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B.

Paris, 28th Nov. 1815.

I enclose a list of regiments of cavalry which it is intended should remain in this country under the treaties recently signed by the Plenipotentiaries on the part of the Allies, and the Plenipotentiary on the part of the King of France, with a return of their present strength, and of the strength to which they will be increased by recruits sent from England.

I have to desire that you will complete the corps in the included list to 420 horses each, having 5 dismounted men in each troop, by the transfer of horses from the other regiments of cavalry of the army, not including the German Legion.

The cavalry have been ordered to be collected at and in the neighbourhood of _____ for this purpose.

To Major Gen. Sir J. Kempt, G.C.B.

Paris, 28th Nov. 1815.

I have received and perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial on the trial of Lieut. —, of the — regt., and their recommendation of him.

I beg to inform the Court that before Lieut. — was brought to trial he had been reprimanded by Major Gen. Sir J. Keane for the offence of which the Court have found him guilty, and that he was brought to trial upon the same charges upon his own demand repeatedly and pertinaciously made, and in complaint of the terms of the reprimand of his General officer, the propriety of which the Court have confirmed by their sentence.

Observing likewise the nature and tenor of Lieut. —'s defence, I am desirous that the Court should reconsider the expediency of recommending Lieut. —. If, however, they still desire to recommend him, the recommendation shall be forwarded to be laid before H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

To Messrs. — and —.

Paris, 28th Nov. 1815.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 24th inst., and I take the earliest opportunity of replying to it.

I have every reason to believe that the public, and the Society of which you are the Secretaries, have been misinformed regarding what is passing in the South of France.

It is natural that there should be violent contests in a country in which the people are divided not only by a difference of religion, but likewise by a difference of political opinion; and, that the religion of every individual is in general the sign of the political party to which he belongs; and, at a moment of peculiar political interest and of weakness in the government on account of the mutiny of the army, that the weaker party should suffer, and that much injustice and violence should be committed by individuals of the more numerous and preponderating party.

But as far as I have any knowledge, acquired during my residence at this court last year, and since the entry of the Allies into Paris, the

government have done every thing in their power to put an end to the disturbances which have prevailed in the South of France, and to protect all His Majesty's subjects, in conformity with His Majesty's promise in his Royal Charter, in the exercise of their religious duties according to their several persuasions, and in the enjoyment of their several privileges, whatever may be their religious persuasions.

In a recent instance, an officer, Gen. La Garde, was sent down to Nismes specially by government to inquire into the state of affairs in that country; and upon his first report he had orders to open the Protestant churches, which, in the course of the contest between the parties, had been closed. He was severely wounded while in the execution of these orders, and I have been informed by good authority that H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême has since marched at the head of a body of troops against those who had opposed themselves to the execution by Gen. La Garde of the orders of the government.

I enclose a copy of the King's ordonnance, issued in consequence of this event, which sufficiently shows the views and intentions of the government.

I had forgotten to inform you that it is not true that the salaries of the Protestant ministers have been discontinued by the King of France.

I trust that what I have above stated will convince the Society of which you are the Secretaries that the King of France's government at least are not to blame on account of the unfortunate circumstances which have occurred in the South of France.

To ———, Esq.

Paris, 28th Nov. 1815.

I received your letter of this morning, with the Abbé Morellet's complaints. The French were the first to introduce the system of forcing the inhabitants of the country to feed the officers and troops cantoned in their houses. They practised it in the Low Countries and all over Europe; and, however much I disapprove of such a system, and although I do not allow of it at all in the British army, and discourage it as much as is in my power throughout the army under my command, and have even paid money to prevent it, I have not been able entirely to succeed. The answer to any remonstrance on my part, that he who has disobeyed my orders has, with his family, been ruined by the same practice by the French troops in his country, whom he had fed for months, is too forcible for me to be able to say much against it. All that I can do for the Abbé Morellet is to send away all the troops as soon as I can; they begin their march to-morrow.

To the King of the Netherlands.

Paris, ce 28 Nov. 1815.

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Majesté que le corps de ses troupes qui reste auprès de Paris se mettra en marche demain pour les Pays Bas selon les routes incluses.

Votre Majesté verra sur la même feuille la route de la marche des troupes Ansatiques, qui retournent dans leur pays; et je prie votre Majesté d'ordonner au Ministre de la Guerre de leur faire savoir la volonté de votre Majesté sur leur route ultérieure.

To the Secretary of the Board of Claims.

Paris, 29th Nov. 1815.

I have the honor to transmit, for the consideration of the Board of Claims, returns of non-commissioned officers and privates who lost their necessaries in the battle of Waterloo on the 18th June.

I wish to call the particular attention of the Board to the number of charges made for the necessaries of wounded men.

Having retained possession of the field of battle the whole of the day, there appears to me no reason that the packs of the wounded men should not have been saved, and I have before had occasion to remark, especially in foreign regiments, the unwarrantable latitude they have allowed themselves in making these claims on similar occasions.

To Gen. Ziethen.

Paris, ce 30 Nov. 1815.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du .

Le corps Prussien sous votre commandement doit occuper le Département de la Meuse, cette partie du Département de la Moselle à la gauche de la Moselle, et les districts de Sédan et de Mézières dans le Département des Ardennes, y incluses les forteresses de Thionville, Longwy, Montmédy, Sédan, et Mézières; et je vous prie d'y placer les troupes de la manière la plus convenable.

J'ai nommé le Colonel Chevalier Frazer de l'artillerie, et le Colonel

G. O.

Paris, 30th Nov. 1815.

1. The British troops which are to remain in France are to be formed as follows:

2. The 1st dragoon guards,
The 2d dragoon guards,
The 3d dragoons,
are to be the 1st brigade of cavalry.
3. The 7th hussars,
The 18th hussars,
The 12th light dragoons,
are to be the 2d brigade of cavalry.
4. The 11th light dragoons,
The 13th light dragoons,
The 15th hussars,
are to be the 3d brigade of cavalry.
5. The 3d batt. 1st guards,
The 2d batt. Coldstream,
are to be the 1st brigade of infantry.
6. The 3d batt. Royals,
The 1st batt. 57th,
The 2d batt. 95th,
are to be the 2d brigade of infantry.
7. The 1st batt. 3d,
The 1st batt. 39th,
The 1st batt. 91st,
are to be the 3d brigade of infantry.
8. The 1st batt. 4th,
The 1st batt. 52d,
The 1st batt. 79th,
are to be the 4th brigade of infantry.
9. The 1st batt. 5th,
The 1st batt. 9th,
The 1st batt. 21st,
are to be the 5th brigade of infantry.
10. The 1st batt. 6th,
The 29th regt.,
The 1st batt. 71st,
are to be the 6th brigade of infantry.

Burgoyne du génie, pour être commissaires pour constater l'Etat de la place de Thionville, et pour y rencontrer MM. ———, Commissaires nommés pour le même objet par le Gouvernement Français. Le Colonel Chevalier Frazer aura l'honneur de vous prévenir du jour qu'il y arrivera, et du jour que la garnison Française sortira de la place ; et vous prendrez des mesures pour l'occuper le même jour.

Je vous prie aussi de nommer le Gouverneur et les Officiers qui doivent composer l'Etat Major, et de les envoyer à Thionville aussitôt que le Colonel Chevalier Frazer vous fera dire qu'il y arrivera, afin d'être présent quand l'Etat de la place sera constaté.

Vous aurez la bonté de me faire connaître les noms des Officiers que vous choisirez pour ces postes, afin que je les mette dans l'ordre du jour.

Je vous envoie les instructions que je vous prie de donner au Gouverneur et aux Officiers de l'Etat Major de la place, et la copie de l'instruction que je donne aux Commissaires.

Pour ce qui regarde les places de Longwy, Montmédy, Sedan, et Mézières, je prendrai des mesures pour en constater l'Etat, selon ce qui en est dit dans l'Article 9 de la convention militaire, aussitôt que j'aurai des nouvelles que le Maréchal Prince Blücher les a nommées. En attendant vous êtes en possession de ces places.

Je vous envoie copie de l'ordre de ce jour.

11. The 1st batt. 7th,
The 23d regt,
The 1st batt. 43d,
are to be the 7th brigade of infantry.
12. The 1st batt. 27th,
The 1st batt. 40th,
The 1st batt. 95th,
are to be the 8th brigade of infantry.
13. The 1st batt. 81st,
The 1st batt. 88th,
are to be the 9th brigade of infantry.
14. Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset is to command the 1st brigade of cavalry.
15. Major Gen. Sir H. Vivian, the 2d brigade of cavalry.
16. Major Gen. Sir C. Grant, the 3d brigade of cavalry.
17. Major Gen. Sir P. Maitland is to command the 1st brigade of infantry.
18. Major Gen. Sir M. Power the 2d brigade of infantry.
19. Major Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan the 3d brigade of infantry.
20. Major Gen. Sir D. Pack the 4th brigade of infantry.
21. Major Gen. Sir T. Brisbane the 5th brigade of infantry.
22. Major Gen. Sir T. Bradford the 6th brigade of infantry.
23. Major Gen. Sir J. Kempt the 7th brigade of infantry.
24. Major Gen. Sir J. Lambert the 8th brigade of infantry.
25. Major Gen. Sir J. Keane the 9th brigade of infantry.
26. The 1st division of infantry is to be composed of the 1st, 7th, and 8th brigades, and is to be commanded by Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir L. Cole.
27. The 2d division of infantry is to be composed of the 3d, 4th, and 6th brigades, and is to be commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton.
28. The 3d division of infantry is to be composed of the 2d, 5th, and 9th brigades, and is to be commanded by Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville.
29. Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere will take the command of the cavalry.
30. Lieut. Gen. Lord Hill will take the command of the infantry.
31. The British troops to return to England are to be brigaded as follows for their march:
32. The 1st life guards,
The 2d life guards,
The Royal horse guards blue,
The 3d dragoon guards,
under the command of Col. Athorpe, R. H. G.

To the Emperor of Russia.

Paris, Déc. 1815.

Comme votre Majesté a daigné me permettre de lui écrire, et que le Général Pozzo di Borgo va dépêcher un courrier, je prends la liberté de faire connaître l'état des choses ici au moment actuel.

L'armée Prussienne et le corps Autrichien qui restaient dans la vallée du Rhin ayant à peu près évacué la France, les corps de l'armée d'occupation vont se mettre en mouvement pour occuper leurs positions respectives. Ils seront formés comme il suit: le corps Autrichien sur la gauche dans les Départemens du Haut et du Bas Rhin, avec exception du district de Weissenbourg du dernier, et occupant le Fort Louis du Rhin; la division Wurtembergeoise dans le district de Weissenbourg; le corps Bavaïois, quand j'en prendrai le commandement, dans les districts du Département de la Moselle, sur la droite de la Moselle, et occupant Bitche; le corps Prussien dans les districts du Département de la Moselle, sur la gauche de la Moselle, dans le Département de la Meuse, et dans les districts de Sedan et Mézières, du Département des Ardennes, et occupant les forteresses de Thionville, Longwy, Montmedy, Sedan, et Mézières; le corps Russe dans le Département des Ardennes, avec exception des districts de Sedan et Mézières, et dans les districts du Département du Nord, qui se trouvent à la droite de l'Escaut, et occupant Givet, et Charlemont, Rocroy, Avesnes, Maubeuge, et Landrecy; la division

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33. The 1st dragoons,
The 2d dragoons,
The 6th dragoons,
under the command of Col. Muter.
 34. The 10th hussars,
The 16th light dragoons,
The 23d light dragoons,
under the command of Col. Quentin.
 35. The 2d batt. 1st guards,
The 2d batt. 3d guards,
under the command of Col. Askew, 1st guards.
 36. The 36th regt.,
The 38th regt.,
The 73d regt.,
The 3d batt. 95th,
under the command of Col. the Hon. Sir C. Greville, 38th regt.
 37. The 2d batt. 12th,
The 2d batt. 30th,
The 33d regt.,
under the command of Col. Stirke, 12th regt.
 38. The 1st batt. 41st,
The 1st batt. 90th,
Detachment Royal waggon train,
under the command of Lieut. Col. Evans, 41st regt.
 39. The 3d batt. 14th,
The 2d batt. 35th,
The 51st regt.,
under the command of Col. Mitchell, 51st regt.
 40. The 54th regt.,
The 2d batt. 59th,
The 2d batt. 69th,
under the command of Lieut. Col. Austen, 59th regt.
 41. The 4th batt. Royals,
The 28th regt.,
The 42d regt.,
The 92d regt.,
under the command of Col. Sir C. Belson, 28th regt.

Hanovrienne à Condé; la division Saxonne au Quesnoi; la division Danoise à Bouchain, et ces trois divisions occupant le voisinage de ces forteresses respectives sur la gauche de l'Escaut; le corps Anglais dans le restant du Département du Nord, et le Département du Pas de Calais, et occupant Valenciennes et Cambrai; le Quartier général sera dans ce dernier lieu.

Je tâche d'arranger avec le Ministère Français que la communication du corps Russe passe en ligne directe de Mannheim, où elle traverse le Rhin, par les provinces Françaises, et je crois qu'on n'y mettra aucune difficulté. Si on en fait, cependant, nous établirons la communication Russe le long du Rhin jusqu'à Cologne; et de là à la Meuse, et le long de la Meuse à Givet.

Le Général Pozzo di Borgo enverra à votre Majesté les copies des pièces de la correspondance que je viens d'avoir avec le Prince de Wrede, sur le corps Bavares; et je souhaite que votre Majesté approuve les principes que j'y ai posés, et l'intention que j'y ai énoncée de ne pas prendre le commandement du corps Bavares jusqu'à ce que les instructions de Sa Majesté soient plus conformes à celles des autres Souverains.

Pour ce qui regarde l'état intérieur de ce pays-ci, le Ministre de votre Majesté à la Cour de France est plus capable que moi de lui donner des renseignements. Pour moi, je crois que nous réussirons à établir le gouvernement du Roi en France; et je suis sûr que, si nous ne réussis-

42. The 3d batt. 27th,
The 32d regt.,
Detachment of Staff corps,
under the command of Col. Sir J. Maclean, 27th regt.

43. The 16th regt.,
The 2d batt. 44th,
The 1st batt. 82d,
under the command of Col. Tolley, 16th regt.

44. The 58th regt.,
The 2d batt. 62d,
The 64th regt.,
The 2d batt. 81st,
under the command of Col. Walker, 58th regt.

45. Notwithstanding these orders the troops are to continue with their divisions, and commanded as at present, till those ordered to England will march, and the Quarter Master General will, in concert with the General officers, have assembled those destined by this day's orders to remain in France.

46. When the troops of the German Legion and the Hanoverian troops will march, it will be under the command of the officers commanding the several brigades of infantry and cavalry.

47. Major Gen. Sir J. Lyon will be so kind as to give orders for the formation of the Hanoverian contingent at a place which will be made known to him by the chief of the staff of the allied army.

48. Upon breaking up the army which the Field Marshal has had the honor of commanding, he begs leave again to return thanks to the General officers, and the officers and troops, for their uniform good conduct.

49. In the late short but memorable campaign they have given proofs to the world that they possess in an eminent degree all the good qualities of soldiers; and the Field Marshal is happy to be able to applaud their regular good conduct in their camps and cantonments, not less than when engaged with the enemy in the field.

50. Whatever may be the future destination of those brave troops of which the Field Marshal now takes his leave, he trusts that every individual will believe that he will ever feel the deepest interest in their honor and welfare, and will always be happy to promote either.

sons pas, ce sera faute de sagesse, non du Roi, mais de sa famille, et de ceux qui l'entourent.

Votre Majesté apprendra que le Maréchal Ney, ayant été jugé et condamné, a été exécuté hier matin, sans que cela ait fait impression quelconque sur le public. Je souhaite que cette mesure mette fin à celles de cette espèce. M. le Duc de Richelieu m'a dit hier au soir qu'il allait proposer au Roi de faire aujourd'hui aux Chambres une proposition d'amnistie générale, avec exception seulement de ceux dont les noms se trouvent dans l'ordonnance du 24 Juillet.

Le Duc de Richelieu désire très fortement que les troupes étrangères quittent Paris, et je partage ce désir; et je suis de la même opinion que lui, que le temps est venu pour que cette mesure puisse être adoptée sans inconvénient. Le corps Anglais donc, qui est toujours ici, commencera son mouvement le 16 Décembre; lequel est le premier jour que les routes ne seront plus occupées. Je hâterai ou je retarderai le mouvement selon les désirs du Gouvernement Français, et ce que je verrai de leur force, et de leur capacité pour se protéger eux-mêmes: je crois que, vers la fin du mois, il ne se trouvera plus de troupes étrangères à Paris.

The A.G. to Sir G. A. Wood, Royal Artillery.

1st Dec. 1815.

I have had the honor of laying before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 27th ult., with its enclosures, respecting the transaction which took place between Lieut. —, M. de Catouche, and the National Guard, and I am commanded to express the Field Marshal's opinion that Lieut. — has been wrong throughout the whole business. It appears from his former report that instead of referring the matter to his Commanding officer when he was refused admittance, or applying to the person who was doing the duty of Quarter Master at the time, and who was alone authorised to call upon the Mayor for the billets required for the brigade, he went improperly himself, and by so doing acted contrary to orders in the very first instance. The Field Marshal desires that it may be explained to Lieut. — that when an officer comes with a complaint, he ought to be entirely blameless in the transaction.

The A.G. to Mr. —, Paris.

3d Dec. 1815.

Having laid before the Field Marshal the circumstances relating to your affairs with Lieut. —, of the K. G. L., I am directed to acquaint you that his Grace considers them entirely of a private nature and fit only for the consideration of a civil court, therefore does not feel himself called upon to interfere.

The A.G. to Col. Sir J. Cameron, K.C.B., 16th brigade.

4th Dec. 1815.

In reply to your letter of the 2d inst., I have the honor to inform you that the Commander of the Forces regrets that he cannot deviate from the decision he has already given respecting those Colonels who have succeeded to temporary command of brigades, as there were others senior to them not having the command of brigades. I have further to remark that if you are not satisfied with this decision of the Field Marshal, you are at liberty to refer the matter to the Secretary at War.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir M. Power, K.C.B.

7th Dec. 1815.

I am commanded by the Field Marshal to request that you will repair to Boulogne for the purpose of superintending the embarkation of the troops ordered to England. As the embarkation is to commence on the 10th inst., you will see the necessity of not losing any time. I am to beg that no regiment may be allowed to embark without sending in their embarkation returns. An A. A. G. will be sent to Boulogne to place himself under your orders.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Murray, G.C.B.

10th Dec. 1815.

I have the honor to acquaint you that the Field Marshal has determined that such of the Commandants as are Field officers, and have been or are now employed at the following stations, viz., St. Denis, Roye, Le Cateau and Courtray, Mons, and Chantilly, shall receive 20 shillings *per diem*, and those who are Captains 15 shillings.

Herewith I transmit to you a return of the officers who have been or are at present employed as Commandants.

The A.G. to Messrs. Greenwood and Co.

12th Dec. 1815.

In reply to your letter of the 1st inst. I have the honor to inform you that the Marquis of Anglesey was not serving with the rank of General at the battle of Waterloo, but that he was entitled to pay as such by an authority from the Secretary of State dated 9th May.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Teesdale, 1st brigade of cavalry.

13th Dec. 1815.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., transmitting Lieut. Col. —'s representation of 4 horses of the — Life Guards having been stolen out of the stables of the regiment; and I am commanded by the Field Marshal to inform you for the information of Lieut. Col. — that he would be casting a reflection upon the regiment in making a claim upon the French government for a loss which could not have been sustained had the precautions established by the service been attended to. I am to observe at the same time that if the Field Marshal were to call upon Col. — to make good the loss that government has experienced through his inattention in not obliging the proper proportion of orderlies to sleep in the regimental stables, he would be showing but a due regard to His Majesty's property.

To E. Cooke, Esq.

Paris, 17th Dec. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 12th. I desired Sir C. Stuart to send to England the only account we have of the state of affairs at Nismes, and the copy of the letter of the Secretaries of the Protestant Society to me; and of my answer. The truth is, that the Protestants at and about Nismes (for observe there is no disturbance elsewhere) are, and have been from the commencement of the revolution, Jacobins and Buonapartists. They commenced the war against the Royalists and Romanists at the period of the return of Buonaparte; and the latter have since carried it on with superior success.

G. O.

Paris, 11th Dec. 1815.

1. It must be understood that no officers excepting those attached to the Staff, cavalry, the 1st, 2d, and 3d divisions of infantry as formed in the orders of the 30th ult., and the Household brigade, and the artillery and engineers as formed according to the orders given to the Commanding officer of the artillery, and chief engineer respectively, can receive rations or be quartered in Paris after the 14th inst.; nor will any officer whatever, excepting those belonging to the British newly formed army of occupation, be allowed quarters, or to draw rations in France, after the troops to which he is attached will have quitted the French territory.

2. Lieut. Col. Kelly and the Commissary Gen. are particularly charged with the execution of this order.

3. The Commissary Gen. will post to the army of occupation that part of his department respecting which he has orders, and will order the remainder to England, either with the troops or otherwise, as may be most convenient.

4. The head of the Medical department will order to Dover all that part of the Medical Staff not necessary for the army of occupation, or to attend the hospitals on the Continent.

5. Orders will hereafter be given for the formation of the Medical Staff of the army of occupation.

6. The troops will receive their rations according to the tariff annexed to the military convention, from the 16th inst. inclusive.

It is not true that the Government or the Royal Family have encouraged this war, or have not done every thing in their power to suppress it, and to protect the Protestants. But the Catholicism of Monsieur, Madame, and the Duc d'Angoulême, has given a pretext for this report. So stands this matter, which will only be made worse by our interference. I was in hope that my letter to the Secretaries of the Protestant Society might have done some good; and it may yet stop some moderate people. But I see the flame is still raging, and I think it not improbable that it may be directed against me—*mais n'importe!!*

Things are going on tolerably here. I do not like the club of the Rue St. Honoré. It is founded on Jacobinism, and if its strength should ever be consolidated, it will become dangerous.

The tail of the opposition are very busy here; and the correspondence with ——— and ——— active on both sides of the water. The two latter are most violent about Ney; and we shall have that question agitated in Parliament. ———, in a letter which I have seen, accuses me, in pretty plain terms, of allowing that 'accomplished soldier to be judicially murdered, because I could not beat him in the field.' If the letter had not been shown to me confidentially, I would have prosecuted his Lordship for a libel.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, Dec. 1815.

There is a copy of the memorandum, which Apsley saw on the protocol of the conferences, and Lord Castlereagh sent one home to Lord Liverpool. I entertain no doubt that Ney's case will be a principal *cheval de bataille* in the next session of parliament.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, G.C.B., 2d division.

19th Dec. 1815.

I have the honor to acquaint you that the Field Marshal has been pleased to direct that Major Gen. Sir D. Pack should proceed to Abbeville to assume the command, and remain until the different corps which are at present halted there and in its vicinity shall have proceeded to the coast for embarkation.

The A.G. to Col. ———, — regt.

28th Dec. 1815.

I have had the honor of submitting your letter of the 13th inst. to the Field Marshal, and I am commanded to express his regret that he cannot authorise the

G. O.

Paris, 28d Dec. 1815.

1. The officers of the Commissariat department will receive rations according to their relative ranks as specified underneath:
 Commissary General, as Major General.
 Deputy Commissary General of three years' service upon full pay, as Lieutenant Colonel.
 Deputy Commissary General under three years' service upon full pay, as Major.
 Assistant Commissary General, as Captain.
 Deputy Assistant Commissary General, as Lieutenant.
 Commissariat clerk holding a Treasury appointment, as Ensign.
 Clerk not holding a Treasury appointment, storekeeper, and conductor, as non-commissioned officer.

G. O.

Paris, 28th Dec. 1815.

1. The Field Marshal directs that rations shall be granted in future for 6 instead of 4 women for every 100 men, including non-commissioned officers and drummers. And Commanding officers of regiments are desired to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the embarkation of the troops at Calais to send to England all women who cannot be maintained with their regiments, granting them the certificates required by the regulations, provided that benefit was not accorded to them on their regiments coming to the Continent.

claim contained in it for your receiving the emoluments as Commandant of Nieupoort, as there was a Dutch Commandant stationed at that place. I am at the same time to observe that you were placed in the same situation with other officers of your rank, viz., as Colonel commanding your regiment, which regiment the Field Marshal found and left in the garrison of Nieupoort, and to express his Grace's regret that he cannot employ officers as they wish, but as the service requires. With respect to the circumstance of a junior officer having succeeded to the command of a brigade, I am to remark that it was merely accidental, and that the senior Colonel with this army has been commanding his regiment since their arrival in this country.

The A.G. to his Excellency the Minister of Police.

29th Dec. 1815.

I have the honor to acquaint you that the prisoner —, who has been apprehended for theft, does not belong to the British army; I have therefore caused him to be returned to the French civil authority, and would recommend your addressing yourself respecting him to the British ambassador.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir L. Cole, G.C.B.

29th Dec. 1815.

I am commanded by the Field Marshal to acquaint you that he has frequently had occasion to remark on the loose and irregular manner in which the public duties are carried on, and also the vague and unsatisfactory nature of reports which are submitted to him. I am therefore to request that you will call upon the officers commanding brigades and regiments to enforce in every respect the regulations of the service and the orders of the army, and that in making reports which are eventually to be submitted to his Grace, they will have the goodness to take care that such reports are clear, copious, and comprehensive.

I have also to convey to you the Field Marshal's commands that with a view to prevent the irregularities of which he has frequent complaints, the soldiers quartered in Paris shall be obliged to retire to their quarters at sunset, and that the rolls shall be called in their barracks every hour from that time till 8 o'clock, at which hour they ought to be in their beds, and the possibility of their quitting the barracks prevented.

G. O.

Paris, 1st Jan. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal has learnt that notwithstanding the orders he has given out, the officers of the army attempt to travel through the country without passports regularly countersigned by the French authorities.

2. Passports for foreigners leaving Paris, although granted and signed by the minister from their own country, must be countersigned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by the Minister of Police; otherwise the person holding the passport is liable to be stopped, and treated according to the laws regarding passports as a person attempting to travel without a passport.

3. The Field Marshal requests the attention of the officers of the army to this rule, and he begs the General and other officers commanding in stations in the country not to interfere with the postmasters and civil authorities in the execution of the orders they may have received from their own government regarding the law on the subject of passports.

G. O.

Paris, 4th Jan. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal has made an arrangement with the French government, under which the troops forming the British contingent are to receive as their ration 7-8ths of a French pound of meat, being as nearly as possible equal to an English pound, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ pound of bread, instead of the ration of meat, bread, vegetables, and salt, as settled by the tariff annexed to the treaty.

2. The ration of wine or spirits is to be as fixed by the tariff.

3. The ration as now settled will be issued to the troops as soon as possible.

G. O.

Paris, 7th Jan. 1816.

1. The Paymasters of regiments are desired to take notice that, independently of the casualties to be specified in the proper place in their monthly estimates, they are required also invariably to state in the column of Remarks whether they have or have not any balance of public money in their hands, from whatever source arising, and, if any, the amount.

3. The attention of officers commanding regiments is called to No. 3 of the G. Os of

the 14th Dec. 1813, and the Field Marshal directs that regiments shall be required to pay for any deficiencies of ammunition arising from a neglect of the above order.

G. O.

Paris, 25th Jan. 1816.

1. In consequence of an arrangement made with the French government, the officers of the allied army are to receive compensation in money, from the 1st Feb. inclusive, in lieu of the ration to which they are entitled under the tariff annexed to the convention of the 28th Nov. 1815.

2. The exact amount of this compensation for each ration will be stated in a future order; in the mean time it is expected that it will not be less than 2 francs *per diem*, for each ration to which an officer is entitled.

3. In consequence of orders received from the Sec. of State, the Field Marshal announces to the officers of the army that this allowance is to be taken from the 1st March next, in lieu of the soldier's ration heretofore allowed to every officer of the army, and the allowance called *bât* and forage.

4. In those ranks in which the allowance in lieu of rations will exceed the amount of the *bât* and forage heretofore received, and of the value of a soldier's ration at 6*d.*, the officers will have the advantage of that excess.

5. In those ranks in which the allowance in lieu of rations will not be equal to the amount of the *bât* and forage money heretofore received, and the value of a soldier's ration at 6*d.*, an allowance will be paid every 6 months, to make the allowance equal to what the officers have hitherto received.

6. It is to be understood, however, that the officers of the army are expected to be in the same readiness for the field as they have always been; and that no officer has a claim to receive this allowance except for the period he is present with the army.

G. O.

Paris, 27th Feb. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal directs that applications for leave of absence for Captains may not be forwarded unless one half of the establishment (not including the recruiting companies of infantry regiments) will remain actually present with and fit for the duties of the regiment, in case the leave applied for should be granted, and that in like manner applications may not be forwarded for subalterns of infantry unless 15 will remain for the duties of the regiment; and in the cavalry regiments, 12 for the 1st dragoon guards, and 9 for the other regiments.

2. Applications for Field officers are not to be made unless one will remain with the regiment.

3. Officers commanding regiments will take care that the indulgence of leave of absence is so regulated that all the officers may participate in their turn in the benefit thereof in the course of the year.

4. The above orders do not in any manner comprehend the regimental staff, nor do they affect the general staff of the army.

G. O.

Paris, 10th March, 1816.

The frequency of prisoners making their escape from confinement has particularly struck the attention of the Field Marshal, and induces him to believe that these prisoners have effected their escape, not merely by the gross neglect of duty on the part of the guard, but by their actual connivance; he is therefore determined, on any future occurrence of this kind, to bring the non-commissioned officers and the whole of the guard to trial before a General Court Martial.

G. O.

Paris, 19th June, 1816.

1. The Field Marshal requests that officers commanding regiments, in forwarding applications for leave of absence, will state the full period which officers may require to transact the business that induces them to apply for leave, as the Field Marshal will not, but under very particular circumstances, grant a renewal of leave of absence, it being an injustice to the officers remaining with the regiment.

2. The Field Marshal likewise requests Commanding officers to recollect that he has not the power of giving leave to officers to quit their regiments for foreign countries out of the limits of his own command. When therefore officers apply for such leave, they must take care to do it early enough to allow time for a communication with England.

G. O.

Paris, 28th June, 1816.

1. The Field Marshal desires that as soon as the regiments will be encamped, or whenever they can be assembled for exercise, they should be rendered perfect in the following movements:

1st; Marching in column on an alignment at full, half, and quarter distance, officers keeping accurately the exact distance ordered.

- 2d; Deployments of close columns into line.
- 3d; Wheeling a close column, or one at quarter distance, into a new direction.
- 4th; Formation into line from open column, by the *echelon* march of divisions.
- 5th; Formation of the square from columns at half and quarter distance, and at close order.
- 6th; March in line.

G. O.

Cambrai, 3d Sept. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal begs that the officers of the British army, including those of the departments attached to it, will wear their side arms, and the hats or caps ordered for them respectively by the regulations of the service, or by the orders of their regiments, whenever they appear out of their quarters or tents.

G. O.

Cambrai, 4th Sept. 1816.

1. It frequently happens that articles arriving from England, for officers and other individuals of the allied army, are detained in the custom house at Calais, owing to a non-compliance with the formalities of admission agreed upon with the French government, under the 5th article of the tariff annexed to the military convention of the 20th Nov. 1815.

2. Information may be obtained at the Q. M. G.'s office at head quarters, or from the A. Q. M. G. attached to divisions, of the formalities requisite for the admission of such effects as can be allowed to enter France free of duty, under the article of the tariff above referred to; but if these formalities are not complied with, the effects will be detained in the French custom house until the individuals they belong to shall have either paid the duties due upon them, or shall have obtained permission of the French custom house to send them back to England.

G. O.

Cambrai, 29th Sept. 1816.

1. As His Majesty's regulations do not contain orders respecting the order of review for the infantry in column, the following orders are to be obeyed in this army.

2. When the troops are ordered to be formed in columns, the original formation is to be in columns of battalions, if possible at quarter distances, in one or more lines, as may be ordered.

3. The columns of the several battalions are to be at the distance from each other which is ordered to be between two battalions when formed in line.

4. When the reviewing General arrives on the ground, the officers and colors are to form in one line two paces in front of the column, the colors being in the centre, the mounted officers two paces in front of the line of officers, and the Commanding officer in front of the whole; the surgeons and quarter master to be in the rear of the battalion, and the Staff sergeants in their rear.

5. The band and drums to be formed in several ranks in line with the front rank of the battalion and on its right.

6. The pioneers in one rank in rear of the drums.

7. The General officers commanding divisions and brigades to be stationed in respect to the troops under their command as they would be if the troops were in line.

8. The General officer is to be saluted according to His Majesty's regulations without opening ranks, and then the troops are to stand shouldered in the order above directed while the General will go down the line.

9. In passing in review at quarter distances, the interval between the battalions is to be that prescribed by His Majesty's regulations between two battalions in column at ordinary distances.

10. In this interval are to march the band and drums, and pioneers, and those mounted officers who, according to His Majesty's regulations, precede a battalion on its march in column.

11. In passing in review in column at quarter distances in quick time, the mounted officers are alone to salute; the others and the colors march in their places as fixed by His Majesty's regulations.

12. There is to be no additional interval left for the colors.

13. When the artillery is in line with the infantry formed in columns, the officer commanding the artillery must take care to occupy the space with his guns, which he will occupy in marching in column, so that no time may be lost in getting off the ground.

14. In passing in review, and in all movements with the troops in close columns, the artillery will move with 6 carriages in front if possible; if not, with 3.

G. O.

Cambrai, 6th Oct. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal begs that the Staff officers of the army and the aides de camp of General officers, particularly his own, will appear dressed and equipped according to His Majesty's orders and regulations, upon all occasions on which they appear in uniform.

2. All ornaments not ordered by His Majesty are to be discontinued, and the Staff officers and aides de camp must appear in blue or white pantaloons, and black boots.

G. O.

Cambrai, 18th Oct. 1816.

2. The troops are to receive a certain quantity of blank musket cartridges for the review, and for this same occasion they must be deprived of the ball cartridges in their pouches.

3. These must be delivered into regimental stores in the several camps of the infantry, and the officers commanding companies, and the quarter masters of regiments, will see that the ball musket cartridges are delivered in and packed in such a manner as that they may after the review be issued again and be useful.

4. Sir G. Wood will take measures for receiving the ammunition from the quarter masters, and preserving it in the camps till the review will be finished, when it is again to be issued to the several regiments.

5. Blank cartridges will be issued to only 6 men per troop of the cavalry, who must likewise be deprived of their ball ammunition, and this the Captains commanding troops will receive and take care of during the review.

G. O.

Cambrai, 30th Oct. 1816.

1. 4s. 6d. per month for each horse is to be allowed to defray the expense of shoeing the following public horses, and to commence from the 24th of last month, provided the horses are really kept by the officers concerned: the camp kettle horse of each troop of cavalry; adjutant's horse for carrying regimental books and paper; paymaster's horse for carrying regimental books and paper; public horse, in charge of the quarter master, to carry intrenching tools; surgeon's horse for the regimental medicine chest; veterinary surgeon's horse for the regimental medicine chest; sergeant saddler's horse to carry his tools, &c.

2. The Field Marshal has lately referred to the consideration of a Court of Inquiry a report made by Col. Sir G. Wood, of the Royal artillery, of an attempt made by a tradesman at Dover to smuggle goods into France with a detachment of the Royal artillery, having marked them as 'regimental stores' and at the same time that he expresses his approbation of the conduct of Lieut. — of the Royal horse artillery upon this occasion, he desires that sergeant major — of the Royal artillery may be brought to trial before a General Court Martial for his conduct in this transaction.

3. The A. Q. M. G. stationed at Calais is hereby directed to make over the cases above referred to, containing these goods, to the chief of the customs at Calais; to inform him that they do not belong to the army, and to desire him to deal with them according to the laws for the government of the French customs.

4. In future the A. Q. M. G. stationed at Calais is desired to require, from the officer commanding any regiment or detachment which may land, a return signed by himself of the baggage accompanying it, specifying the number and description of the packages, and the general nature of their contents.

5. The A. Q. M. G. stationed at Calais will besides adopt the measures which he may think necessary to prevent the practice of smuggling through the means of the facilities afforded by the treaty to the importation of the baggage and stores of the officers and troops.

6. The Field Marshal desires that printed copies of this order may be sent to Calais, to be communicated by the A. Q. M. G. to all officers who may arrive there in command of troops.

7. He is convinced that there are none who would knowingly permit the abuse, for private gain, of a privilege granted to the military in France; but he trusts that this order will serve to draw their attention to the subject, and will induce them to co-operate with the A. Q. M. G. in preventing abuses which are not only injurious to the reputation of the army, but must eventually tend to their inconvenience and disadvantage.

8. The chaplains of the army are forbidden to marry any persons without the permission in writing of the Field Marshal.

10. In the circular letter from the Q. M. G. of the 29th Oct. 1815, the Field Marshal expressed his desire that 'no inhabitant should be required to accommodate persons that are not entitled to billets;' and he begs that the officers of the army will understand the last part of the paragraph in which that desire is expressed as containing an order that no person is to be admitted to lodge in a billet excepting those for whom the billet is granted, without having the consent of the owner of the house.

G. O.

Cambrai, 13th Nov. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal having received intimation of the distress which the wives of soldiers experience, arising from the imprudence of their husbands in writing to them to come out to this country, desires that officers commanding regiments will in the most pointed manner caution the non-commissioned officers and soldiers against inducing their wives to come out to the regiments without the permission of the commanding officers thereof, as they will in all probability be subject to prevention of embarkation at Dover,

or, should they by clandestine means get across the water, to apprehension at Calais by the French police and be sent back to Dover; and even should they ultimately succeed in getting to the regiment, they cannot obtain rations, quarters, or any of the benefits accorded to a soldier's wife who is permitted to be with the regiment.

2. The officers commanding regiments, in their communications with the officers in charge of their respective depôts, should take care to acquaint them whether any, and what number of men who are expected to be sent out to join the regiment, may be permitted to bring their wives with them.

3. All officers who come out from England in charge of detachments are required to make an immediate report, on their arrival at Calais, to the A. Q. M. G., of any women who may have got on board the vessel clandestinely, in order that steps may be taken for sending them back, and the officer will be held responsible that no such women are permitted to disembark at Calais.

4. The number of women allowed to remain with each regiment will be 6 per troop or company.

G. O.

Cambrai, 19th Nov. 1816.

3. Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by the Field Marshal.

4. The Field Marshal requests the particular attention of the officers of the army to the charge of which Capt. — of the — — — has been found guilty; and for which it is his duty to reprimand that officer.

5. Certain tradesmen at Cambrai contrived, under different false pretences, to introduce goods into France without payment of duties, which were transmitted in the usual course to the stores at Cambrai, from whence, according to order, they could not be removed without the signature to a receipt of the Commanding officer of the regiment to which the goods were addressed. But Capt. — took upon him to sign this receipt, knowing that the goods in question did not belong to the — — —, but to the tradesmen above referred to, who accordingly received them from the stores.

6. It is not proved, or even charged, that Capt. — derived any profit from the transaction, but he made himself a party to all the false pretences and frauds by which it was conducted; and he was the principal actor in its completion. Although the receipt of profit is neither charged nor proved, yet it will scarcely be believed that motives of private friendship for tradesmen, a mere desire to enable them to increase their profits at the expense of the French government, could have induced an officer to become a principal party in a transaction in which so many frauds have been committed, and which is so very disgraceful to the character of the army.

7. Capt. — is hereby reprimanded.

G. O.

Cambrai, 18th Dec. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal receives constant complaints of officers riding over the corn, hunting, and of officers and soldiers passing over the corn from cantonment to cantonment, and from their cantonments to the places of exercise, particularly those cantoned in the Pas de Calais.

2. It is very easy to avoid doing this mischief, and the Field Marshal earnestly entreats the officers to pay attention to the requests he has particularly made verbally upon the subject; he will otherwise, very reluctantly, be under the necessity of forbidding them from hunting altogether.

G. O.

Cambrai, 21st Dec. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal begs to recall to the recollection of the General officers of the army that the principle of the service is, that no officer can give leave to another to pass the limits of his own command without the permission of his superior.

2. The Field Marshal gives leave to officers to go to England only by authority of the G. O. from the Horse Guards, of the 16th Sept. 1815; and to foreign countries, by the special permission of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, and he cannot with propriety delegate this authority.

3. He begs, therefore, that the authority of the circular letter of the Adj. Gen. of the 3d April, 1816, may be considered to apply only to the limits of the command of each General officer, and that all applications for leave to quit the country occupied by the army may be made to the Adj. Gen. in the usual manner.

4. The officers on the Staff of the Army of Occupation cannot quit their stations without the special permission of the Field Marshal.

G. O.

Cambrai, 20th Dec. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal directs that the Adj. Gen. will transmit to the controllers of army accounts a list of all officers who are stated to have been absent without leave, in the quarterly return of officers absent without leave, whose absence has not been satisfactorily

accounted for, and the Field Marshal's sanction obtained, through the Adj. Gen., for the respite being taken off the issue of such officers' pay, for the period they were absent.

2. The comptrollers will be pleased to check the first regimental estimates for the amount of the pay of those officers who are included in the list from the Adj. Gen., and the Paymasters of regiments will be held responsible for this amount, as it is their duty to stop the pay of officers who are absent without leave, either by retaining it in their own hands, or by arresting it in that of the agents.

G. O.

Paris, 20th Jan. 1817.

5. The Field Marshal desires that the G. O. dated Horse Guards, 20th Dec. 1816, respecting the dress of General and Staff officers, may be strictly and immediately attended to.

6. He also begs to remind Field, as well as other mounted officers of all infantry regiments, that the white buff leather shoulder belt with slings is that prescribed by His Majesty's regulations, and not the waist belt.

7. The officers of all infantry regiments are required to button the lapels of their jackets close across their breasts, without showing any part whatever of their facings.

8. The above orders apply as well to the Guards and Artillery, as to other regiments of infantry.

G. O.

Paris, 26th Feb. 1817.

5. It appears by reports made to head quarters, that several instances have occurred of routes being issued by individual officers, which practice leads to a considerable degree of irregularity.

6. Routes are in future to be issued, therefore, from the Q. M. G.'s office only, or by the A. Q. Ms. G. attached to troops, and the A. Q. M. G. stationed at Calais.

7. The Q. M. G. will communicate to his assistants the necessary instructions for their guidance in the issue of routes.

8. Such routes only as are above authorised are to be acknowledged at any station, and are to entitle the bearers to receive rations, and be provided with quarters.

9. No detachment or party of any description, nor any individual going beyond the bounds of their own corps, so as to require quarters or provisions, should proceed without a route.

G. O.

Paris, 10th April, 1817.

4. The Field Marshal being desirous of giving the volunteers of the army every advantage in his power, will allow them to draw each the allowance for an officer's ration from the 17th Sept. 1816.

5. It is to be understood, however, that from the 1st of May next they are not to draw any other ration whatever.

G. O.

Paris, 30th April, 1817.

1. H. R. H. the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, having been graciously pleased, by a warrant under his sign manual, dated the 30th ult., to grant to Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, in trust for the British and Allied troops which served under his Grace's command, and were engaged in the battles of the 15th, 16th, 17th, or 18th days of June, 1816, or employed in blockades or sieges in France, or which had joined the army in France before the 7th day of July, 1816, the sum of 25 millions of livres, for the ordnance, arms, stores, magazines, and other booty captured by it from the enemy during that period; it is hereby ordered, that the prize lists, according to the forms and instructions which the agents appointed by his Grace on the part of the army, to conduct and arrange the business, are directed forthwith to furnish to the departments and corps concerned, be filled up and delivered, with every possible dispatch, so as to enable these agents to pay over the money to the different persons entitled to it with as little delay as possible.

2. Each officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, must (according to the provision of the said warrant) be returned according to the rank respectively held by them on the 15th day of June, 1816.

3. The departments and the corps which now compose the British contingent in France will transmit their prize lists as soon as completed to the Adj. Gen. of that army, marking on the cover thereof 'prize list,' and the department or corps to which it belongs.

G. O.

Cambrai, 1st June, 1817.

1. In order to relieve the country as much as possible in this season from the burthen of the support of so many horses of the cavalry and artillery, and so many belonging to officers of the army, the Field Marshal desires that the following arrangements may be made to reduce the ration of oats, and to put some horses upon green forage:

2. The ration of forage for all the horses of the army, with the exception of those of the General officers and of Field officers of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and of the officers of the General Staff, and of the horses of the Waggon train, is till further orders to be daily 10 litres, or about 8 pounds, English, of oats; 14 pounds, *Poid de Marc*, of hay; and 3 pounds, *Poid de Marc*, of straw.

3. The horses of the cavalry and artillery, musket ball cartridge carts, pontoon train, &c., to the number for which it may be possible to procure green forage, are to receive it in lieu of hay; and in this case the ration is to be 60 pounds, *Poid de Marc*, of green forage, $6\frac{1}{2}$ litres of oats, and 3 pounds of straw *per diem* for each horse.

4. In case any of the officers, excepted in paragraph No. 2, should be desirous of having the ration ordered in that paragraph in lieu of that hitherto received, or should wish to receive green forage, they will make it known to the Commissary attached to them, who will make arrangements accordingly with the French Commissaries.

5. The horses of the cavalry, artillery, &c., are to be sent the same distances to fetch the green forage that they are obliged to go to the magazine for the dry.

G. O.

Cambrail, 18th July, 1817.

1. The Field Marshal desires it to be understood, that nothing in the G. O. from the Horse Guards of the 1st of this month is to be considered as affecting his order of the 30th Oct. 1816, No. 8.

G. O.

Cambrail, 14th Aug. 1817.

1. In addition to the movements ordered by the G. O. of the 28th June and 29th Sept. 1816, the Field Marshal desires that the following mode of changing the front of a column may be practised by the regiments of infantry:

2. The battalion standing in close column, or at quarter or any other distance, is required to change its front within the space of its own breadth.

3. The column will change its front:
—Subdivisions right about face:
The whole
—shoulders forward.

{ On the caution being given, a point should be placed in the reverse flank of the leading division, and the subdivisions in that flank be ordered to face to the right about; the whole will then be cautioned to bring up their left shoulders, if the column has its right in front, and *vice versa* if the left is in front.

4. Quick march.

{ On the word *March*, the whole will step off together, the leading pivot subdivision wheeling a half circle and halting, and the others moving round necessarily in the rear of it, and of each other, and halting with their proper distance; whilst at the same time the reverse subdivisions wheel round and follow along the ground formerly occupied by the pivot subdivisions, pass on to the rear, halt and front as they come opposite to their respective pivot subdivisions.

5. The regiments must also be practised to perform this movement on the march, by the reverse subdivisions turning to their right about, and the whole continuing to move as before described.

6. The Field Marshal desires that soldiers may not be permitted to quit their camp or quarters without being properly dressed, and with their side arms on, unless on fatigue, when they should be attended by a non-commissioned officer.

G. O.

Cambrail, 23d Sept. 1817.

1. The Field Marshal has frequent complaints of the conduct of officers of the army in striking individuals with their fists, which is quite inconsistent with their duty, and with their character as British officers.

2. He has repeatedly given orders that the officers of the army may not quit their quarters without their side arms, an obedience to which would certainly preclude the supposed provocation for making use of fists, if any thing can be a provocation for a British officer so far to forget himself.

3. The Field Marshal is sorry to observe, however, that his orders upon this point have not been obeyed, and he has seen even the Staff officers of the army, whose special business it is to notice the disobedience of others, in the streets of Cambrai without their side arms.

4. The Field Marshal is determined to enforce obedience to his orders; and upon any occasion of disobedience in future, he will be under the necessity of adopting measures which will be very disagreeable to him, as well as to those who will be the object of them.

5. The Field Marshal again requests the officers of the army will not hunt or shoot without the permission of the owners of the ground on which they may go, and that they will neither ride nor walk over the standing corn.

6. The Field Marshal begs that the General officers and commanding officers of regiments will recollect, that, according to His Majesty's regulations, and the G. O. of the army, all officers' servants should appear upon all occasions in the ranks when those officers

are in the ranks whom they are serving ; and it will therefore be necessary that they should be exercised as well as other soldiers.

7. These regulations and orders must be considered as applicable to the artillery, engineers, Staff corps, and Waggon train, as well as to the cavalry and infantry ; and the Field Marshal will require a particular account of every man absent from the ranks, when he will inspect any body of troops.

G. O.

Cambrai, 26th Nov. 1817.

1. The Field Marshal desires that the Commanding officers of regiments of cavalry, battalions of infantry, and troops of artillery, will make a daily report to the General officers commanding brigades, of any event of consequence which occurs in the cantonments occupied by the troops under their command respectively, which reports they are to forward with the daily state.

2. If any communication has been had with the magistrates of the country, either in the way of complaint on their parts of the military, or in the way of complaint of the inhabitants, it must be particularly noticed in this report, as well as any occurrence in the cantonments, or town in which the troops may be in barracks, which the commanding officers of regiments, &c., may think deserving the attention of their superiors.

3. These reports the General officers commanding brigades will forward to the A. G., head quarters, through the General officers commanding divisions, with such observations upon them as occur to them.

4. In case there should be nothing to report, the report must contain the words 'nothing extraordinary.'

5. The officers commanding brigades of artillery will make similar reports to the General officers commanding divisions of infantry ; and the officers commanding the Royal Sappers and Miners, infantry Staff corps, and cavalry Staff corps, will send similar reports direct to head quarters.

G. O.

Cambrai, 15th Dec. 1817.

1. To obviate disputes that might arise with the French authorities, on the subject of claims advanced for damages done to the buildings allotted for regimental hospitals, it has been agreed that periodical inspections shall take place of those buildings, their furniture, &c., by a French Sous-Intendant militaire, a medical officer, and the quarter master of the regiment concerned.

2. Commanding officers of regiments will be so good, therefore, as to give directions to their quarter masters to attend accordingly.

G. O.

Cambrai, 6th Jan. 1818.

1. The Field Marshal desires that when the commanding officers of regiments of cavalry, and battalions of infantry, and troops and companies of artillery, send non-commissioned officers or soldiers to England, from the corps under their command respectively, on any account whatever, they will take care that such men do not take with them from this country any woman who is not married to the person with whom she may cohabit.

2. The commanding officer of every detachment which may be sent to England, is to have a certificate specifying the names of the men accompanied by their wives, and the number of women returning to England ; and any individual taking a woman over to England, is to have a certificate from his commanding officer that she is his wife.

3. Copies of these are to be sent to the officer of the Q. M. G.'s department, who superintends the embarkations at Calais, who will see that it is carried into execution.

G. O.

Paris, 19th April, 1818.

1. The Field Marshal has received such repeated complaints of the irregularity of the troops in their cantonments, that he is again compelled to call the attention of the officers of the army to the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under their command.

2. The establishment of good order amongst the soldiers, and the prevention of crimes, are chiefly to be effected by the attention and superintendence of the officers and non-commissioned officers.

3. Those measures will be much facilitated by a division of the several companies into squads, and the judicious distribution of the officers and non-commissioned officers.

4. The several squads should be cantoned as nearly as possible together : the officers and non-commissioned officers (who should be quartered with their respective squads) should be required to visit their men's quarters, at irregular hours after dark, to see that they are present in their quarters at proper hours, and orderly.

5. But what most astonishes and concerns the Field Marshal, is to have observed in so many recent instances of robbery and disorder, that the non-commissioned officers themselves have either been accomplices in the offences committed, or privy thereto. It

therefore behoves the officers commanding regiments to require a more strict attention from the officers.

6. Patrols should take place in the several villages, &c. during the whole of the night, and the officers commanding should concert measures with the different mayors, that the public houses may be closed at proper hours.

G. O. Cambrai, 19th May, 1818.

1. Such of the officers commanding regiments or corps, as may wish to put any proportion of their horses on green forage, will give in to the Commissary attached to them a return of those for which it is required, when arrangements will be made for issuing the ration in the proportion fixed, and on the conditions stated in the G. O. of the 1st June, 1817, Nos. 3 and 5.

2. Staff officers may equally avail themselves of this arrangement.

G. O. Cambrai, 29th May, 1818.

1. The Field Marshal observing the frequency of applications on the part of Staff officers, both general and regimental, for leave of absence, begs that they will recollect that, from the nature of their situations, he cannot, but in cases of real and great emergency, permit them to be absent from the army, and desires therefore that they will relieve him from the disagreeable necessity of refusing their requests, by desisting from making applications in future.

G. O. Cambrai, 31st May, 1818.

1. The Field Marshal requests the attention of General officers, and officers commanding regiments, to the G. O. of the 28th June and 29th Sept. 1816, and the 14th Aug. 1817, and also desires that the troops may be practised in the movements to a flank in column at quarter distance, upon the principle laid down in sections 164 and 165 of the Rules and Regulations for Field Movements.

G. O. Cambrai, 7th July, 1818.

1. As the laws of the country require that all carts resorting to the public roads should be marked with the names of the owner, and of the village or town in which he resides, the Field Marshal desires that directions may be given to the officers commanding the guards at the several gates of Valenciennes and Cambrai, to prevent carts from passing which shall not be so marked.

G. O. Cambrai, 21st July, 1818.

5. The Field Marshal begs to call the attention of the General officers commanding divisions and brigades of infantry to the G. O. of the 7th Oct. 1814, pp. 30 and 31, vol. vii., and directs that the distance to be marched shall be extended to 12 miles a day, twice a week, and be performed in column at quarter distance, and in as large bodies as can be conveniently assembled.

G. O. Cambrai, 21st Oct. 1818.

2. Notwithstanding that the officers of the army will continue to receive their pecuniary compensation in lieu of rations to the day of their embarkation, severally, the Field Marshal desires that the returns for båt and forage for 165 days from the 17th Sept. last, to the 28th Feb. 1819, for every officer now present, or who has been present within the period subsequent to the 17th Sept., may be sent in forthwith to Mr. Booth, in order that the warrants may be signed, and the money may be paid before the troops will embark.

3. The Staff to be paid forthwith to the 24th Nov. inclusive.

4. After the troops will have left France, claims are to be addressed to Mr. Booth, under cover to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

5. As the greatest inconvenience has resulted from the delay upon former occasions in giving in claims, the Field Marshal gives notice, that he will attend to none not given in before the 30th November.

G. O. Cambrai, 10th Nov. 1818.

6. Upon the return to England of the troops which have so long served under the command of the Field Marshal, he again returns them his thanks for their uniform good conduct during the period in which they have formed part of the Army of Occupation.

7. The Field Marshal has, in another order addressed to the Army of Occupation at large, expressed his sentiments regarding the conduct of, and his obligations to, the General officers and officers of that army. These are especially due to the General officers and officers of the British contingent; and he begs them to accept his best acknowledgments for the example they have given to others by their own good conduct, and for the support and assistance they have invariably afforded him to maintain the discipline of the army.

8. After a service of ten years' duration, almost without interruption, with the same officers and troops, the Field Marshal separates from them with regret; but he trusts they will believe that he will never cease to feel a concern for their honor and interest.

G. O.

Paris, 1st Dec. 1818.

1. The Field Marshal has great satisfaction in publishing to the troops which have lately served under his command the following letter from H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, conveying the Prince Regent's gracious approbation of their conduct while serving in France.

*Horse Guards, 27th Nov. 1818.

'My Lord Duke, The Army of Occupation having now finally returned from France, I have the Prince Regent's commands to convey to your Grace the thanks of His Royal Highness for the discipline and good order which have been so successfully maintained, to the honor of the British arms, during the period it has been stationed in that country.

'I have frequently had occasion to address your Grace, by command of the Sovereign, in the language of just commendation of the brilliant victories achieved under the guidance of your genius; but though the events of peace do not furnish the grounds for conveying the warmth of expression which a sense of the distinguished actions of warfare so strongly called forth, yet the conduct of the army, while stationed in the country of their former enemy, where the discipline and good order established by your Grace were calculated to conciliate the inhabitants, and to uphold the character of the British arms in the view of surrounding nations, cannot fail to draw forth the Prince Regent's cordial approbation and thanks, as well as the gratitude of the country to your Grace and to them.

'I am commanded to request that your Grace will be pleased to make these sentiments known to the General and other officers who have been under your command, in any manner you may think proper.

'FREDERICK, Commander in Chief.'

To H. R. H. the Prince Regent of Portugal.

Paris, 7th Feb. 1816.

I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness' most gracious letter of the 27th Sept. 1815, and it gives me the greatest satisfaction to find that my conduct in the late war had been thought by your Royal Highness deserving this mark of your approbation.

I assure your Royal Highness that nobody regretted more than I did the absence of your Royal Highness' brave army from the field of battle; and I lamented that the local government of Portugal, which must have been so well acquainted with your Royal Highness' sentiments and intentions, did not take upon themselves to carry into execution the treaties to which your Royal Highness' ministers had acceded in your Royal Highness' name at Vienna.

The whole world, however, cannot but acknowledge the services which have been rendered to it by your Royal Highness and your brave army; and I trust that your Royal Highness will believe that there is no person more impressed with this sentiment than myself.

To Gen. Lord Hill.

Paris, 20th Feb. 1816.

I received only yesterday your letter of the 16th, and I am very much concerned for the unfortunate circumstances which have occasioned the necessity for your return to England. I consent to it, as well as to that of Sir Noel. Let him apply through the official channel, but he need not wait for the answer.

In the existing state of public and private credit in England, I am apprehensive that you will find it difficult to procure the money which you will require. I have a large sum of money which is entirely at my

command, and I assure you that I could not apply it in a manner more satisfactory to me than in accommodating you, my dear Hill, to whom I am under so many obligations, and your father, for whom I entertain the highest respect, although I am not acquainted with him. I trust, therefore, that if you should experience the difficulty which I expect you will, in finding money to settle the disagreeable concern in which your family is involved, you will let me know it, and I will immediately put my man of business in London in communication with yours, in order to supply it to you.

Cambrai, 13th April, 1816.

The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Sir John Sinclair, and is much obliged to him for the account of the defence of Hougoumont. The battle of Waterloo is undoubtedly one of the most interesting events of modern times, but the Duke entertains no hopes of ever seeing an account of all its details which shall be true. The detail even of the defence of Hougoumont is not exactly true; and the Duke begs leave to suggest to Sir John Sinclair that the publication of details of this kind which are not exact, cannot be attended with any utility.

To Sir J. Sinclair, Bart.

Bruxelles, 28th April, 1816.

I have received your letter of the 20th. The people of England may be entitled to a detailed and accurate account of the battle of Waterloo, and I have no objection to their having it; but I do object to their being misinformed and misled by those novels called 'Relations,' 'Impartial Accounts,' &c. &c. of that transaction, containing the stories which curious travellers have picked up from peasants, private soldiers, individual officers, &c. &c., and have published to the world as the truth. Hougoumont was no more fortified than La Haye Sainte; and the latter was not lost for want of fortifications, but by one of those accidents from which human affairs are never entirely exempt.

I am really disgusted with and ashamed of all that I have seen of the battle of Waterloo. The number of writings upon it would lead the world to suppose that the British army had never fought a battle before; and there is not one which contains a true representation, or even an idea, of the transaction; and this is because the writers have referred as above quoted, instead of to the official sources and reports.

It is not true that the British army was unprepared. The story of the Greek is equally unfounded as that of Vandamme having 46,000 men, upon which last point I refer you to Marshal Ney's report, who upon that point must be the best authority.

To W. Mudford, Esq.

Cambrai, 2d May, 1816.

Upon my return here on the 29th April, I received your letter of the 13th April, and the first part of the work which you propose to dedicate to me, and I beg leave to make you my best acknowledgments for this intention. I have long, however, felt myself under the necessity of declining to give my consent that any work should be dedicated to me, with the contents of which I am not previously acquainted; and you will

readily believe that I feel this necessity in a stronger degree in regard to a history of the battle of Waterloo, than I should do upon any other subject. More accounts have been published of that transaction than of any other that for many years has attracted the public attention; and those who have written them have thought they possessed all the necessary information for the purpose when they have conversed with a peasant of the country, or with an officer or soldier engaged in the battle. Such accounts cannot be true; and I advert to them only to warn you against considering them as any guide to the work which you are about to publish.

To W. Mudford, Esq.

Paris, 8th June, 1816.

I have received your letter of the 21st May. I have already explained to you my reasons for declining to give a formal permission that any work with the contents of which I should not be acquainted should be dedicated to me, with which you appear to be satisfied; and I applied those reasons particularly to a work on the battle of Waterloo, because that notwithstanding so much had been published on that event by so many people, there was but little truth. You now desire that I should point out to you where you could receive information on this event, on the truth of which you could rely. In answer to this desire, I can refer you only to my own dispatches published in the 'London Gazette.' Gen. Alava's report is the nearest to the truth of the other *official* reports published, but even that report contains some statements not exactly correct. The others that I have seen cannot be relied upon. To some of these may be attributed the source of the falsehoods since circulated through the medium of the unofficial publications with which the press has abounded. Of these a remarkable instance is to be found in the report of a meeting between Marshal Blücher and me at La Belle Alliance: and some have gone so far as to have seen the chair on which I sat down in that farm-house. *It happens that the meeting took place after ten at night, at the village of Genappe*; and any body who attempts to describe with truth the operations of the different armies will see that it *could not be otherwise*. The other part is not so material; but, in truth, I was not off my horse till I returned to Waterloo between eleven and twelve at night.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B.

London, 4th Aug. 1816.

I have received your letter of the 28th July. I don't propose to encamp the cavalry at all. I may get them all together in closer cantonments in the neighbourhood of the camp of the infantry, when I shall assemble the latter.

I wish very much that you would turn your mind to the order of the formation of the cavalry. My opinion is that the order of the files of the cavalry is too loose. We must adhere to the regulation, which I believe allows of a more loose formation than the cavalry of other armies; but we must adhere to it strictly, and not allow our order to become more extended than it is. Then all our movements are too quick for those of large bodies of cavalry; and the consequence of this system and

of the looseness of our files is, that in all great movements of our cavalry they get into confusion, the horses are jaded before the moment of exertion arrives, and it becomes impossible for any man to produce the great effect with the cavalry of which it is capable.

Our horse, although I believe him the best in the world, becomes unmanageable in proportion as his rate of going is increased, and this is another reason for shortening the pace in all movements excepting the last and decisive charge. I wish you would turn your mind to these subjects:

1st; To keep as close order as the regulation will permit.

2d; To draw the attention of the General and Commanding officers to the regularity, the closeness, and the exactness of all the movements, and the preservation of strict order in all their parts, rather than to their celerity.

3d; To prevent the repetition of commands by those not authorised by the regulation to give them when in line or squadron.

4th; To keep the charge as well as all other movements at the pace with which at least the middling goers, if not the slowest, can keep up.

5th; To notice particularly all officers or soldiers whose horses break the ranks or general line without order, whether in a charge or any other movement.

P.S. I gave Ponsonby leave to come to London, but omitted to write to Barnes upon it. The fact is, that I had much to do at the moment, and was going to Cheltenham and forgot it. The fault is mine.

To Gen. Lord Hill.

London, 25th Oct. 1821.

I have received your letter, and sincerely congratulate you on the success of your nephew, and this fresh instance of the deserved respect in which you and your family are held in the county of Salop.

In respect to Mr. Southey, I have heard that he was writing a History of the War in the Peninsula, but I have never received an application from him, either directly or indirectly, for information on the subject. If I had received such an application, I would have told him what I have told others, that the subject was too serious to be trifled with; for that if any real authenticated history of that war, by an author worthy of writing it, were given, it ought to convey to the public the real truth, and ought to show what nations really did when they put themselves in the situation the Spanish and Portuguese nations had placed themselves in; and that I would give information and materials to no author who would not undertake to write upon that principle. I think, however, that the period of the war is too near, and the character and reputation of nations as well as of individuals are too much involved in the discussion of these questions, for me to recommend or even encourage any author to write such a history as some, I fear, would encourage at the present moment. This is my opinion upon the subject in general, and I should have conveyed it to Mr. Southey if he and his friends had applied to me.

In respect to your reference to me, I receive it, as everything that comes from you, as a mark of your kind attention to me. Unless you approve

of the principle which I have above stated, there is nothing to prevent you from giving Mr. Southey any information you please; but I should wish you not to give him any original papers from me, as that would be, in fact, to involve me in his work without attaining the object I have in view, which is, *true* history.

To Gen. Lord Hill.

London, 1st Nov. 1821.

Many thanks, my dear Hill, for your note of the 27th. The papers to which you refer cannot be in better hands than yours; and when the proper time comes, and such a publication is to be made as ought to be made, I shall have no objection to their being published.

To Lord W. Russell.

London, 31st July, 1826.

When your letter reached me I was occupied with other matters, at that moment more pressing, and I laid it aside and only lately perused it. I cannot tell you with what satisfaction I have read it, and how entirely I agree in every word of it. I return it to you, but I beg you will let me have a copy of it. It would be very desirable that you should turn your mind to the organization of a regiment of dragoons, for instance of the present strength in one rank. How many troops and squadrons? What should be the original and ordinary formation? In answer to the last question, I should say three single lines. Each line probably a squadron; the distance each 400 yards. I throw out these ideas for your consideration, as it is desirable that you should be as much at home upon the mechanical and practical parts of the question as you are upon the theory. My practice in regard to the cavalry was this: first, to use them upon advanced guards, flanks, &c., as the quickest movers and to enable me to know and see as much as possible in the shortest space of time; secondly, to use them in the momentary pursuit of beaten troops; thirdly, to use them in small bodies to attack small bodies of the enemy's cavalry, but I never attacked with them, always with the infantry; and I considered our cavalry so inferior to that of the French, from want of order, although I consider one squadron a match for two French squadrons, I should not have liked to see four British opposed to four French; and as the numbers increased, and order of course became more necessary, I was more unwilling to risk our cavalry without having a greater superiority of numbers. For this reason I used my cavalry less even than Bonaparte did his, for he gained some of his battles by the use of his cuirassiers as a sort of accelerated infantry, with which, supported by masses of cannon, he was in the habit of seizing important parts in the centre or flanks of his enemy's position, and of occupying such points till his infantry could arrive to relieve them. He tried this manœuvre at the battle of Waterloo, but failed, because we were not to be frightened away, and in fact attacked the cuirassiers, who were in possession of the line of our cannon, with the squares of the infantry, and when once we moved them I poured in our Life Guards, &c. This shows the difference of his principles and mine; but it was to be attributed to his having his cavalry in order. Mine would gallop, but could not preserve their

order, and therefore I could not use them till our admirable infantry had moved the French cavalry from their ground.*

To Major Gen. the Hon. F. Ponsonby.

London, 7th Nov. 1834.

I received in due course your letter of the 1st inst. I had already heard from Lord William on the same subject, and had written him a few lines containing nearly the substance of your observations, in which I entirely concur. In reply, however, he has observed very naturally, 'I command a regiment of hussars, and they ought to be trained in a particular manner and perform the particular service of hussars,' meaning light duties of all descriptions. He then observes that if this is not the case, the only difference between these which he commands and others consists in the dress, of which he very reasonably complains. I think this is one of the mistakes of our service. We have a cavalry by no means proportionate to our own small army, but certainly not so to the part that small army enables us to play in war. What do we do then? Instead of having it all cavalry of the best description, as with our men, horses, and equipments we ought, we form five descriptions of cavalry, that is to say, as many descriptions, as far as dress and armament go, as any other army whatever possesses, and the consequence is that we have nothing perfect. My opinion is that our cavalry ought to be the best, that is to say, cavalry of the line, because, in point of fact, when the time comes they must be so employed, be they dressed and armed how they may. This cavalry would do the duties of the outposts when necessary very well; witness the Royals and heavy Germans in the Peninsula, and on the other hand the 1st hussars, 7th, 12th, and 15th in line; and we ought to trust to the foreign cavalry with the army for the ordinary outpost duty, when the employment of our own excellent cavalry on such service should not be necessary. However, I admit that this is a question of dress, equipment, and armament more than of principle, considering the manner in which we employ our cavalry, which, however important on account of the effect which dress has upon the minds and actions of those who wear it, is trifling in the general scale. I quite agree with you as to pace. It is impossible to preserve order and go quick in large bodies. It is equally so to traverse the spaces which the manœuvre of large bodies requires should be traversed, and keep the horse in a state to do any thing, if the pace is not slow. But the great object of all in the cavalry and particularly in that of the line is order, and I have told Lord W. Russell that no officer or man should ever be allowed to move at any pace other than that ordered, or out of his place in the ranks. This is the most essential point to be attended to in the training of a regiment. I entirely agree with you respecting the supports; I have frequently reflected upon the system adopted in my reviews in France, and I am certain that it is right and ought to be adopted in every regimental practice, in order that the officers might thoroughly understand the principle and object of such a system. Unfortunately I have not got a copy of my memorandum upon this subject, but I am certain it is right; all for com-

* This letter was written by the Duke upon a project of altering the formation of cavalry by taking away the rear rank, submitted to him by Lord William Russell.

pactness. I believe our files are more than sufficiently loose, but this is a matter of general regulation with which we cannot interfere. Steadiness may be acquired by adhering with strictness to the rule respecting paces. The officers of the cavalry certainly do not possess the same knowledge of their service as those of the infantry do. This deficiency is to be attributed possibly to two causes: first, that to understand it well and all its details is much more difficult; secondly, that their minds have never been fairly brought to the contemplation of the true principles on which the cavalry service should be conducted. Let them once understand that the undue celerity of the movements, the dust and confusion go for nothing, and are injurious to their prescribed utility and regulation, and they will very soon be as good and as useful in their line of service as the officers of the infantry are in theirs.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING BRIGADES
OF CAVALRY IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Cambrai, 1816.

It is so desirable that a reserve should be kept in all cases in which the cavalry is employed to charge, that it appears to be a matter of necessity; and the officers and troops should be accustomed to form and conduct this reserve and exercise.

The reserve of a body of cavalry charging is intended to answer two purposes: 1st, to improve and complete the success of the charge; 2dly, to protect the retreat of the troops retiring, supposing those who charge are unsuccessful, or possibly to acquire success after their failure.

The proportion of the body of cavalry to be kept in reserve must depend upon the nature of the ground, and of the body of troops to be attacked. It should not be less than half of the body formed for the operation, nor should it exceed two-thirds. It follows, therefore, that every body of cavalry should be formed in 2 or 3 lines. The second line should be in line, the third might be in columns, of such a size as that they could be readily formed into line.

The next point for consideration is the distance at which these lines should be placed, and should preserve from each other; and it will be observed that this must depend upon the nature of the enemy to be attacked, and in some degree upon the nature of the ground which may be the scene of operation. It has been already stated that one of the objects of the reserve is to protect the retreat of the body charging which has failed; or possibly to turn the fortune of the day by a fresh attack upon the enemy engaged in his pursuit; and it is therefore obvious that the reserve, or second line of the cavalry should not be so near the first, as to be at all affected by the confusion in which the first will naturally fall in its retreat from the charge.

It is supposed that from 400 to 500 yards is distance sufficient to enable the retreating body to retire through the intervals of the second line, without throwing that body into confusion: on the other hand, as that space can be passed in something more than a minute of time, at the ordinary pace at which horses gallop, the distance is not too great to enable the second line to secure and improve any success which might be obtained by the first. For the same reason that the second line should be from 400 to 500 yards distance from the first; the third line, if there is one, ought to be at the same distance from the second. The distance of about 450 yards then should be the distance between the different lines of cavalry in the attack of cavalry.

In the attack of infantry and artillery, however, the circumstances are different, and the distances between the lines should be altered accord-

ingly. In this case, the object should be for the second line to strike its blow as soon as possible after the first should have failed; and as there is no chance of either the infantry or the artillery pursuing a line of cavalry whose attack it might have repulsed, there appears no reason for approaching so cautiously against the confusion into which the second line might be thrown by the retreat of the first. Two hundred yards might then be the distance between lines of cavalry attacking bodies of infantry or artillery.

Having thus ascertained the distance at which the lines of cavalry ought to be from each other, the first point to be considered is some simple general rule for the preservation of it in all cases. In ordinary operations this would be left to the eye of the leader of the second line. But so much in the cavalry depends upon the preservation of order in the second line or reserve, where the *first* charges, that more precautions ought to be taken to secure it. The rule should be, then, for the second line invariably to pull up to a walk when the first line charges, and in case of the failure of the charge, to continue at that pace till the first line will have passed through the intervals. In case the charge should be successful, the second line would then preserve its pace, and its settled distance of 450 yards from the first. If there should be a third line, it should follow the movement of the second, keeping its distance from it, till the second should become *first*, by the retreat of the *first*, and it should then act as above detailed for the *second* line.

THREE INSTRUCTIONS OR ORDERS, ISSUED IN 1827.

NOTE.—The three following Instructions or Orders were issued by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, when Commander in Chief in 1827.

COMPARATIVE RANK OF MILITARY AND CIVIL OFFICERS.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter * of the 11th Jan., together with its enclosures, regarding a question of comparative rank, arising in the pretensions of the surgeon of the — regt. to take precedence as a President of a Board of Survey, upon the plea of seniority in the date of his relative commission.

Upon a careful consideration of all the documents transmitted by you on this occasion, the Commander in Chief is of opinion, that this whole subject is misunderstood; and that the late Commander in Chief could not have had the question in all its bearings brought under his view, when His Royal Highness authorised the reply, upon the claim of Mr. T—, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, communicated in the Adjutant General's letter of the 11th Dec. 1823.

The General Regulations, which define the relative rank of all the civil officers of the army, were framed for the express purpose of regulating their corresponding claim to quarters, allowances, prize money, &c.; and it is clearly stated that such relative rank is not to extend to 'the exercise of any military authority or command whatever.' It would be quite inconsistent with the letter and spirit of this regulation, to permit officers of the civil departments to assume any control at mixed boards; and it is quite clear that the late Commander in Chief never contemplated that they should assume the station of a President at such boards. Such a pretension on the part of a surgeon of a regiment, as assumed by Mr. G—, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, in his departmental order, renders it quite necessary that the exercise of this relative rank, on the part of the civil officers of the army, should be strictly confined to the letter of the King's Regulations.

His Grace is aware that it is essential to the interests of the public service that certain boards should, according to the object of their inquiry, have the advantage of the information which the officers of the civil departments can best afford; and they are employed upon such boards for the express purpose of giving the assistance which comes within the limits of their departments; but it would be an anomaly to invest them with the control which must attach to the situation of a President, who must have a general, and not a departmental, view of the object on which a board is assembled. It is the military officer alone who can have this view, and he only can be the President of a board; his claim to

* This Instruction was transmitted by the Adjutant General (Sir Henry Torrens) to Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B., commanding at Barbadoes.

which must not be disturbed by any pretensions as arising in the relative rank of civil officers of the army, granted for other and express purposes.

This principle may be fully illustrated with reference to the claim of Mr. T——, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals in 1823, to the rights of his relative rank in a board assembled to decide on a proper situation for a lunatic asylum. His opinion on this point could only be departmentally professional: but there were many other objects for consideration, which could only be under the view of the military officer, and which give the latter an undoubted claim to precedence and the control belonging to it, which, if assumed by a departmental civil officer, the King's Regulations would be violated.

Impressed with the considerations arising out of this view of the subject, and with the necessity of putting this question at rest, in conformity with the spirit, as well as the letter, of the King's Regulations, I have received the Commander in Chief's commands to desire that you will be pleased to cancel your General Order of the 11th Jan. which gives to the officers of the civil departments of the army the advantages of their relative ranks; and likewise that of the 19th Jan., dispensing with the nomination of President, in cases where such officers are employed in the formation of boards.

I am, at the same time, to desire you will convey to Mr. G——, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, the expression of the Commander in Chief's displeasure at the extreme irregularity of issuing his departmental order, which has a reference to points affecting the general service; and further, that you will admonish Mr. G—— not to issue any such order in future, and particularly without the knowledge of the Commander of the Forces.

OCTOBER MINUTE.

Remarks of the Duke of Wellington, when Commander in Chief, on the interference of Officers, and on the responsibility of General Officers for the Officers of the Staff employed under them.

October, 1827.

This affair originated in a dispute between the respective officers of the Ordnance and the barrack master at —, which it fell to my lot to settle, when I was Master General, by dismissing the barrack master from the service. It now comes before me in another shape, that of the interference of Major Gen. —, commanding at the station, in the original dispute; the mode of interference; and the letters written by the Major General, and by Col. —, the senior officer of Ordnance, to the Commander of the Forces in the West Indies. I cannot but disapprove of the original interference of the Major General. The question between the respective officers of Ordnance and the barrack master was upon mere official details, as between the respective officers and the barrack master, with which the Major General had nothing to do. They were referable to a distinct authority, responsible for the expenditure of money and stores, which authority settled the matter without reference to the Major General's authority or opinion; and I must here add, that no other authority could have settled it.

It is very desirable that General officers should consider these matters maturely before they interfere in them. They should study their instructions, and the rules and regulations of the service. They would therein find the limits of their authority; and, by acting accordingly, they would save themselves, and those placed over them, a great deal of useless trouble and correspondence.

In respect to the mode of interference, I regret that the Major General should have forgotten that the officers of the Ordnance, although not commissioned by His Majesty, are considered as officers; and that he ought not to have ordered a court of inquiry to investigate their conduct without previous report to, and sanction from, superior authority. In respect to the correspondence between the Major General and the Colonel respectively, with the Commander of the Forces, I cannot but find fault with the whole of it. It contains the assertion, on both sides, of principles and pretensions, for which there is no authority, either in the regulations or practice of the service; and is written in a tone quite unbecoming officers of rank corresponding with the commanding officer, on the conduct of others, vested with authority independent of the writer.

The service cannot be benefited by such correspondence; and I would recommend to officers in authority not to allow themselves to be made the receivers and transmitters of such correspondence.

I cannot, however, avoid observing upon one point, viz., the charge of Col. — against Lieut. —, the Staff officer of the Major General. Every Staff officer must be considered as acting under the direct orders and superintendence of the superior officer, for whose assistance he is employed, and who must be considered responsible for his acts. To consider the relative situation of General officer and Staff in any other light would tend to alter the nature of the service; and, in fact, to give the command of the troops to the subaltern Staff officer instead of to the General officer. If Lieut. — has conducted himself improperly, Major Gen. — is responsible; and Col. — has no more right to notice the deficiencies of Lieut. —, in the performance of his duty towards Major Gen. —, than the Major General had to interfere in a matter of detail between the respective officers and the barrack master at —.

I have only one more point to notice, and that is, the voluminous nature of this correspondence. If officers abroad will have no mercy upon each other in a correspondence of this nature, I entreat them to have some upon me; to confine themselves to the strict facts of the case, and to write no more than is necessary for the elucidation of their meaning and intentions. An attention to this request, and abstinence from interference, in which those who interfere have no authority, and in which they are not called upon to interfere by duty, will save the officers in command or authority abroad, and those placed over them at home, a great deal of unnecessary trouble; and leave much valuable time disposable for other purposes.

BARRACKS.

The Master General of the Ordnance having represented to me the difficulties which have been experienced by the officers of this department

at several of the foreign stations, in carrying on the duties of the barrack master, I deem it my duty to call your serious attention to this subject.

The orders for the regulation of barracks proceeded from His Majesty. They are the regulations of the service equally with those regulating discipline, or any of its branches, and must be obeyed by all in His Majesty's service. No deviation from them can be allowed, excepting in cases of emergency, which must be reported forthwith, for His Majesty's most gracious approbation, and for which the officer commanding in chief on the spot may think proper to take upon himself the authority; trusting that the circumstances under which he assumed such authority, which must be stated, will justify such assumption and the deviation from order and regulation.

This is the view which I have taken of these orders and regulations: and I must add, that unless the service is conducted according to this view; unless the barrack master is supported by the officer commanding in chief, in carrying on his duties, under the direction and superintendence of the principal officers of the Ordnance; and unless the officers and troops are obliged by their superiors to obey the orders and regulations, to limit their occupation and use of the barrack and barrack furniture to what is allowed by regulation, and what is directed by the barrack master, under the authority vested in him: great as the expense of this department is, it must be vastly increased; and that, after all, the inconvenience to all must be immense, in order that a few may be able to enjoy advantages to which the regulations of the service do not entitle them.

As an example of the truth of these general observations, I see that the deficiency of stores, at one of the principal garrisons occupied by the troops upon the last general survey, arising chiefly from an undue and unnecessary interference with the duties of the barrack master, contrary to regulation, and an improper use and application of stores, amounts to £3000!

Having written thus much upon the subject in general, I will not enter into the detail of the different discussions which have been brought under my view; but I must say, that in all the Ordnance have been in the right.

The officers and troops must not have, at any station, more accommodation than the regulations allow them. The use of single iron bedsteads has diminished the number, in almost every barrack, which the same space would have accommodated under other circumstances; and it will not answer still further to diminish the number accommodated, after the diminution already caused by this arrangement.

The regulations of the service have fixed the number to be accommodated in each room; these numbers must be accommodated accordingly; and the surplus room and furniture must be at the disposition and under the care of the barrack master.

In like manner, officers' quarters and stables, not occupied by the officers entitled to them under the regulations, must, under the regulations, be given over to the care, and be at the disposition, of the barrack master: and I beg to observe, that my experience of the service, as well as in the office of Master General of the Ordnance for 8 years.

has convinced me, that the officers of the army in general suffer much more from these deviations from order and regulation than is at all compensated by any temporary convenience which any individual may thereby enjoy.

I have therefore to desire that His Majesty's orders and regulations, in respect to barracks, may be strictly carried into execution in your command; and that the barrack master may be allowed to take possession and charge of his barracks and stores, and allot them according to regulation, and without the interference of any body.

There is one part of this subject, however, to which I am desirous of drawing your attention more particularly; and that is, the order which several officers holding a foreign command have given, that they should be furnished with the reports which the barrack master made to his immediate superiors, the respective officers of the Ordnance.

The intention in framing the regulations under which the duties of the barrack department are conducted was, that its officers should be guided by those rules and regulations alone; and that they should be responsible for an obedience thereto, and for the care and expenditure of stores and money, to the Master General and Board of Ordnance alone; being the department of the state which is responsible to His Majesty and the Parliament for the due administration of the affairs of the barrack department, and the expenditure of the money granted by Parliament for its service.

The barrack master, as well as the respective officers of the Ordnance, and every other authority in the station, are under the general superintendence and orders of the officer commanding in chief on each station, whose duty it is to see that they obey the orders and regulations for the conduct of the service intrusted to them: and the barrack regulations direct that the barrack master should produce to the officer commanding the troops, when required, all instructions or orders relating to the allowances or accommodation of the military. *Other subjects not belonging to the troops need not be produced.*

But the regulations do not contain a word respecting *the reports to the Master General and Board, or respective officers, from the barrack master*; and I am convinced that you will see that such reports ought not to be called for.

If they are unfounded, if they are calumnious, it is not to be supposed that officers in such high stations as the Master General and Board of Ordnance would not reject them; or even communicate them to the officer commanding the troops, in order that he might take the steps he might think fit to punish the falsehood or the calumny. But it is quite obvious that the barrack master cannot perform his duty in the independent manner in which the regulations require he should perform it, and that the responsibility of the Master General and Board is not secure, if there is not security that the reports of the barrack master reach them. It cannot be expected that these reports will contain his real view of the transactions to which they relate, if they are liable to be called for by any other authority whatever.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MEMORANDUM

ON THE

PROPOSED PLAN FOR ALTERING THE DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

22d April, 1829.

I HAVE perused the papers respecting the discipline of the army. It is most tempting to adopt something on the principle recommended by the Secretary at War; but I think I may say, that 'I know the British army, and I dare not.' I shall first consider what the Prussian army is, and point out how *the system*, as established, works in that body, as compared with our system in our army.

The Prussian army is considered as the honor of the country; to maintain it in its efficient and honorable state, appears to be the first object of the whole country; and the only occupation of the greatest number of the inhabitants from the King to the peasant. It is the great, if not the only road to honor and distinction, for that numerous and powerful class of society which consider honor and distinction as their pursuit, and the attainment of these advantages as the reward of the labors of their lives.

All the inhabitants of the country are required to serve in this army for a limited period of time. Men of all ranks serve as soldiers. When in the ranks, the good, not only by their example and their precept, but by physical means, keep the bad in order, and maintain discipline. Their service, however short, is an honor to them in the eyes of their countrymen; and conveys to them, after it is over, a variety of civil privileges and advantages.

All that I have described is the power of the country acting in a particular direction to maintain the discipline and efficiency of the army. If any man will read with attention Baron Bülow's account of the discipline of this army, of the principle on which it is established, and of the mode in which it is carried into execution, he will see that there must be something peculiar in the composition of the army, in the nature of the people of whom the soldiers are composed, and even of the constitution of the country itself, or that such a system could not work.

We know that the service of the Prussian army is, in peace, confined to Prussia itself; and, in war, to the continent of Europe, and of that to the most fertile, the most populous, and the richest parts.

* * * *

Let us now consider what the British army is. It is an exotic in England, unknown to the old constitution of the country; required, or supposed to be required, only for the defence of its foreign possessions; disliked by the inhabitants, particularly by the higher orders, some of whom never allow one of their family to serve in it. Even the common people will make an exertion to find means to purchase the discharge of a

relation who may have enlisted, notwithstanding the advantages of pay, &c., which a soldier enjoys, compared with a common laborer.

In the moments of the greatest distress in the country, recruits cannot be obtained for the army. Service in the army is an advantage to none. The officers and soldiers of the army are an object of dislike and suspicion to the inhabitants while serving with their regiments, and of jealousy afterwards, and they are always ill treated.

It was the object of Mr. Windham's Act to make the army a popular service in England, by rendering service therein profitable as well as honorable, but his measures totally failed.

Then the man who enlists into the British army is, in general, the most drunken, and probably the worst man of the trade or profession to which he belongs, or of the village or town in which he lives. There is not one in a hundred of them who, when enlisted, ought not to be put in the second or degraded class of any society or body into which they may be introduced; and they can be brought to be fit for what is to be called the first class, only by discipline, and the precept and example of the old soldiers of the company, who, if not themselves in that same second or degraded class, deserve to be placed there for some action or other twenty times in every week.

Then let us see how this army thus composed are employed. They are constantly, and for their lives, on service in all parts and climates of the world. They do not march out of their barracks and cantonments into the rich plains of southern Germany, of Flanders, or of France, to enjoy the best fruits of the earth; but, go where they will, they commence their service in a transport in which all this discipline, of honor, of secret remonstrances and reprimand, and the distinction and separation of classes, is impracticable.

Let us see then what the effect even of our discipline is in these situations, and consider what it would be, if we were heedlessly to adopt the system of Prussia.

Let us only refer to our orderly books in the Peninsula. Let us remember the horrors committed by small detachments on their marches to join the army, notwithstanding the anxious care taken to prevent them. Let us only reflect upon the consequences of the Prussian system, or any part of it, or any relaxation in the severity of our own system, upon the conduct of our men, and the consequences of that conduct not only upon the honor of the army and the public interests, but upon the safety of these very men themselves.

Let my correspondence with Lord Bathurst upon this subject be referred to, and it will be seen what reforms I proposed, and what were proposed to, and adopted by, Parliament, to meet this evil of the first magnitude.

I confess that I have always considered this desire to alter the system of discipline of the army as one of the morbid symptoms of the times. It is like the notion that thieves ought not to be punished, which has, at last, peopled London and its neighbourhood with thieves in thousands, who will now be driven forth, and, after plundering the country, will fall victims to the law.

We forget what the army is, and what it may become, if not kept in order; and how ready the people of the country are to cry out if, by accident, they should suffer by any act of its indiscipline; or if, for want of discipline, the army should fail in obtaining success, as it certainly will fail, as it always has failed, if not in a state of discipline and good order.

It is curious enough that those should be the persons who propose to relax the severity of the system who would have to answer for any act of indiscipline, or outrage, which may occur, or any failure.

I know that an army, even a British army, can be kept in order without the *infliction* of corporal punishment, probably, at all. But it is by the most rigorous system of police, equally inconsistent with the spirit of the institutions of the country, and with the satisfaction and contentment of the officers and soldiers.

I have myself kept whole divisions of the army under arms for days: no crime could then be committed. In the same manner I can have half hourly or hourly roll calls or parades. I can confine men to barrack yards; I can send them out to walk in a town, in squads, in charge of a non-commissioned officer; in short, I may torment them into regularity: but corporal punishment, unlimited, at least to the extent to which it exists at present, must be the foundation of that or any other system established in the British army.

I wish those who consider this subject would read over all the proceedings on Major ——'s case. He was anxious to have his battalion in good order, and no corporal punishment. But he inflicted misery and torture of every other description, and corporal punishment into the bargain; and the affair ended by the battalion firing their buttons at him when at exercise.

We may rely upon it that we cannot relax the severity of our system at all, and that we cannot even diminish the number of our corporal punishments, without augmenting our preventive or police system.

Upon this point we ought to consider a little the nature of our officer, and compare him with the Prussian officer. Our officer is a gentleman. We require that he should be one, and above all that he should conduct himself as such; and most particularly in reference to the soldier, and to his intercourse with the non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Indeed we carry this principle of the gentleman, and the absence of intercourse with those under his command, so far, as that, in my opinion, the duty of a subaltern officer, as done in a foreign army, is not done at all in the cavalry, or the British infantry of the line. It is done in the Guards by the serjeants. Then our gentleman officer, however admirable his conduct on a field of battle, however honorable to himself, however glorious and advantageous to his country, is but a poor creature in disciplining his company in camp, quarters, or cantonments.

The name, the character, the conduct, the family and relations, the fortune, the situation, the mental acquirements of each of the men of his company, are not the sole objects of his thoughts, as the same of his men are of the Prussian officer in the same situation, who carries into execution this same discipline in the company to which he belongs, with the men of which he lives as a companion, friend, and adviser.

We must then observe that the army of Prussia, besides the advantage of its state of ordinary repose, to enable it to carry into execution this system of discipline, is at all times regularly organised, each battalion in its regiment, each regiment in its brigade, each brigade in its division, each division in its *corps d'armée*; the whole under the personal inspection of the King: so that there is not a corps, division, brigade, regiment, battalion, company, or individual, whose conduct is not checked and controlled by his superior, as well as by the view and knowledge of the whole of the profession.

Compare this state of things with the British army; with our detachments in Ireland and the West Indies, Honduras, &c. &c.; with our detachments in transports, guarding convicts to New South Wales; with our total want of inspection and control over either officers or men, in nearly all parts of the world; and we shall see cause for astonishment that there is any discipline in the army at all, notwithstanding the severity of the system of which we complain.

I recommend that we should stand firm upon the establishment of our discipline, as it is.

If we can, let us make our officers do their duty and see that the non-commissioned officers do theirs. But mind! this is a system of prevention. We shall thus avoid punishment in the best way, by preventing irregularity and crime. But I earnestly recommend not, by law or order, to say that Courts Martial are not to judge of the nature and degree of the offence or irregularity; or that, if there should be irregularity or offence, it should not be punished with severity according to its *nature and degree*: in which words must of course be included the consideration of time, circumstances, &c. &c.

SELECTIONS FROM THE EVIDENCE

OF

FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

GIVEN BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION FOR INQUIRING INTO MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

IN what year did your Grace enter the army?—In 1787.

Did you continue to do regimental duty for several years afterwards?—I did: I was abroad at first for some time after I entered the army, and then I joined the 12th light dragoons, and I was an aide de camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. I was absent occasionally, but I was generally with my regiment the greatest part of every year; then I was a Captain of the 58th regt. of foot, with which I did duty; and then I was a Captain in the 18th light dragoons, in which I did duty; I was then Major in the 33d regt.; and I may say that from the time I became Major in the 33d regt., until I quitted India, I commanded the regiment, for I commanded it even when I was otherwise employed, and even on the staff. In short, I believe I have done as much regimental duty, I was as much and as constantly with the regiment, particularly from the time I became Major in the 33d regt., as any officer that ever was in His Majesty's service.

And in the command of that regiment?—Actually in the command of that regiment: I was otherwise employed on general service, but from the time I became Major of the 33d regt. I never took my hand off that regiment. I commanded them even while I was on the staff and in the field, sometimes nearer, and sometimes at a greater distance; but I was in the actual command of that regiment up to the moment at which I left India.

At that time were not corporal punishments much more frequent in the army than they are at present?—I cannot exactly say how the thing stands at present, for since I resigned the command of the army in the year 1828, when I was appointed to be First Lord of the Treasury, and by desire of my colleagues resigned the command of the army, I have not interfered in any regimental concern whatever. I was at that time, and am still, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, but I never interfere in the detail of the regiment. I did not interfere in the detail of the Grenadier Guards, particularly in respect of this matter of punishment, because I know that I differ in opinion upon that subject from the commanding officer of that regiment, Col. Woodford; and, therefore, knowing that the opinion of the public is that these corporal punishments ought to be discontinued, and knowing, besides, that it was the desire of the Government that they should be discontinued as much as possible, I have considered it my duty to refrain from even giving an opinion upon the subject. I have allowed him to do that which he thought proper for maintaining the discipline of the regiment, and from the year 1828 down-

wards I cannot say that I have an official knowledge of any thing. I have the knowledge which every body has who lives in society, but I have no official knowledge upon the subject. I am inclined to believe that there is less corporal punishment; but then, on the other hand, I am inclined to believe that there is a great deal more crime. I have called upon Col. Woodford repeatedly, more in the way of conversation than officially, but I have called upon him repeatedly, to give me a statement of the defaulters' list in the 3 years that the Grenadier Guards were commanded by Col. Townshend, when I was first appointed their Colonel, as compared with the 3 years during which they were under his command, and I have never been able to procure that return; I conclude that that return would show that he was wrong in his system. Very likely this Commission may have got that return, or may have got some information that I have not got upon that subject; but I have no information from 1828 upon any military point of that description. Up to the year 1828, in the last years previous to that year, I should say that corporal punishment, in general, had been discontinued to a great degree in the army, in comparison with what it was formerly. A great variety of other punishments had been invented, and I certainly thought that that system had not been very successful. I remember, in the papers which I have written upon the subject, which I believe have been before the Board, a very curious case is mentioned of an officer commanding a battalion, in which he carried into execution those different modes of punishment, and undoubtedly he contrived to excite a mutiny, and I was obliged to treat him a little harshly upon that subject, for he had inflicted all sorts of punishments, and the affair ended by the battalion firing their buttons upon him. This created a degree of alarm at the time at which the affair came before me at the Horse Guards, and I was obliged to check all those new invented modes of punishment, which harassed the soldiers a great deal. There was no diminution of crime. Crime continued just the same as ever, but there was an alteration of punishment, from corporal punishment to those other new invented modes, which certainly did not answer the end of preventing crime.

While your Grace commanded the army, was it your wish, and did you endeavor, to diminish the frequency of corporal punishment as much as you could?—As much as possible. From the time I entered the army, it has been the desire of every commanding officer that ever I have seen, who knew what his duty was, to diminish corporal punishment as much as possible. There is one very remarkable circumstance, which I beg the Board will never lose sight of, that is, that this punishment is always inflicted in public; that, supposing the commanding officer himself had no feeling in respect to the punishment which is inflicted on the individual, he must know there are many present who do feel it in a very extraordinary degree; officers and soldiers both, who are excessively annoyed at this punishment. But it is inflicted because it is a matter of necessity. It is done in public, and there is a security that it will not go to any excess.

At the time when your Grace commanded the army, had the punishments of solitary confinement and imprisonment with hard labor been adopted?—To a certain degree.

What had been the effect of that substitution?—I don't think that it produced any effect. I have seen solitary confinement inflicted in the garrison of Fort William in Bengal, solitary confinement with what they call *congee*, that is, the soldier is fed upon *congee*, *congee* being the water in which the rice is boiled. I must say that that punishment never had any effect upon the men at large. The punished soldier was reduced a little in his strength by it, and in all probability he was saved from a fever by being upon this regimen, and kept in confinement and out of the sun for a few days after the irregularity which had occasioned the confinement; but I never knew that it produced any effect upon the men at large, at least to make them more sober. They always got drunk whenever they had an opportunity of doing so.

Is drunkenness the great parent of all crime in the British army, in your opinion?—Invariably.

If you could by any means check the practice of drunkenness, are you of opinion that the British soldier would be a difficult person to manage?—I should say a difficult person to manage always to a certain degree, because there are a good number of irregularities besides drunkenness. He has a great number of habits that must be broken through; he joins his regiment excessively undisciplined, with habits of different kinds that certainly must be broken through, and he must be brought to a certain degree of training before you can say that he is a person that you can depend upon so that he will not misbehave.

Do you imagine that the British soldier would be more difficult to bring into a proper state of discipline, provided that the habit of drunkenness could be cured, than the persons that compose the other armies in Europe?—I should say, yes; because, in the first place, the British soldiers are taken entirely from the lowest orders of society. Other armies are composed of men of all classes; they are drawn by conscription, and men of all classes are liable thereto, and are serving in the ranks in the French army, the Prussian army, the Austrian army, and the Russian army; in the Russian army rather less than the others.

Has any mode ever suggested itself to you, by which a better class of persons might be induced to enter into the army under the present mode of voluntary enlistment?—I should say not. The objection to entering into the army, in my opinion, is the severity and regularity of the duty, the regularity of the discipline, and the life which the soldier is obliged to lead, and which you must oblige him to lead, the climates to which he is exposed, and the constancy of the service in those climates. I do not think that a better description of persons would be induced to enlist than at present, voluntarily, not even for any bounty, because the amount of the bounty is no consideration. The large bounty would be taken, and they would walk off upon the first opportunity. I do not think any bounty would procure the service of a better description of men than is enlisted at present.

Supposing corporal punishment to be entirely abolished, and that certain civil privileges were given to persons who had served in the army, do you think that might have the effect of producing a better class of persons in the army?—I do not think it would. I do not see how you

can have an army at all, unless you preserve it in a state of discipline; nor how you can have a state of discipline, unless you have some punishment. I confess that that is the worst of what I see going forward. There is no punishment which makes an impression upon any body except corporal punishment. You send a man into solitary confinement; nobody sees him in solitary confinement, and nobody knows what he is suffering while he is in solitary confinement; and therefore this punishment is no example to the thousand men who are there upon the parade at the same time. The man may suffer so much in solitary confinement, as that he will not be guilty of the offence again; but that is not the principle of punishment; that is not the intention of punishment. The real meaning of punishment, if it means any thing, is example; it is to prevent others, by the example of what they see the criminal suffer, from committing the same or a similar offence. If that is not the intention of punishment; if the intention is to punish, or even to improve the conduct of the individual only, you may find other punishments; but you will have hundreds of others guilty of the offence, and you will have the whole regiment, by degrees, in a state of punishment. There is another question, again, which is, What is to enforce these punishments? For instance, I understand that, in some of these battalions of Guards, they have 80 or 100 men *billed-up*. As long as the commanding officer can punish by means of corporal punishment, this *billing-up* can be enforced; but if corporal punishment should be discontinued, who is to enforce the *billing-up*? It is quite out of the question; and therefore I say, if it is intended that punishment should be an example, you must have something or other that other men will feel that it is better for them that they should not have inflicted upon them; and also, you must have something which shall be an ultimate resource in case they should not submit to the minor description of punishment, which circumstances might enable the commanding officer to inflict upon them. That is my idea of the necessity of corporal punishment. Then there is this further observation (which I entreat the Board to bear in mind), that the regularity, and order, and discipline of the corps, is not merely a public affair; it is not only that the regiment may be fit to do its service for the public, but I say that it is a positive breach of faith with the good man, if discipline should not be enforced. I will suppose that there are 100 men in a company, 80 of whom behave exceedingly well, and submit to all your regulations (and I apprehend that will be found to be pretty nearly the usual proportion); there will be 80 of them who never commit a fault of any description; they lead a quiet life in the barracks, and do every thing that you require from them; but there are 20 that will not do so. What happens? These 20 are constantly disturbing the peace and the comfort of the 80, and there is perpetual riot and disorder going on in the barracks besides. These men are perpetually in a state of punishment; they are either *billed-up*, or they are in confinement in the guard house, or they are in confinement in gaol, or in some way or other. The consequence is, that those 80 are obliged to do their duty for them; so that, by not enforcing your discipline, and not enforcing your own orders, and not punishing when those orders are not obeyed, you are doing the grossest injustice to

those who do obey your orders. That is a view of the case which is not generally taken; but it is a true view, and ought to be brought before the public.

But supposing that the punishment of solitary confinement could be made such a one as to be a terror to the soldiers in general, might not that be resorted to as an ultimate punishment instead of corporal punishment?—There is a great deal to be said about solitary confinement. In the first place, I do not believe that it could be enforced as a military punishment; you must have recourse to the civil power to enforce that punishment. Supposing that you were to build, in all the barracks, a certain number of solitary cells, the men must be watched and guarded in those solitary cells by their comrades. The consequence is, that they get into constant conversation. That was the course at Fort William. The sentry does not do his duty; he gets into conversation with the man in the cell; the solitary part of the confinement is lost. As a military punishment, I do not think it could be carried into execution. And, moreover, you would still require something to prevent what I should call the knocking down system; the knocking down the sentry or the non-commissioned officer who is taking the man to the place of solitary confinement. All this must be provided for; there must still be something behind as a resource. One officer with whom I am acquainted, who is a great advocate for this description of punishment, had a scheme of this sort; he proposed that there should be a civil establishment formed, which should have the charge of those military gaols, and not the military officers and troops. The object was that, as there must be some further punishment in order to keep those in order who should be in the gaols, this punishment should be inflicted by the civil and not by the military power; that is the meaning of that proposition. I confess that I cannot see my way through such a system, without incurring such an enormous expense that I am convinced the public would not entertain the proposition, if it were fairly brought forward; and, after all, there must be, as a final resource, some other system of punishment. I am aware that lately, in the gaols of this country in general, a system of solitary confinement has been adopted, and silence enforced. I do not know how far this has answered, or what is the resource to be adopted, if the man does not submit to the regulations of the prison. I understand that they deprive him of his food, and that in some instances that has been found to answer. That may answer; but I understand that, in America for instance, at Sing-sing, and some other places, the resource is corporal punishment. In some instances stopping the food might answer, in others it certainly would not. The consequences of having such a vast body of men in a state of punishment must not be lost sight of. There are at this moment in one battalion of the Coldstream Guards, I am told, not less than 100 men out of 600 under punishment, which number would be absent.

Of course, a small proportion of those 100 men would be liable to solitary confinement, supposing that solitary confinement to be inflicted only by sentence of a court martial?—I cannot say the proportion.

Is it your Grace's opinion that it would be impossible, even in barracks,

to erect cells that would be effectual for the purpose of solitary confinement?—They must always be under a sentry.

Supposing that sentry to be so placed as to be at such a distance from the solitary cells that no communication could take place between him and the prisoners?—I do not mean to say that that is impossible; I only state what I have seen at Calcutta, in the *Congee-house*, and there it could not be prevented.

Supposing that some scheme should be devised, which should make those punishments of solitary confinement, or imprisonment with hard labor, effectual and real punishments, is it still your Grace's opinion that it might not be made to supersede corporal punishment by the lash?—There would still be the absence of the example; the battalion would not know that this man was suffering for having committed such an offence; they would know that he was in solitary confinement, but till the man had been in solitary confinement for a week or ten days, or a fortnight, he would not know the consequences to himself; and how much he suffered in this solitary confinement, of course the battalion could not be acquainted with.

Supposing a man to be so solitarily confined, is it your opinion that his representation, when he comes out of that confinement, would not answer the purpose of example to the rest of his comrades?—I should think not.

Are you of opinion, then, that the infliction of a certain number of lashes, after the reading of a court martial in the front of the regiment, would have more effect as an example, than any representation he might make of his sufferings in prison?—I have no doubt of that whatever.

Have you known instances in which the infliction of corporal punishment has had the immediate effect required, namely, the putting a stop to the prevalence of such crimes as the man was punished for?—Certainly.

In cases of insubordinate conduct and refusal to march, and so forth, would it be possible to substitute any other punishment which would be so summary and so effectual as that of the lash?—I have no idea of any great effect being produced by any thing but the fear of immediate corporal punishment. I must say, that in hundreds of instances, the very threat of the lash has prevented very serious crimes. It is well known that I have hundreds of times prevented the most serious offences by ordering the men to appear with their side arms. When I found any great disorder going on, the first thing I did was to order that all the men must appear, if they appeared in the street at all, in their side arms; that was the first thing. I then ordered that the rolls be called every hour; and all those restraints were enforced by the fear of the lash. If it were not for the fear of the lash, who would appear in his side arms? Then, after that, if this did not do, I ordered them all under arms, and kept them standing near their arms. It is well known that I have done that very thing frequently. All those things were ordered to prevent the mischief in the first place; and in the next place, I was quite sure that no man would venture to disobey it, because he knew that if he ventured to disobey it, he would come to corporal punishment.

Supposing the power of corporal punishment had not been in your

hands at that time, could you by any other means have established that discipline in the army?—No, it is out of the question.

You are now speaking of circumstances upon actual service?—Yes.

Must not a certain time elapse before corporal punishment can be inflicted, on account of the proceedings of the court martial?—There was a very summary proceeding, which is now discontinued, which is called a drum-head court martial; but the man is brought to a court martial as soon as possible. A court martial is ordered; the forms take a certain time, but the man is sure of being tried, and, if convicted, of being punished. But, besides this punishment by court martial, there is, in all armies, the provost. I do not mean to say that the provost could be used for the purpose of enforcing an order of that description, but the provost is always liable to be used to prevent any irregularity; for instance, if there is a system of plunder going on, the provost is ordered to prevent it, and he punishes those taken in the fact upon the spot.

Are drum-head courts martial upon service entirely discontinued?—I do not think they were very common. We did not want them.

Supposing the wish to abolish corporal punishment to be as strong and as general as can be conceived, not only among the public, but among the officers, can you point out any possible means of doing without corporal punishment while the army is in the field?—I have not an idea of any possible means. Having had this subject in contemplation for 6 or 7 years, I have turned it over in my mind in every possible way; and I declare that I have not an idea what can be substituted for it. You may have an army without discipline, or you may have no army at all; but if you are to have an army in a state of discipline, and in a state of efficiency, and I must say in a state of decent comfort, I have not a notion how you are to go on without having some punishment that shall make an impression upon the minds of those who are serving. I assure the Board that I have turned my mind to the subject in every possible way, with a view of discovering some mode of solving the difficulty.

Supposing it were found that the punishment of solitary confinement, or imprisonment with hard labor, was effectual for those purposes at home, would it be possible to establish a system of that sort when the army was serving in the field?—Absolutely impossible.

Your Grace is aware, that by the regulations of the French army, no man is to be corporally punished, or struck. How do the French, when they are in the field and upon service, manage to keep up the discipline of their army?—The French soldier is quite a different person from the soldier in the British army; he is enlisted by conscription. There are men of all classes in the French army; the good keep the bad to a certain degree in order; besides that, the whole system of the French army is a good deal more loose than ours ever can be. Their numbers are infinitely greater; they can bear a looseness and want of discipline much better than we can upon that account; they can subsist much more easily for that reason; and, besides that, I am rather inclined to believe, that, notwithstanding that there is no regulated system of corporal punishment, there is a good deal of severe punishment in the French army, and they put people

to death to a much greater degree than we do; and I fancy that among the soldiers themselves they strike a great deal.

Had you an opportunity of ascertaining the fact, that the discipline of the French army is by no means so strict as the discipline of the British army?—I should say that it is not so strict, certainly. In the first place, they are entirely a different class of people. The officers of the French army live with the men a great deal more than ours do; they are of the same class of persons to a greater degree than ours are. At different times I have had French guards of honor attending me; and I have sometimes found the officer playing at billiards with the men of the guard, and familiarities of that sort going on that were never heard of in the British service, and could not be allowed. Therefore, the whole of the system is much more loose than ours is, on account of the description of men we have for soldiers, and the description of gentlemen we have for the officers, and the relative number of which our army is composed compared with the armies of the Continent.

Upon service, do you conceive that the discipline of the army which you had under your command in the Peninsula was superior to the discipline of the French troops opposed to you?—I have not the most distant doubt of it, infinitely superior.

Superior in respect to the treatment of the country in which they were serving?—Not to be compared with it, even their own country; an enemy's country to us, and to them their own country.

And even there the discipline of the English army was superior to that of the French?—Infinitely.

In what respect was the discipline of the French army so inferior to ours?—A general system of plunder, great looseness in the performance of the duty, great irregularity; in short, irregularity of which we could not venture to risk the existence even.

Was it not the fact, that the people came home to their houses when the English were to occupy them, having left them when the French were to occupy them?—Yes, that was the case.

Comparing the discipline of our army with that of the Prussians, do you conceive that our discipline for all purposes in the field is the more effectual, or theirs?—Not to be compared.

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You attribute the different proportions to the good discipline of the one army, and the inferior discipline of the other?—To the efficient discipline for service of our army, and the deficient discipline for service of the Prussian army.

Have you had occasion to observe the discipline of the other armies of Europe, such as the Austrian, the Bavarian, and the Russian; and does your Grace's experience lead to the same result with respect to all those armies as compared with ours?—I should think so. I have never had immediate experience of the effect of the discipline of the two armies in so striking an instance as of the Prussians. * * * * *

I cannot say that I have seen the same result in other armies, because I was never engaged in a course of operations so near them.

Towards the latter time of your service in the Peninsula, was corporal

punishment very frequent in the army, or more frequent than it had been in the beginning?—I cannot say that I know exactly how it was in the regiments. I rather believe it was not so frequent. I am positively certain that crime had most enormously diminished; that there was not one crime for one hundred that there were in the beginning of the time. I think my orders show it. There was a man convicted of robbery, and I pardoned him, because the crime had become so rare. There are things of that sort that show clearly, that by discipline, and by care and attention, the army was brought into such a state of discipline, that every description of punishment was almost discontinued altogether.

Do you conceive that the army, when it left France from the Pyrenees, was in as efficient state for service as an army can well be brought to?—I always thought that I could have gone any where and done any thing with that army. It was impossible to have a machine more highly mounted and in better order, and in a better state of discipline than that army was. When I quitted that army upon the Garonne, I do not think it was possible to see any thing in a higher state of discipline; and I believe there was a total discontinuance of all punishment.

Was it ever represented to you, or did you ever observe, that a soldier who had been corporally punished was a worse or a better soldier in the field from having received that punishment?—I never heard of it.

Did you ever understand that a man was degraded by the infliction of that punishment in the eyes of his companions with whom he was serving?—No, I should not say that he was. I think they were just as good comrades as ever. I think it may affect his claim to be a non-commissioned officer in some regiments; the commanding officer may feel this man has been punished once, or if he has been punished twice in a still stronger degree, 'I cannot make him a non-commissioned officer.' There may be a feeling of that description; but I have myself made some, that have been punished, non-commissioned officers, who are at this moment officers, that I have tied up at the halberds and pardoned, and they are officers and even field officers at this moment.

Then, in your judgment, those men were not degraded in the eyes of the public with whom they lived?—No, certainly not.

But supposing a soldier to be punished for a degrading crime, such as theft or crime of that description, is he then degraded in the eyes of his comrades?—The crime degrades him, certainly; but I must say that you must receive that opinion with a certain degree of qualification; there is a margin even there. One of those persons that I mentioned just now, whom I had promoted to be a non-commissioned officer, and afterwards to be an officer, and if he is alive now he is a field officer; this man was a serjeant, and he expended the company's money and deserted. Now, all that have been engaged in regimental service know that that is pretty nearly as great a crime as a man can be guilty of. That man was brought back; I had him to the halberds, but I did not punish him; he was a good man otherwise, and I pardoned him, and I afterwards made him a non-commissioned officer, and afterwards I recommended him to be made an officer, and he was with the army in the Peninsula as a field officer. This man was led to commit the offence by women. There are things of

that kind that a man may be led into, and yet he may be a very good man; and a commanding officer must exercise a judgment and a certain discretion in doing a thing of the kind. I do not mean to say that it is an example to be followed. There are some of those crimes for which they must be punished, although it may be in the power of the commanding officer afterwards to save the man.

Did you know instances of the infliction of corporal punishment so cowering the spirit as to make a man unfit for a soldier afterwards in the field?—I never heard of such a thing.

And you do not believe such a feeling to exist?—I do not.

Have you served in the Colonies with a regiment?—I served at the Cape, and I served in the East Indies.

Do you think that in the Colonies this system of solitary confinement and imprisonment with hard labor, which has been so much recommended, could by possibility be introduced?—I think not.

In Great Britain and Ireland would it not be possible to have military prisons and solitary cells in the barracks, so as to get rid of a great proportion, at all events, of the corporal punishments, if not entirely?—It might be possible to build military prisons, and it might be possible to build solitary cells in the barracks, but at a great expense; and the solitary confinement I still think would not have the effect, as an example, of preventing crime, so much as a punishment which every body must see and feel that the man suffers from, and which it would not be very agreeable to undergo. A vast expense would attend that description of punishment, and great inconvenience, on account of the number of men it would take out of the regiment constantly; and, besides all that, I believe that it would not have the effect of an example.

So that if the country did determine to go to the expense of building these places, and so forth, you still are very doubtful whether the expense which was gone to would be found to have produced a system as effectual as the present for preserving discipline?—Certainly not.

Is it your opinion, however, that supposing those places to be built, the frequency of corporal punishment might not be diminished by these means?—It would depend, in a great degree, on the effect the measure should have in the way of example. If it should be found that solitary confinement would produce the effect, the commanding officers would use solitary confinement instead of corporal punishment; but if it did not produce the effect, of course they must have recourse to corporal punishment, supposing that the law allowed that it should be inflicted.

Supposing the effect of those punishments was such that it was thought that corporal punishment might, without danger, be abolished in England, would it be possible to form such a military code as that corporal punishment should be permitted upon service and in the Colonies, and entirely prohibited in Great Britain and Ireland?—I think it would be possible to form such a code, but I do not think it would be advisable; for this reason, that the great object of those commanding His Majesty's troops, and of the officers at the head of His Majesty's army, has invariably been to consider and represent service abroad as an honor and an advantage; not the service abroad only, but every service abroad; and it would be a very

unfortunate circumstance if a punishment, pronounced by the Government and Parliament to be an improper punishment, should be inflicted upon those who are to perform the service abroad, which it has been the object and duty of those at the head of the army to represent as a service of honor and advantage. Now, I have gone so far upon this subject of considering service abroad as an advantage, that I can mention more than one instance in which, when regiments have misbehaved, and it has been proposed to send them abroad, I have said, 'No, by no means; do any thing rather than that:' because when you send a regiment abroad, you must represent it, and you must endeavor to have it felt, as being an honor, and particularly in time of war. If it should ever unfortunately be deemed any thing like a disgrace, it would be the greatest misfortune that could happen to the army and to the public.

Would it not be exceedingly prejudicial to the discipline of a regiment, if it was known to the soldiers of that regiment that during their remaining in Great Britain and Ireland they were not subject to corporal punishment, but that from the moment they set foot on board ship to proceed either to the Colonies or to actual service, they would then become subject to a punishment which had been considered so degrading in England as to be abolished?—I should think so; but there is one thing which should always be borne in mind, and that is, that in reality the army think but little of this punishment. If it was abolished entirely in England and kept up in the Colonies, the effect would be very injurious. Going to the Colonies, say what we will, is never very agreeable. We consider it and represent it a matter of honor; we are going abroad; and there is among the commanding and other officers of the regiment a desire that it should be reckoned a good thing. But if it was to be attended by corporal punishment being revived, having been put down in England and in Ireland, I do not mean to say that there might not be an additional motive for feeling an objection to go, and that there might not be some instances of mutiny and difficulty in getting the soldier abroad, from the fear of having, or under the pretext of the fear of having, this punishment inflicted.

So that supposing those prisons, and so forth, which have been alluded to, were to be established in these islands, the same expense to provide the means of carrying those punishments into execution must be incurred in all the Colonies?—Yes.

And still there would remain service in the field to which that regulation could not be made to apply?—Certainly.

It has been suggested to the Commission that a system of ensuring a certain number of officers' commissions to the privates and non-commissioned officers of the army, would be a means of inducing persons of a more respectable class of life to enter into the army; is that your Grace's opinion?—That is more a civil and political question than it is a military one. I should say, very possibly some young men in the country might. I believe now there is a great want of employment for young men of education in the country, and some young men in the country might be induced to enlist as privates, with a view to obtain commissions; but, at the same time I beg the Commission to observe there are here the Life

Guards, the Horse Guards, who are called gentlemen of the Life Guards and Horse Guards; and I believe that they do not get many of that class of men among them, even though they are gentlemen, and they have a certain chance from that circumstance. It is possible, I think, that you might get a few gentlemen to come into the service, a few persons of better education and of a better description, but I do not think in large numbers.

You do not think it would be a sufficient inducement to enable you to count upon the class of men who compose the army being raised in station?—No, I should think not. The real truth is, there are very few commissions to be given away. The General Commanding in Chief would be better able to state more of this than I can; but I believe that he would tell you that the number of commissions he has is scarcely sufficient to enable him to provide for those well reported of from the Military College; at the present moment, I do not believe he has a sufficient number to provide for all those well reported of in their studies at Sandhurst. Now, if that is the case, although 30 or 40 commissions a year might be to be given in this way, it would hardly produce any effect upon the number in the army.

In point of fact, did you recommend many persons for commissions during the service in the Peninsula?—A great number; it is a circumstance that I have not attended to a great deal, but I should wish that that point should be investigated. I believe that in the Peninsula I gave every commission I had to give away, either to gentlemen volunteers with the army, or to non-commissioned officers. I gave commissions to a great number of non-commissioned officers, and those that were not given away to non-commissioned officers were given away to volunteers serving with the army at the time. I gave none in this country at all.

With respect to those non-commissioned officers that were so raised to the rank of officers, have they generally remained in the army, or have they retired?—A great number have retired. In truth, they do not make good officers; it does not answer. They are brought into society to the manners of which they are unaccustomed; they cannot bear being at all heated with wine or liquor. I have known them when I was serving in the ranks of the army, and I think, in general, they are quarrelsome, they are addicted to quarrel a little in their cups, and they are not persons that can be borne in the society of the officers of the army; they are men of different manners altogether.

Does that make them feel uncomfortable in the new situation in which they are placed?—I think so; punctilious and uncomfortable. There are very few indeed that stop any time, or that ever rise beyond the subaltern ranks of the army.

Are they generally of the same age as those persons with whom they are to mix, the other subalterns in the regiment?—Generally older.

And that makes their situation still more difficult and unpleasant?—Still more so.

Do they find any difficulty in providing the means for their own equipment, and their living afterwards?—I think, in general, they can do that pretty well. They live upon their pay, if they have saved any little

money. In general, there is care taken to assist them, when they are promoted, in providing their clothes and their equipment, and I think that in that respect they are well off; but they cannot live in the society of gentlemen; they are not accustomed to the manners of gentlemen.

But they can live better upon their pay and so forth when upon service, than they can in garrison when at home?—I should think so.

Since the peace, have there been a considerable number of commissions of adjutants and quarter masters given to non-commissioned officers in the army?—I cannot speak to this so much since the peace, for I was only in command of the army a couple of years, and at that time we gave some; but I think, in general, the wish of the commanding officers of regiments is to get an officer that has purchased regularly into the service; he is a gentleman of education, and he manages much better than those non-commissioned officers.

In foreign armies, for instance, the French, you are aware that a certain number of commissions in every regiment are devoted to non-commissioned officers and soldiers?—Yes.

Do those non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have got those commissions, live at the mess with the rest of the officers, or do they live separately, and do they break off all connexion with the soldiers with whom they had been comrades heretofore?—From what I have mentioned already respecting the constitution of the French army being levied by conscription, and there being men of all classes of society in the ranks, it stands to reason that there must be men of all classes of society in the ranks of the officers likewise; and I have seen, as I mentioned before, in my own guard, an officer playing at billiards with the drummer of the guard, and even with privates of the guard, in my own room, although this officer dined with me, by the bye, every day; but he was amusing himself all the morning playing at billiards with the men, which we never hear of in the British army. And, of course, when some of those soldiers come to be promoted to be officers, they live with the others who have been promoted before, and I believe that that class of men all live together. They very often do not mess together; they mess in threes or fours in some of the French regiments. Sometimes, I believe, they mess together as we do, but in some cases, I believe, they do not do so, and then of course the men live according to their habits and manners together, as people do in clubs here, and in other societies in England. But I rather believe that this regulation of the French army, which grants to soldiers and non-commissioned officers commissions, has not prevented the man of education, and manners and information, from rising; I believe that that sort of person has been the man selected in general, for they select for those commissions, but they select from the ranks, and they generally take the man of family, of education and manners, in preference to a mere non-commissioned officer, and that is one of the great difficulties of the French army at the present moment, that there is, as I understand, throughout the French army, a very strong non-commissioned officers' party, which creates great uneasiness to the government, and has a considerable influence in the regiments as against the power and influence of the officers.

Supposing such a system could be established in the British army, and that the officers, instead of messing together, lived more with the men than they do at present, do you think the discipline of the British army, composed as it is, could be maintained?—I do not think it could.

For instance, supposing such a circumstance took place in a guard of the British army, as you stated to have taken place in the guard of honor attending upon you, of the French army, do you think such a circumstance as that could happen, and the discipline of the army be maintained?—It is quite out of the question.

Then are the Commissioners to conclude that the relation between the French soldier and his officer is an entirely different one from that between the English soldier and the English officer?—Quite different.

Is that the case also in the Prussian army?—The Prussian army rise very much in the same way; indeed I am not quite sure that all the commissions do not go among the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, but then the partiality of the selection is still greater; I believe that the gentleman and the man of education is taken more frequently even than he is in the French service.

Has your Grace ever turned in your mind whether there might not be a system of rewards, either of honors or of increase of pay, that might tend to maintain the discipline of the army, and thereby render corporal punishment less frequent?—With respect to a system of reward, I should be very sorry that it should be supposed that the British soldier was not sensible of rewards and honors conferred upon him. I think he is; but at the same time, it must not be supposed that those rewards and honors would prevent a great deal of irregularity and crime which must be prevented. You could not expect it, at least without such an expense and such a profusion of rewards as would be absolutely out of the question.

Does your Grace see any objection to making the experiment of an order of merit in the army, which shall extend from the private soldier up to the highest rank; first for gallantry in the field, and secondly for good behaviour?—No, I should see no objection; on the contrary, I am certain it would produce a good effect; and it has been tried. I have known it exist in several regiments. I never had it in any regiment under my immediate command. In the 33d regt. it never existed, and therefore I could not exactly say what the effect was; but I am sure that the soldier is as sensible of such a reward, and of his merits being considered, as any other individual is. But, at the same time, it must not be supposed that there would not still be a great deal of irregularity and disorder.

But as an assistant to discipline you would think it desirable?—Certainly.

Have you ever considered how far the giving greater facilities to the soldiers when in quarters, in the way of games and recreations of different sorts, might tend to take them out of those habits of drunkenness and vice in which they indulge?—Every thing that can tend to amuse them and employ them is good. In the East Indies we do all we can to amuse and employ them, and to occupy their time. At the same time you must

never forget that irregularity comes after all; but every thing of that sort is of advantage.

With regard to pensions, can you suggest any alteration with respect to pensions that might be an inducement either to a better class of persons to enter the army, or that, when in the army, the forfeiture of those pensions should be a still more powerful means of promoting discipline?—I should think that the great thing of all about pensions is to keep faith. There have been different changes of pensions, and claims have been admitted and not admitted, and so on. I should say that the great thing is to keep faith; and I think that whenever there is an opportunity of introducing the forfeiture of a pension (but that goes into a very large question), but whenever it is possible to introduce a forfeiture of pension upon a crime, it would be a good thing to do it. But I do not think still that that would preclude the necessity of having recourse to those punishments at times. I should say also, that in some of the barracks, for instance some of the barracks in London, and likewise in some of the large garrisons, it might be possible to put them under stoppages when they have been in confinement during the period of their confinement. That might render confinement a stronger punishment. For instance, that when a man is in confinement he shall forfeit that part of his pay that would go into his own pocket; or that when he was absent from his duty that that part of his pay should be forfeited. I think that things of that sort might have a certain effect in preventing crime, but still you must have the other punishment. This must be borne in mind, however, that one of the great offences they are guilty of is the sale of necessaries, and that the very moment you touch the pay, you immediately, to a certain degree, occasion the crime of selling necessaries. The way that I put a stop to the sale of necessaries was by having them paid every day, which I did in the Peninsula. It totally put a stop to that description of offence. The man got his money every day, and his necessaries also were examined every day; and the moment that his necessaries were not complete his pay was stopped, so that he had every inducement to keep his necessaries complete, and not to sell them. Whenever you touch the pay, you give occasion for that description of crime, which is the most common and the most inconvenient among the many crimes of which they can be guilty, that of selling their necessaries.

Penal companies, that is to say, companies to which men who are in the habit of bad behaviour in the regiment could be sent, have been recommended to the Commission. What is your Grace's opinion upon that subject?—I never saw it in any service, and I do not very well understand how it could be adopted; I do not know how the penal company is to be kept in order.

When that has been recommended, it has been proposed that the men in the regiment serving upon that station should not be liable to corporal punishment till they have been placed in a penal company; and that from the moment of their joining the penal company they should become subject to that punishment, of course being kept in a station separate from the rest of the army?—I do not see how that punishment is to be carried

into execution; I am afraid it would be found not to answer, at all events as an example. It would never be before the eyes of the men. The man is sent away to a penal company, and there punished; whereas the great object is that his suffering, whatever it is, should be in the presence of the whole; and that they should all feel, 'If I do this, I shall be liable to punishment; not only if I do this, but if I commit any of those irregularities which I am forbidden to commit; and therefore I will not commit them.'

You are aware that in the Prussian army there are two classes; that a man is originally enrolled in the first class, and that for great misconduct he is put into the second class, and that his dress in some respects is different; for instance, that the cockade is of a different description, and so forth. Is your Grace of opinion that that would have any effect as a mode of enforcing discipline?—I wrote a paper upon that subject some time ago, and I there stated my opinion upon it. I do not think it is applicable to the state of our service at all. I believe that in the first instance nearly every man would begin in the second class; but I must say that I do not think we have got to the bottom of that punishment in the Prussian service. I know what that punishment is. In reviewing the Prussian army you will see, out of a regiment of 2000 or 3000 men, one or two men in this situation. Now it is absolutely impossible that there should not be more than one or two who deserve to be in the second class; but I have gone down the ranks with the King of Prussia, and it is easily perceived who are the individuals. They wear feathers of a certain color, and all the others wear white feathers; and I saw that one man, or perhaps two, in a regiment might be so marked. I must say that I have known enough of the Prussian army to be quite certain that there were many more men who deserved to be in the second class than those two; therefore I think there must be more in it than we are informed of. But I am quite certain that it would not answer for our service. When the men first enter into our army, they would be put into the second class at once.

There has been a constant change in the power left to commanding officers with respect to punishments and to trials, and there has been a diminution in the power of regimental courts martial with respect to punishments, and so forth; are you of opinion that the commanding officer's power has been too much abridged, or that those regulations are correct?—I would go very far back. As far back as 30 years ago there was a very important alteration made, which I do not think was a desirable alteration either for the soldiers or the discipline of the army, which was swearing courts martial, swearing the witnesses, and swearing the members, and so on. I think it made a very important alteration. It altered the court from what it was before, a court of discipline and honor, into a court with regular evidence, and a great deal of perjury; the proof of crime being exceedingly difficult, instead of being in the hands of the commanding officer, for which the commanding officer was in a great degree responsible. That alteration was made while I was in the service as commanding officer of a regiment. Then I think that every alteration that has been made since that, which has taken away the power of the

commanding officer, has rather been a disadvantage, not only to the discipline, but to the soldier himself; for I believe the soldier himself is as much interested in maintaining this discipline as the public is, for the reason I have stated.

You are aware that an order was given out by Lord W. Bentinck before leaving India, which abolished the infliction of corporal punishment upon the Native armies in all the three Presidencies? As your Grace has been in India, the Commissioners will be glad to learn your opinion upon that subject. You will observe that the principle upon which that has been done, has been explained to the Commission as being, that it stood in the way of obtaining the best description of recruits from the Native population into the armies of those Presidencies; and that the discharge from the service is in itself a sufficient punishment to preserve the discipline?—The punishment of discharge would apply, I believe, to the service in Bengal. In Bengal they have a very superior description of man for the sepoy; and they have, at least they had, very great facility in procuring the service of those men; and, indeed, I understood that, at one time, some of the regiments that had served a long time in the northern provinces in the distant stations of the army, had a vast number of supernumeraries always following them, ready to enter. It stands to reason, therefore, that the discharge of men from these regiments would be, to a certain degree, a punishment; and a punishment that would have an effect as an example. But when you come to apply that punishment to the King's army, to the army of Fort St. George, or to the army at Bombay, I should say it would be no punishment at all. The sepoy upon the coast of Coromandel, in the army of Fort St. George, is a man of a very low caste and description in general. There are some high caste men, there are some brahmins, and men of the military classes, among them, and some Mussulmen; but none of the regiments, that ever I saw, were ever entirely complete in number. They all wanted men; they had none of those people following them; and therefore I should say that the discharge of men of that description would no more be considered a punishment than it would be considered a punishment in our service; on the contrary, in many cases, it would rather be considered a benefit. Then it is the same thing on the Malabar coast. I never saw a Bombay battalion at all complete in its numbers; they generally want 100 men or 150 men, and it is very difficult to get recruits; and a discharge would be desirable rather than otherwise. So that you must not consider this question solely with reference to the Presidency of Bengal; but when you come to apply it to the army of Fort St. George, which was the efficient acting army, and the army of Bombay, it will not apply at all.

Does your Grace think that dismissal from the service would be an effectual substitute for corporal punishment in the army of Bengal?—It always wants, to a great degree, the effect of example; but it would be a more effectual means in the army of Bengal than in the other two Presidencies, as I rather believe they used to have a number of men always following them, ready and desirous of enlisting.

And the soldier is of a better description?—The soldier is a man of high

caste; he is a man of large size, a high caste man, and generally a man of the military class.

Upon a view of the Madras soldier and of the Bengal soldier together, should not you say there is a superiority in the very look of the Bengal soldier?—Yes; he is quite a superior description of man.

In your Grace's time in India were there any grants of land given to the private soldiers in the Bengal army for having served a certain time?—There is a pension fund.

Was there not, at a former period, also land granted?—I rather believe that instead of the pension they were settled upon certain lands.

Therefore the loss of that was part of the punishment of dismissal?—Yes, the loss of that.

What, in your opinion, will be the effect of abolishing corporal punishment in the Native army, as a degrading punishment, and still retaining it in the European part of the Company's army, and in the King's troops in India, upon the discipline of those latter troops?—I do not think they will inquire much about it. What they call among them 'an attorney,' may now and then make some noise about it; but I do not think the troops in general will. The truth is that the King's troops in the East Indies are in a very peculiar situation; they are generally in barracks by themselves, excepting when they are assembled in the field; they have not a great deal of intercourse with the Natives. Sometimes there may be a Native battalion in cantonments with them; but they have not a great deal of intercourse with the Native troops. They are kept very much separate.

So that you do not fear much bad effect from that?—No. There may be, here and there, a question about it; but I do not think it will have any effect in general, they are so far asunder; the Europeans are generally in cantonments alone. If they are in any place with the Natives, there is generally only one Native battalion, or something of that sort.

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE

RIGHT HON. LORD HILL, G.C.B., &c.

GENERAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF.

Strathfieldsaye, March 7, 1833.

In order to elucidate the question of the military governments, it is necessary to consider the constitution of the British army, the establishments and mode of promotion of its officers, particularly to the higher ranks, and the amount of their pay. I should wish to compare the real pay and establishments of officers of the British army with the pay and establishments of officers of other armies, and with the pay and establishments of the British navy; but I have not by me the means of stating accurately the amount of either of the latter.

The British army is one of which the officers obtain their commissions by purchase up to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel inclusive. This practice is so general as to be almost universal. It extends to at least three-fourths of all the officers appointed to fill commissions; and it

A select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into every branch of pay and emolument of the officers of the army and the navy, and to report their opinion.

The Committee divided the subjects of their inquiry under the following heads:

1. The garrison establishments at home and abroad.
2. The pay and allowances of General officers holding the situations of Colonels of regiments.
3. The pay and emoluments of other General and Staff officers.
4. The appointments of the Vice Admiral and Rear Admiral of England, and of Generals and Colonels of marines.

The Committee, taking into consideration the great increase of the army, and the claims of so many of its members on the gratitude of the country, cannot propose the abolition of the appointments to the garrison establishments at home and abroad, which for more than a century have been at the disposal of the Crown, without suggesting some other plan of military rewards in their stead: with this view they recommend that the King should be empowered to grant 'rewards for distinguished services in the army' in a manner similar to that recognised by Parliament in the vote for 'Good Services' in the Ordnance estimates, subject to the following conditions:

1st; That the grant to be made to His Majesty for this purpose shall not exceed £15,000 a year, and that all rents or feu duties, or any other revenues at present attached to any of the garrisons, shall be added to the above £15,000, making altogether a sum of about £18,000 a year, and being a reduction of about £12,000 a year on the present amount of the home garrison appointments.

2d; That as these become vacant, the King shall name an officer or officers to a reward or rewards for distinguished services, not exceeding the amount of three-fifths of the emoluments of the vacant appointment, until the whole of such grants and pensions shall have been brought within the amount of £18,000 a year.

would be universal if the King did not claim the right to dispose of the commission of an officer who is promoted without purchase, or who dies or is killed in his service; which commissions such officers, in three-fourths of the instances, had previously purchased.

The detailed effect of this purchase of commissions upon the payment of all officers for their service will be shown presently. It is obvious that in calculating the remuneration which any officer receives for his service, the amount of the interest which he loses upon the sum paid as the price of his commission must be taken into the account; it is a direct deduction from the pay of the officer. This fact must never be lost sight of; and it will be of great importance in the comparison between the amount of the pay and allowances of the officers of the British army and those of foreign armies, and those of the corresponding ranks of the British navy.

The promotion of an officer by purchase cannot be made after the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; after having attained that rank, officers of the British army are usually promoted by brevet, or being made Aides de camp to the King, to the rank, but not to the pay, of Colonel, Major General, Lieutenant General, General, Field Marshal.

No pay is attached to any of those ranks, according to the ordinary regulations of the service, unless the officer holding such rank should be appointed by His Majesty to be Colonel of a regiment. In that case he has the pay of a Colonel, and the advantages derived from the contract to clothe and equip the regiment of which the Colonel holds the command.

At the close of the late war there was a deviation from the ordinary

3d; That the name and services of every officer appointed to receive these rewards shall be inserted in the first army estimates after his appointment; and that the distribution of them shall, during peace, be confined to officers on unattached or half pay, with the exception of those whose pre-eminently distinguished services may with propriety exempt them from all rules.

The Committee cannot close the Military branch of their inquiry, without stating the favorable impression which they have derived from it as to the general economy and management of the army. They would have been happy if, in the performance of the duty intrusted to them, they could have effected any greater saving to the public; but taking into view the peculiar circumstances of our military service, as pointed out in various parts of the evidence, and particularly by the Duke of Wellington in the memorandum already referred to; and taking also into view the fact, that whilst the salaries and emoluments of most branches of the civil service have considerably increased since 1792, those of the superior officers of the army are, with few exceptions, the same as they were a century ago; they hope, that in the alterations which they have recommended, they will be found, on the whole, to have carried the principle of reduction as far as they could, 'without detriment to the efficiency of the public service, or to the just reward of professional merit.'

The following individuals constituted the Committee:

Lord Viscount Ebrington, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Henry Hardinge, Mr. Abercromby, Sir Ronald Ferguson, Sir Alexander Hope, Mr. Wilbraham, Sir John Wrottesley, The O'Connor Don, Sir John Byng, Mr. Bonham Carter, Mr. Strickland, Mr. Morgan O'Connell, Mr. Hedworth Lambton, Sir James Graham, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Williams Wynn, Sir Henry Parnell, Mr. Pen-darves, Mr. Hume, Colonel Davies, Mr. Fazakerley, Colonel Maberley, Sir John Sebright, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Carew, Admiral Fleming, Mr. Richard Oswald

regulations, and in June, 1814, it was settled that Generals were to have pay as such, amounting,

| | | | | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| <i>Per diem</i> , to | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Lieut. Generals | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| Major Generals | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 5 | 0 |

But in February, 1818, this rate of pay was restricted to 120 General officers, at £1 5s. each *per diem*.

The General officers removed from regimental commissions in the Foot Guards were to be allowed as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| From being regimental Lieut. Colonel, <i>per annum</i> | . | . | . | . | . | £800 |
| First Major, 1st regt. | . | . | . | . | . | 900 |
| First Major Coldstream and 3d regt. | . | . | . | . | . | 800 |
| Other Majors | . | . | . | . | . | 700 |
| Senior Captains of battalions | . | . | . | . | . | 550 |
| Other Captains | . | . | . | . | . | 500 |

This was altered by a subsequent warrant; and General officers promoted from commissions in the Foot Guards now receive:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| Regimental Lieut. Colonel, <i>per annum</i> | . | . | . | . | . | £600 |
| Regimental Major | . | . | . | . | . | 550 |
| Regimental Captains and Lieut. Colonels | . | . | . | . | . | 400 |

If Colonels or General officers of the army are specially employed on the staff, they are paid the staff allowances of such employment so long as they are so employed. Excepting the Colonels of regiments, and the 120 General officers, who receive each £456 *per annum*, and certain General officers removed from their regimental commissions in the Foot Guards, there is no officer of the rank of Colonel, or of the different grades of General officers, who receives any allowance excepting the half pay or full pay of the regimental commission of Lieutenant Colonel, or of the last regimental commission which he held previous to his promotion; which commission of Lieutenant Colonel or other he purchased in three instances out of four.

It must not be supposed that promotion of the officers of the army by purchase is merely an abuse unauthorised and unknown to authority. It has prevailed, it is believed, since the wars of the Revolution. The prices of commissions have been repeatedly regulated by His Majesty's orders; the last regulation was issued in the year 1821. In point of fact, the promotion of the officers of the army by purchase is a saving of expense to the public, and highly beneficial to the service, although it falls severely upon individuals.

It is not the practice of the officers at the head of the army to refuse to those desiring it the permission to sell their commissions which they have purchased; and many retire and are satisfied to live upon the interest of the purchase money of their commissions, or upon an annuity, without other provision or reward for their services, having possibly lost their health in the King's service, and being no longer able to render the active and energetic services required from an officer of the British army in all climates and situations.

Neither is it the practice of the officers at the head of the army to refuse permission to sell their commissions to those under the rank of

Colonels of regiments, who have served for 20 years, although they have not purchased their commissions.

These officers would probably be bereft of all means of subsistence upon their retirement from the service, rendered necessary by their advanced age, or their loss of health. They would endeavor to remain in (and could not be removed from their situations in the service) rather than expose themselves to want.

The permission to sell their commissions to younger, more active, healthy, and energetic and better qualified men, relieves the service from a burden, at the same time that it throws none upon the state in the shape of remuneration, reward, or provision for men worn out by the length and arduous nature of the services required from all British officers.

It is the promotion by purchase which brings into the service men of fortune and education; men who have some connexion with the interests and fortunes of the country, besides the commission which they hold from His Majesty. It is this circumstance which exempts the British army from the character of being a 'mercenary army,' and has rendered its employment, for nearly a century and a half, not only not inconsistent with the constitutional privileges of the country, but safe and beneficial.

On the other hand, an examination of the detailed operation of the system of promotion by purchase, or the remuneration intended to be given by the public to the officers of the army for their service, will show that those who purchase their commissions, which are certainly three-fourths of the whole number, receive but little for their service besides the honor of serving the King.

The following is a statement of the annual pay* of the officers of the cavalry and infantry of the British army.

| Rank. | Annual Pay. | Regulated Purchase Money. | Interest thereon. | Net Reward. |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| CAVALRY. | | | | |
| Lieut. Colonel | £. s. d. 419 12 0 | £. s. d. 6175 0 0 | £. s. d. 247 0 0 | £. s. d. 172 12 0 |
| Major | 354 7 1 | 4575 0 0 | 183 0 0 | 171 5 0 |
| Captain | 266 2 11 | 3225 0 0 | 129 0 0 | 137 8 0 |
| Lieutenant | 164 5 0 | 1190 0 0 | 47 10 0 | 116 15 0 |
| Cornet | 146 5 0 | 840 0 0 | 33 10 0 | 102 15 0 |
| INFANTRY. | | | | |
| Lieut. Colonel | 310 5 0 | 4500 0 0 | 180 0 0 | 130 5 0 |
| Major | 242 0 0 | 3200 0 0 | 128 0 0 | 114 0 0 |
| Captain | 191 12 0 | 1800 0 0 | 72 0 0 | 119 12 0 |
| Lieutenant | 115 12 0 | 700 0 0 | 28 0 0 | 87 12 0 |
| Ensign | 95 16 0 | 450 0 0 | 18 0 0 | 77 16 0 |

The Foot Guards having been the object of special regulation, the price of their commission and their pay are here stated :

* In making out this statement, the allowance for paying a company, repair of arms, mess allowance (50 guineas a year), to the actual Commanding officer of the regiment, are not included. They do no more than provide for the charges; and do not belong, some of them, to the officer not present with his regiment.

| Rank. | Annual Pay. | Regulated Purchase Money. | Interest thereon. | Net Reward. |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Lieut. Colonel | 563 3 9 | 9000 0 0 | 360 0 0 | 203 3 9 |
| Major | 494 15 0 | 8300 0 0 | 332 0 0 | 162 15 0 |
| Captain and Lieut. Col. | 282 17 6 | 4800 0 0 | 192 0 0 | 90 17 6 |
| Lieutenant and Captain . | 133 16 8 | 2000 0 0 | 80 0 0 | 47 16 8 |
| Lieutenant | 100 7 6 | 1200 0 0 | 48 0 0 | 52 7 0 |

The 2d column states the regulated price of the commission of each rank.

The 3d the interest upon that sum, calculated at 4 per cent.

The 4th column shows the net annual reward of service of each rank, after deducting the interest of the purchase money.

Besides these sums, the Field officers and Captains (Lieutenant Colonels of the Foot Guards) receive certain allowances from the stock purse.

It must be observed, that the loss in column 3 is not the only one to which the officer who has purchased is, or his friends are, liable. He is besides liable to the loss of the whole purchase money for his commission, if he should be promoted to be Colonel of a regiment; to receive £1 5s. *per diem* as a Major General under the regulation of 1818; or if an officer of the Foot Guards, he should be promoted to be a Major General, be removed from his regiment, and receive the allowance under the warrant applicable to that branch of the service; or his friends will lose the purchase money if the officer should die or be killed in His Majesty's service.

Let us now see in what manner this system of promotion by purchase affects the situation of the General officers in His Majesty's service. Of these there are 456, besides the Generals of the Marine forces and of the corps of Artillery and Engineers, in which the system of promotion by purchase does not exist. Of these 456 General officers there are 138 who are Colonels of regiments, to whose situation I will advert presently; 120 receive £1 5s. *per diem*, or £456 5s. *per annum*. The others, 198 in number, receive either the allowance under the warrant applicable to the Foot Guards, or their pay or half pay as Lieutenant Colonels of cavalry or infantry, or as holding any other regimental commission when promoted by brevet to be Major Generals.

I will suppose them all to be Lieutenant Colonels of cavalry or infantry. Those who receive £456 5s., if they served in the cavalry, paid for their commissions £6175, of which sum the interest at 4 per cent. is £247. They therefore now receive a net £209 5s. for their service.

If they served in the infantry of the line, they paid for their commissions £4500, of which sum the interest at 4 per cent. is £180. They receive as a reward for their services £276 *per annum*.

The General officers who were regimental Lieutenant Colonels of the regiments of Foot Guards receive, under the warrant as General officers, £600 *per annum*.

They paid for their commissions £9000, which sum, at 4 per cent. interest, would produce £300; consequently these officers receive £240 *per annum* for their services.

Those who were Regimental Majors of the Foot Guards paid for their commissions £8300, of which the interest at 4 per cent. is £332. They receive under the warrant £550, consequently the net reward of their services is £219 *per annum*.

Those who were Captains and Lieutenant Colonels of the Foot Guards receive £400 *per annum* as General officers. They paid for their commissions as Captains (Lieutenant Colonels) in the Guards, £4800, of which sum the interest at 4 per cent. is £192; consequently they receive £208 *per annum* as the reward of their services.

Those General officers who were Lieutenant Colonels of cavalry, and paid for their commissions £6175, of which sum the interest at 4 per cent. amounts to £247, receive £172 13s. *per annum* as the reward for their services.

Those who were Lieutenant Colonels of regiments of infantry, and who paid £4500 for their commissions, of which sum the interest at 4 per cent. is £180, receive as the reward of their service £135 5s.

I believe that, according to the regulations and practice of the service, those General officers who receive only the pay of Lieutenant Colonels of cavalry or infantry, might be permitted to sell their commissions, and to retire altogether from the service, and be succeeded by officers unattached, notwithstanding that this arrangement would burden the public with the payment of an annuity to a young man instead of to an old one.

But those 120 General officers who receive £456 5s. *per annum*, and who have paid £6175 for their commissions in the cavalry, or £4500 for their commissions in the infantry, and the regimental Lieutenant Colonels of the Foot Guards, who receive £600 *per annum*, and have paid £9000 for their commissions, and the regimental Majors of the Foot Guards, who have paid £8300 for their commissions, and receive £500 *per annum*, and the regimental Captains and Lieutenant Colonels of the Guards, who have paid £4800 for their commissions, and receive £400 *per annum*, cannot retire from the service by sale of their commissions.

They receive from the public an annuity for which they have sacrificed a capital larger than any that could be required from them, either by the public or any annuity office, for the same annuity.

I now come to the 138 General officers who are Colonels of regiments of cavalry or of infantry. These are the favored of the service.

The Colonels of regiments of cavalry receive about £1400 *per annum*, including their pay, £499 4s., as Colonels; the overplus being the profits of the contract for clothing and equipping their several regiments.

Those who are Colonels of regiments of infantry receive about £1100 *per annum*, including their pay, as Colonels, £410 12s. 6d. *per annum*; the overplus being the profits on the contract for clothing and equipping the regiments of which they are severally Colonels.

But let it be considered how the officers stand. They have purchased their commissions, those of the cavalry for £6175, those of the infantry for £4500, those of the Foot Guards for still larger sums.

Being Colonels of regiments, they cannot be allowed to sell out; their money is sunk in the service, and lost to them and their families for ever.

An officer can scarcely attain the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, under

from 12 to 20 years' service; and he then pays £6175, or £4500 for his commission. He will serve from 14 to 20 years more before he shall be promoted to be Colonel of a regiment, and to receive this advantage of £1400 or £1100 *per annum*. Putting out of the question the advances which he shall have made for his commissions in the service till he shall have attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, it is surely reasonable to consider of his pecuniary sacrifices from the moment at which he shall have attained that rank by purchase till he is appointed Colonel of a regiment.

I will suppose the length of the period to be 20 years, the price paid for the Lieutenant Colonelcy to be £6175, and the interest of money to be, as it was heretofore, 5 per cent.

Supposing the Lieutenant Colonel to live upon his pay, as he must have done, the purchase money would have doubled in 14 years, and it would be nearly half more at the end of 20 years. Thus, then, this officer is rewarded at the termination of from 30 to 35 years' service with the command of a regiment of cavalry, which gives him a life annuity of £1400 *per annum*, for which he has made the sacrifice of £15,000.

A Colonel of infantry of the line, having purchased his Lieutenant Colonelcy for £4500, having lived upon his pay, upon similar calculations, has sacrificed £12,500; and the appointment of Colonel of a regiment of infantry will give him an annuity for his life of £1100 *per annum*.

It may be said that officers are promoted to be Colonels of regiments in a shorter period of time than 20 years. Some may be; others are a longer period. 20 years from the date of the commission of Lieutenant Colonel is about the average.

But there is another view of the subject which ought to be taken into consideration, the case of officers who pay more than the regulated price for their commissions of Lieutenant Colonel, of whom there have been hundreds of instances. The writer of this paper knows of one who paid 6000 guineas for his Lieutenant Colonelcy of a regiment of infantry. He received the Order of the Bath (which is now the Grand Cross) before he was promoted to be Colonel of a regiment of infantry of the line at the end of 12 years after his promotion to be Lieutenant Colonel. During that time he served upon his pay.

He surely is entitled to carry to the account of the sacrifices which he made in order to render his service the accumulation on the purchase money, of his commission of Lieutenant Colonel, at least, till he was promoted to be Colonel of a regiment.

If he had been promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel without purchase, as he might have been, in His Majesty's army, or as he would have been in any other service, or as he would have been in the corresponding rank in the navy, and had equally lived upon the pay of his rank, he would have had in his pocket the purchase money of his Lieutenant Colonelcy, and the accumulation of interest upon that sum, at the moment he was promoted to be a Colonel of a regiment.

But supposing the reward of this officer's service to be £1100 *per annum*, it is obvious that he had paid 6000 guineas 12 years before; and, even if nothing else is taken into consideration, it will be admitted that

the reward, even in this most favored case, was not extravagant, considering what is given in other services, in the British navy, and the rewards for exertions and service in other professions.

It may be supposed that the profits of the Colonels of regiments of cavalry and infantry have been understated. No such intention exists. The folly of any misrepresentation upon such a subject is obvious.

It is much more probable that the profits will be overstated by those who think the army overpaid for their services; at least till the time shall come when it may be thought expedient to alter the mode of paying the Colonels of regiments, and of supplying the army with its clothing and equipments as a measure of economy.

I will not now advert to this scheme further than to request those who consider of it to advert to the increase of the expense of the two regiments of Life Guards, since they have been clothed and equipped under the superintendence of the War Office, instead of by contract with the Colonels of those regiments.

Having now discussed the constitution of the British army, the nature of the promotion of its officers, and their ordinary pay and rewards, it is desirable to advert to what their service really is.

From the moment at which the officer enters His Majesty's service, till he attains the rank of General officer, he must be prepared to serve in all climates, in all seasons, in all situations, and under every possible difficulty and disadvantage.

There is no peace or repose for him, excepting that some powerful party in the state should think that his services can be dispensed with, in which case he will be put upon half pay. While thus serving he must perform all the duties required from him. He must be in turns gaoler, police officer, magistrate, judge, and jury. Whether in peace or in war, in the transport in charge of convicts, or acting as a magistrate, or sitting in judgment, or as a juryman, or engaged in the more immediate and more active duties of his profession in the field, either against the internal rebel or the foreign enemy, he must never make a mistake, he must never cease to be the officer and the gentleman; cheerful, obedient, subordinate to his superiors, yet maintaining discipline, and securing the affection and attachment of his inferiors, and of soldiers placed under his command, upon his scanty allowances; so small in some instances (that of the Lieutenants and Ensigns of the three regiments of Foot Guards as one) as not to be sufficient to pay for his lodgings.

This officer has but little hope of promotion, unless he can purchase it; nor of rest nor relief from his exertions, if he should obtain it, as long as he has health and strength to serve. When he attains the rank of a General officer, he must be qualified to fill the post of Governor of a province. He must manage a Legislature; he must perform the most difficult and arduous functions of government which can be intrusted to any subject, if he means to be a candidate for the situation of Colonel of a regiment.

If stationed in the neighbouring part of the United Kingdom (and even in England), the General officer must take upon himself, and must be qualified by education, prudence, and other qualities, to perform the duty

of the Lord Lieutenant of a county, of several counties, to correspond with the magistrates, to superintend and direct their exertions.

Surely men with such qualities, and so employed, cannot be allowed to believe that the Legislature is unmindful of their services, and that their Sovereign is at this moment to be deprived of the means of rewarding those services which His Majesty and his predecessors have so long enjoyed.

There is nothing so easy as to give any institution an unpopular name, and then to run it down and abolish it. Accordingly the military governments are called sinecures. The fact is, that there are many of them essentially necessary to the service; and that if these situations were abolished to-morrow, and the obnoxious individuals who now enjoy the advantage of the income allotted to these situations were deprived of that income, it would be found necessary to appoint others to perform the same duties, probably at an increased expense.

It is positively the fact that these governments, whether necessary or not for the performance of the military service of the country, are held by those officers of the service who have most distinguished themselves in the late wars, as the reward of their services. This is the case, it is believed, without exception.

There are about 30 of these governments; and the General commanding the forces has determined, that till there shall be another occasion for calling upon the service of the army in the field against the enemy, he will not recommend that a General officer, who is Colonel of a regiment, should be appointed to a government.

It may be contended, and it is true, that the officers of the army have shared in booty and prizes, and that there have been other rewards for distinguished services besides the commissions of Colonels of regiments and the conferring of governments. The distribution of booty or prize has not extended to many; it is not so common in the army as it is in the navy, and in most instances has done no more than afford the means of purchasing promotion.

During the late war, many officers of the army, as well as of the navy, having performed distinguished services, and having been raised by the King to the dignity of a peerage, His Majesty was enabled by Parliament to provide for them, so as that they might support that dignity; and it is beyond a doubt, that Parliament will never fail to consider of the faithful and zealous services of those against the enemy of their country whom His Majesty may think proper thus to reward. But these men are extraordinary instances of great services, performed during a long series of years, in a most arduous war.

That which is under consideration is, whether the King is to be deprived of the power of rewarding, in the way long practised in the service, 30 officers, at an expense comparatively trifling, and that instead thereof His Majesty should be under the necessity of seeking the sanction of Parliament previous to his conferring such rewards.

It is needless to point out the evil consequences which would attend this novel mode of proceeding, as well to the army as to the King, to his servants, and to the constitution of the country.

HONORARY REWARDS.

To the Officers, calling themselves the remnant of the Captains and Subalterns of the Peninsula, who have sent a Memorial and printed paper to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

Strathfield Saye, 7th Jan. 1840.

Gentlemen, I have received the memorial which you have sent me, and the printed paper referred to therein.

You and I do not consider in the same light the situation in which I have stood in relation to the army, to yourselves as its officers, and to the Government; and that in which I stand at present, in relation to the same parties. I was the Commander in Chief of the army in the field, and it was my duty faithfully to report the services of its officers, whether as an army or as individuals, to the Secretary of State, to be laid before the Sovereign, and to my superior officer as well as yours, the Commander in Chief of the army.

It was the duty of the Government to settle whether any, and what reward should be conferred upon those whose services and merits were reported by me, whether in the way of honorary distinction or otherwise. It was no part of my duty to interfere in such discussions, unless my opinion was required.

I was frequently commanded by the Sovereign to recommend corps, battalions, and individual officers, upon which and whom honorary distinctions, and upon the latter of whom brevet rank, should be conferred. I have received similar commands in respect to distinctions for individuals from the Sovereigns in alliance with our Sovereign, whose armies were likewise under my command. I obeyed these orders, and performed all these duties, to the best of my judgment, according to the intention of the Sovereign. But, excepting when thus ordered, I have not considered it any part of my duty to interfere in such matters. I stood in precisely the same relations towards the army of which I was the Commander in Chief in the Netherlands and France, and towards the Government; and I, invariably, acted accordingly.

My relations with you ceased in the year 1814; and with the army which I had the honor to command in the Netherlands and in France, in the year 1818-19.

I recommended various individuals for their services in the army in the Netherlands and France in the year 1815, when so required. I likewise recommended many for honorary distinctions from the Sovereigns in alliance with our Sovereign, when so required by those illustrious personages. But I never interfered in such affairs till required. I have since been called upon, by authority, at different times to state my opinion upon individual claims, and I have answered the call to the best of my judgment.

After the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, I was appointed Commander in Chief of the army. There was no question, at that time, of a desire that the honorary rewards of the army should be revised.

I resigned the office of Commander in Chief early in 1828, by desire of my colleagues in office; and from that time forward I have never interfered in any military affair whatever, unless my opinion or assistance was required by the General Commanding the army in Chief, by the Sovereign, or by the Ministers of the Sovereign.

In the year 1830 I retired from political office, and, excepting for a short period in 1834 and 1835, when I was called upon by the late King William IV. to give him my assistance in the formation of an Administration, I have had neither patronage, power, nor influence, nor relation with those who had. That is the position and relation in which I stand towards the army and towards the Government of the country at the present moment.

I have been the Commander in Chief of many armies; I am not the Commander in Chief of the British army. I cannot, I must not interfere in the duties of that officer, unless my opinions or assistance should be required. I have neither influence nor power to enable me to interfere upon any question with the Government; above all, not upon one which must have been considered and decided, from 20 to 25 years ago, by the Government of those days.

Under these circumstances, I lament that you should have applied to me. I had no power over those questions, as I have shown, in those distant days; I can have none now. If you think yourselves aggrieved, the usual channel of the General Commanding the army is open to you, and is the one which you should follow, if you should think proper to lay before the Government your appeal. I must decline to interfere in any manner, until my opinion is required by authority.

APPENDIX

TO

THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

No. I. (p. 1.)

Napoléon, par la grâce de Dieu et les constitutions de l'Empire, Empereur des Français, etc., etc., à l'Armée. Du Golfe Juan, ce 1 Mars, 1815.

SOLDATS ! *Nous n'avons pas été vaincus !* Deux hommes* sortis de nos rangs ont trahi nos lauriers, leur pays, leur prince, leur bienfaiteur.

Ceux que nous avons vus pendant vingt-cinq ans parcourir toute l'Europe pour nous susciter des ennemis, qui ont passé leur vie à combattre contre nous dans les rangs des armées étrangères, en maudissant notre belle France, prétendraient-ils commander et enchaîner nos aigles, eux qui n'ont jamais pu en soutenir les regards ? Souffrirons-nous qu'ils héritent du fruit de nos glorieux travaux ? qu'ils s'emparent de nos honneurs, de nos biens, qu'ils calomnient notre gloire ? Si leur règne durait, tout serait perdu, même le souvenir de ces immortelles journées.

Avec quel acharnement ils les dénaturent ! Ils cherchent à empoisonner ce que le monde admire, et s'il reste encore des défenseurs de notre gloire, c'est parmi ces mêmes ennemis que nous avons combattus sur le champ de bataille.

Soldats ! dans mon exil, j'ai entendu votre voix, je suis arrivé à travers tous les obstacles et tous les périls.

Votre général appelé au trône par le choix du peuple, et élevé sur vos pavois, vous est rendu : venez le joindre.

Arrachez ces couleurs que la nation a proscrites, et qui, pendant vingt-cinq ans, servirent de ralliement à tous les ennemis de la France. Arbrez cette cocarde tricolore : vous la portiez dans nos grandes journées !

Nous devons oublier que nous avons été les maîtres des nations, mais nous ne devons pas souffrir qu'aucune se mêle de nos affaires. Qui prétendrait être maître chez nous ? Qui en aurait le pouvoir ? Reprenez ces aigles que vous aviez à Ulm, à Austerlitz, à Jena, à Eylau, à Friedland, à Tudela, à Eckmühl, à Essling, à Wagram, à Smolensk, à la Moscowa, à Lutzen, à Vurtchen, à Montmirail. Pensez-vous que cette poignée de Français, aujourd'hui si arrogans, puissent en soutenir la vue ? Ils retourneront d'où ils viennent, et là, s'ils le veulent, ils régneront comme ils prétendent avoir régné pendant dix-neuf ans.

Vos biens, vos rangs, votre gloire, les biens, les rangs et la gloire de vos enfans, n'ont pas de plus grands ennemis que ces princes que les étrangers nous ont imposés : ils sont les ennemis de notre gloire, puisque le récit de tant d'actions héroïques qui ont illustré le peuple Français combattant contre eux pour se soustraire à leur joug, est leur condamnation.

Les vétérans des armées de Sambre-et-Meuse, du Rhin, d'Italie, d'Egypte, de l'Ouest, de la Grande Armée sont humiliés ; leurs honorables cicatrices sont flétries, leurs succès seraient des crimes, ces braves seraient des rebelles, si, comme le prétendent les ennemis du peuple, des souverains légitimes étaient au milieu des armées étrangères. Les honneurs, les récompenses, les affections sont pour ceux qui les ont servis contre la patrie et nous.

Soldats ! venez vous ranger sous les drapeaux de votre chef. Son existence ne se compose que de la vôtre, ses droits ne sont que ceux du peuple et les vôtres : son intérêt, son honneur, sa gloire, ne sont autres que votre intérêt, votre honneur, et votre gloire. La victoire marchera au pas de charge ; l'aigle, avec les couleurs nationales, volera de clocher en clocher jusqu'aux tours de Notre-Dame : alors vous pourrez montrer avec honneur vos cicatrices ; alors vous pourrez vous vanter de ce que vous aurez fait ; vous serez les libérateurs de la patrie !

* Augereau et Marmont.

Dans votre vieillesse, entourés et considérés de vos concitoyens, ils vous entendront avec respect raconter vos hauts faits, vous pourrez dire avec orgueil : *Et moi aussi je faisais partie de cette Grande Armée* qui est entrée deux fois dans les murs de Vienne, dans ceux de Rome, de Berlin, de Madrid, de Moscou, qui a délivré Paris de la souillure que la trahison et la présence de l'ennemi y ont empreinte. Honneur à ces braves soldats, la gloire de la patrie, et honte éternelle aux Français criminels, dans quelque rang que la fortune les ait fait naître, qui combattirent vingt-cinq ans avec l'étranger pour déchirer le sein de la patrie !

Déclaration des Puissances qui ont signé le Traité de Paris réunies au Congrès de Vienne, sur l'évasion de Buonaparte. Vienne, ce 13 Mars, 1815.

Les Puissances qui ont signé le Traité de Paris, réunies en Congrès à Vienne, informées de l'évasion de Napoléon Buonaparte, et de son entrée à main armée en France, doivent à leur propre dignité et à l'intérêt de l'ordre social une déclaration solennelle des sentimens que cet événement leur a fait éprouver.

En rompant ainsi la convention qui l'avait établi à l'île d'Elbe, Buonaparte détruit le seul titre légal auquel son existence se trouvait attachée. En réparaisant en France, avec des projets de troubles et de bouleversemens, il s'est privé lui-même de la protection des lois, et a manifesté, à la face de l'univers, qu'il ne saurait y avoir ni paix ni trêve avec lui.

Et quoiqu'intimement persuadés que la France entière, se ralliant autour de son Souverain légitime, fera incessamment rentrer dans le néant cette dernière tentative d'un délire criminel et impuissant, tous les Souverains de l'Europe, animés des mêmes sentimens et guidés par les mêmes principes, déclarent, que si, contre tout calcul, il pouvait résulter de cet événement un danger réel quelconque, ils seraient prêts à donner au Roi de France et à la nation Française, ou à tout autre gouvernement attaqué, dès que la demande en serait formée, les secours nécessaires pour rétablir la tranquillité publique, et à faire cause commune contre tous ceux qui entreprendraient de la compromettre.

Les Puissances déclarent en conséquence que Napoléon Buonaparte s'est placé hors des relations civiles et sociales, et que, comme ennemi et perturbateur du repos du monde, il s'est livré à la vindicte publique.

Elles déclarent en même tems que, fermement résolues de maintenir intact le Traité de Paris, du 30 Mai, 1814, et les dispositions sanctionnées par ce traité, et celles qu'elles ont arrêtées ou qu'elles arrêteront encore pour le compléter et le consolider, elles emploieront tous leurs moyens et réuniront tous leurs efforts pour que la paix générale, objet des vœux de l'Europe et but constant de leurs travaux, ne soit pas troublée de nouveau, et pour la garantir de tout attentat qui menacerait de replonger les peuples dans les désordres et les malheurs des révolutions.

La présente Déclaration, insérée au Protocole du Congrès réuni à Vienne dans sa séance du 13 Mars, 1815, sera rendue publique.

Fait et certifié véritable par les Plénipotentiaires des Huit Puissances signataires du Traité de Paris.

Suivent les signatures dans l'ordre alphabétique de cours.

AUTRICHE.

LE PRINCE DE METTERNICH.
LE BARON DE WESSENBURG.

ESPAGNE.

P. GOMEZ LABRADOR.

FRANCE.

LE PRINCE TALLEYRAND.
LE DUC DE DALBERG.
LATOUR DU PIN.
LE COMTE ALEXIS DE NOAILLES

GRANDE BRETAGNE.

WELLINGTON.
CATHCART.
CLANCARTY.
STEWART.

PORTUGAL.

LE COMTE DE PALMELLA.

PRUSSE.

LE PRINCE DE HARDENBERG.
LE BARON DE HUMBOLDT.

RUSSIE.

LE COMTE DE RASOUMOWSKY.
LE COMTE DE STACKELBERG.
LE COMTE DE NESSLERODE.

SUÈDE.

LÖWENHIJELM.

No. II. (p. 12.)

Copie du Traité du 25 Mars, 1815.

Au nom de la Très Sainte et indivisible Trinité.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, et Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, ayant pris en considération les suites que l'invasion en France de Napoléon Buonaparte et la situation actuelle de ce royaume peuvent avoir pour la sûreté de l'Europe, ont résolu d'un commun accord avec Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, d'appliquer à cette circonstance importante les principes consacrés par le Traité de Chaumont. En conséquence ils sont convenus de renouveler par un acte solennel, signé séparément par chacune des quatre Puissances avec chacune des trois autres, l'engagement de préserver contre toute atteinte l'ordre des choses si heureusement rétabli en Europe, et de déterminer les moyens les plus efficaces de mettre cet engagement à exécution ainsi que de lui donner, dans les circonstances présentes, toute l'extension qu'elles reclamaient impérieusement.

A cet effet Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, a nommé pour discuter, conclure, et signer les conditions du présent traité avec Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande ————; et Sa Majesté Britannique ayant de son côté nommé ————, les dits Plénipotentiaires, après avoir échangé leurs pleins-pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté les articles suivants.

ARTICLE 1. Les Hautes Puissances Contractantes ci-dessus dénommées s'engagent solennellement à rémir les moyens de leurs états respectifs pour maintenir dans toute leur intégrité les conditions du traité de paix conclu à Paris le 30 Mai, 1814, ainsi que les stipulations arrêtées et signées au Congrès de Vienne, dans le but de compléter les dispositions de ce traité, de les garantir contre toute atteinte, et particulièrement contre les desseins de Napoléon Buonaparte. A cet effet, elles s'engagent à diriger, si le cas l'exigeait, et dans le sens de la déclaration du 18 Mars dernier, de concert et de commun accord, tous leurs efforts contre lui et contre tous ceux qui se seraient déjà ralliés à sa faction, ou s'y réuniraient dans la suite, afin de le forcer à se désister de ses projets et de le mettre hors d'état de troubler à l'avenir la tranquillité et la paix générale, sous la protection de laquelle les droits, la liberté, et l'indépendance des nations venaient d'être placés et assurés.

ARTICLE 2. Quoiqu'un but aussi grand et aussi bienfaisant ne permette pas qu'on mesure les moyens destinés pour l'atteindre, et que les Hautes Parties Contractantes soient résolues d'y consacrer tous ceux dont, d'après leur situation respective, elles peuvent disposer, elles sont néanmoins convenues de tenir constamment en campagne, chacun 150,000 hommes au complet, y compris pour le moins la proportion d'un dixième de cavalerie et une juste proportion d'artillerie, sans compter les garnisons, et de les employer activement et de concert contre l'ennemi commun.

ARTICLE 3. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent réciproquement à ne pas poser les armes que d'un commun accord, et avant que l'objet de la guerre désignée dans l'article 1 du présent traité n'ait été atteint, et tant que Buonaparte ne sera pas mis absolument hors de possibilité d'exciter des troubles et de renouveler ses tentatives pour s'emparer du pouvoir suprême en France.

ARTICLE 4. Le présent traité étant principalement applicable aux circonstances présentes, les stipulations du Traité de Chaumont, et notamment celles contenues dans l'article 16, auront de nouveau toute leur force et vigueur, aussitôt que le but actuel aura été atteint.

ARTICLE 5. Tout ce qui est relatif au commandement des armées combinées, aux subsistances, &c., sera réglé par une convention particulière.

ARTICLE 6. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes auront la faculté d'accrediter respectivement auprès des Généraux Commandants leurs armées des officiers qui auront la liberté de correspondre avec leurs gouvernemens, pour les informer des événemens militaires et de tout ce qui est relatif aux opérations des armées.

ARTICLE 7. Les engagemens stipulés par le présent traité ayant pour but le maintien de la paix générale, les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent entr'elles d'inviter toutes les Puissances de l'Europe à y accéder.

ARTICLE 8. Le présent traité étant uniquement dirigé dans le but de soutenir la France, ou tout autre pays envahi, contre les entreprises de Buonaparte et de ses adhérens, Sa Majesté Très Chrétienne sera spécialement invitée à donner son adhésion, et à faire connaître, dans le cas où elle devrait requérir les forces stipulées dans l'article 2, quels secours les circonstances lui permettront d'apporter à l'objet du présent traité.

ARTICLE 9. Le présent traité sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées, dans deux mois, ou plutôt, si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Vienne, le 25 Mars, de l'an de Grâce 1815.

(L.S.) LE PRINCE DE METTERNICH.

(L.S.) WELLINGTON.

(L.S.) LE BARON DE WESSENBERG.

Le même jour le même traité a été conclu entre la Russie et la Grande Bretagne; ainsi qu'entre la Prusse et la Grande Bretagne.

No. III. (p. 1.)

'Les puissances, informées du débarquement de Bonaparte en France, n'ont pu voir en lui qu'un homme qui, en se portant sur le territoire français à main armée et avec le projet avoué de renverser le gouvernement établi, en excitant le peuple et l'armée à la révolte contre le souverain légitime, et en usurpant le titre d'Empereur des Français, avait encouru les peines que toutes les législations prononcent contre pareil attentat.'—*Déclaration du Congrès du 12 mai, 1815.*

'La volonté du peuple français ne suffit pas pour rétablir, dans le sens légal, un gouvernement pros crit par des engagements solennels, que ce même peuple avait pris avec toutes les puissances de l'Europe, et qu'on ne saurait, sous aucun prétexte, faire valoir contre ces puissances le droit de rappeler au trône celui dont l'exclusion avait été la condition préalable de tout arrangement pacifique avec la France.'—*Déclaration du 12 mai.*

No. IV. (p. 115.)

Ordre du jour du maréchal Soult.

Paris, le 1 juin, 1815.

La plus auguste cérémonie vient de consacrer nos institutions. L'Empereur a reçu des mandataires du peuple et des députations de tous les corps de l'armée l'expression des vœux de la nation entière sur l'acte additionnel aux constitutions de l'Empire, qui avait été envoyé à son acceptation, et un nouveau serment unit la France et l'Empereur. Ainsi les destinées s'accomplissent, et tous les efforts d'une ligue impie ne pourront plus séparer les intérêts d'un grand peuple, du héros que les plus brillants triomphes ont fait admirer de l'univers.

C'est au moment où la volonté nationale se manifeste avec autant d'énergie, que des cris de guerre se font entendre; c'est au moment où la France est en paix avec toute l'Europe que des armées étrangères avancent sur nos frontières! Quel est l'espoir de cette nouvelle coalition? Veut-elle plonger dans la servitude 28,000,000 de Français? A-t-elle oublié que la première ligue qui fut formée contre notre indépendance servit à notre agrandissement et à notre gloire? Cent victoires éclatantes, que des revers momentanés et des circonstances malheureuses n'ont pu effacer, lui rappellent qu'une nation libre, conduite par un grand homme, est invincible.

Tout est soldat en France quand il s'agit de l'honneur national et de la liberté: un intérêt commun unit aujourd'hui tous les Français. Les engagements que la violence nous avait arrachés sont détruits par la fuite des Bourbons du territoire français, par l'appel qu'ils ont fait aux armées étrangères pour remonter sur le trône qu'ils ont abandonné, et par le vœu unanime de la nation, qui, en reprenant le libre exercice de ses droits, a solennellement désavoué tout ce qui a été fait sans sa participation.

Les Français ne peuvent recevoir des lois de l'étranger; ceux même qui sont allés y mendier un secours parricide ne tarderont pas à reconnaître et à éprouver,

ainsi que leurs prédécesseurs, que le mépris et l'infamie suivent leurs pas, et qu'ils ne peuvent laver l'opprobre dont ils se couvrent qu'en rentrant dans nos rangs.

Mais une nouvelle carrière de gloire s'ouvre devant l'armée; l'histoire consacra le souvenir des faits militaires qui auront illustré les défenseurs de la patrie et de l'honneur national. Les ennemis sont nombreux, dit-on; que nous importe? Il sera plus glorieux de les vaincre, et leur défaite aura d'autant plus d'éclat. La lutte qui va s'engager n'est pas au-dessus du génie de Napoléon, ni au-dessus de nos forces. Ne voit-on pas tous les départements, rivalisant d'enthousiasme et de dévouement; former comme par enchantement cinq cents superbes bataillons de gardes nationales, qui déjà sont venus doubler nos rangs, défendre nos places, et s'associer à la gloire de l'armée? C'est l'élan d'un peuple généreux qu'aucune puissance ne peut vaincre, et que la postérité admirera.

Bientôt le signal sera donné; que chacun soit à son devoir! Du nombre des ennemis nos phalanges victorieuses vont tirer un nouvel éclat. Soldats, Napoléon guide vos pas; nous combattons pour l'indépendance de notre belle patrie, nous sommes invincibles.

Le maréchal d'Empire, major-général,
(Signé) Duc DE DALMATIE.

No. V. (p. 144.)

Ordre du jour

Avesnes, le 13 Juin, 1815.

Position de l'armée le 14.

Le grand quartier général à Beaumont. L'infanterie de la garde impériale sera bivouquée à un quart de lieue en avant de Beaumont, et formera 3 lignes, la jeune garde, les chasseurs, et les grenadiers. M. le duc de Trévise reconnaîtra l'emplacement de ce camp; il aura soin que tout soit à sa place, artillerie, ambulance, équipage, &c.

Le 1^{er} régiment de grenadiers à pied se rendra à Beaumont.

La cavalerie de la garde impériale sera placée en arrière de Beaumont; mais les corps les plus éloignés n'en doivent pas être à une lieue.

Le 2^e corps prendra position à Laire, c'est à dire, le plus près possible de la frontière, sans la dépasser. Les 4 divisions de ce corps d'armée seront réunies et bivouqueront sur 2 ou 4 lignes; le quartier général au milieu; la cavalerie en avant, éclairant tous les débouchés, mais aussi sans dépasser la frontière, et la faisant respecter par les partisans ennemis qui voudraient la violer.

Les bivouacs seront placés de manière que les feux ne puissent être aperçus de l'ennemi; les généraux empêcheront que personne ne s'écarte du camp; ils s'assureront que la troupe est pourvue de 50 cartouches par homme, 4 jours de pain, et une demi-livre de riz; que l'artillerie et les ambulances sont en bon état, et les feront placer à leur ordre de bataille. Ainsi le 2^e corps sera disposé à se mettre en marche le 15 à 3 heures du matin, si l'ordre en est donné, pour se porter sur Charleroi, et y arriver avant 9 heures.

Le 1^{er} corps prendra position à Solre sur Sambre, et il bivouquera aussi sur plusieurs lignes, observant, ainsi que le 2^e corps, que ses feux ne puissent être aperçus de l'ennemi; que personne ne s'écarte du camp, et que les généraux s'assurent de l'état des munitions, des vivres de la troupe, et que l'artillerie et les ambulances soient placées à leur ordre de bataille.

Le 1^{er} corps se tiendra également prêt à partir le 15, à 3 heures du matin, pour suivre le mouvement du 2^e corps; de manière que, dans la journée d'après demain, ces 2 corps manœuvrent dans la même direction, et se protègent.

Le 3^e corps prendra demain position à une lieue en avant de Beaumont, le plus près possible de la frontière, sans cependant la dépasser, ni souffrir qu'elle soit violée par aucun parti ennemi. Le général Vandamme tiendra tout le monde à son poste, recommandera que les feux soient cachés, et qu'ils ne puissent être aperçus de l'ennemi. Il se conformera d'ailleurs à ce qui est prescrit au 2^e corps pour les munitions, les vivres, l'artillerie et les ambulances, et pour être prêt à se mettre en mouvement le 15 à 3 heures du matin.

Le 6^e corps se portera en avant de Beaumont, et sera bivouqué sur 2 lignes, à un quart de lieue du 3^e corps. M. le comte de Lobau choisira l'emplacement, et il fera observer les dispositions générales qui sont prescrites par le présent ordre.

M. le maréchal Grouchy portera les 1^{re}, 2^{es}, 3^{es}, et 4^{es} corps de cavalerie en avant de Beaumont, et les établira au bivouac entre cette ville et Walcourt, faisant également respecter la frontière, empêchant que personne ne la dépasse, et qu'on se laisse voir, ni que les feux puissent être aperçus de l'ennemi; et il se tiendra prêt à partir après demain, à 3 heures du matin, s'il en reçoit l'ordre, pour se porter sur Charleroi, et faire l'avant garde de l'armée.

Il recommandera aux généraux de s'assurer si tous les cavaliers sont pourvus de cartouches, si leurs armes sont en bon état, et s'ils ont pour 4 jours de pain, et la demi livre de riz qui ont été ordonnés.

L'équipage de ponts sera bivaqué derrière le 6^e corps, et en avant de l'infanterie de la garde impériale.

Le parc central d'artillerie sera en arrière de Beaumont.

L'armée de la Moselle prendra demain position en avant de Philippeville. M. le comte Gérard la disposera de manière à pouvoir partir après demain, le 15, à 3 heures du matin, pour joindre le 3^e corps, et appuyer son mouvement sur Charleroi, suivant le nouvel ordre qui lui sera donné; mais le général Gérard aura soin de se bien garder sur son flanc droit, et en avant de lui, sur toutes les directions de Charleroi et de Namur. Si l'armée de la Moselle a des pontons à sa suite, le général Gérard les fera avancer le plus près possible, afin de pouvoir en disposer.

Tous les corps d'armée feront marcher en tête les sapeurs, et les moyens de passage que les généraux auront réunis.

Les sapeurs de la garde impériale, les ouvriers de la marine, et les sapeurs de la réserve, marcheront après le 6^e corps, et en tête de la garde.

Tous les corps marcheront dans le plus grand ordre et serrés. Dans le mouvement sur Charleroi, on sera disposé à profiter de tous les passages pour déraiser les corps ennemis qui voudraient attaquer l'armée ou qui manœuvreraient contre elle.

Il n'y aura à Beaumont que le grand quartier général. Aucun autre ne devra y être établi, et la ville sera dégagée de tout embarras. Les anciens réglemens sur le quartier général et les équipages, sur l'ordre de marche, et la police des voitures et bagages, et sur les blanchisseuses et vivandières, seront remis en vigueur. Il sera fait à ce sujet un ordre général; mais, en attendant, MM. les généraux commandant les corps d'armée prendront des dispositions en conséquence; et M. le grand prévôt fera exécuter ces réglemens. L'Empereur ordonne que toutes les dispositions contenues dans le présent ordre soient tenues secrètes par MM. les généraux.

Par ordre de l'Empereur,

Le Maréchal d'Empire, Major Général,
(Signé) DUC DE DALMATIE.

No. VI. (p. 135.)

Napoléon, par la grâce de Dieu et les constitutions de l'Empire, Empereur des Français, etc., à la Grande Armée. Au Quartier Impérial, à Avesnes, ce 14 Juin, 1815.

SOLDATS ! C'est aujourd'hui l'anniversaire de Marengo et de Friedland, qui décide deux fois du destin de l'Europe. Alors, comme après Austerlitz, comme après Wagram, nous fûmes trop généreux ! nous crûmes aux protestations et aux sermens des princes que nous laissâmes sur le trône ! Aujourd'hui cependant, coalisés entre eux, ils en veulent à l'indépendance et aux droits les plus sacrés de la France. Ils ont commencé la plus injuste des aggrèsions. Marchons donc à leur rencontre. Eux et nous ne sommes-nous plus les mêmes hommes ?

Soldats ! à Jéna, contre les mêmes Prussiens, aujourd'hui si arrogans, vous étiez un contre trois ; et à Montnirail, un contre six !

Que ceux d'entre vous qui ont été prisonniers des Anglais, vous fassent les récits de leurs pontons et des maux affreux qu'ils ont soufferts !

Les Saxons, les Belges, les Hanovriens, les soldats de la Confédération du Rhin, gémissent d'être obligés de prêter leurs bras à la cause de princes ennemis de la justice et des droits de tous les peuples ; ils savent que cette coalition est insatiable ! Après avoir dévoré 12,000,000 de Polonais, 12,000,000 d'Italiens, 1,000,000 de Saxons, 6,000,000 de Belges, elle devra dévorer les états du deuxième ordre de l'Allemagne.

Les insensés ! un moment de prospérité les aveugle. L'oppression et l'humilia-

tion du peuple Français sont hors de leur pouvoir! S'ils entrent en France, ils y trouveront leur tombeau!

Soldats! nous avons des marches forcées à faire, des batailles à livrer, des périls à courir; mais avec de la constance, la victoire sera à nous; les droits, l'honneur, et le bonheur de la patrie seront reconquis!

Pour tout Français qui a du cœur, le moment est venu de vaincre ou de périr!

NAPOLÉON.

No. VII. (p. 144.)

Ordre de mouvement.

Beaumont, ce 14 Juin, 1815.

Demain, le 15, à 2 heures et demie du matin, la division de cavalerie légère du général Vandamme montera à cheval, et se portera sur la route de Charleroi: elle enverra des partis dans toutes les directions, pour éclairer le pays, et enlever les postes ennemis; mais chacun de ces partis sera au moins de 50 hommes. Avant de mettre en marche la division, le général Vandamme s'assurera qu'elle est pourvue de cartouches.

A la même heure le lieutenant général Pajol réunira le 1^r corps de cavalerie, et suivra le mouvement de la division du général Domont, qui sera sous les ordres du général Pajol. Les divisions du 1^r corps de cavalerie ne fourniront point de détachemens; ils seront pris dans la 3^e division. Le général Domont laissera sa batterie d'artillerie, pour marcher après le 1^r bataillon du 3^e corps d'infanterie. Le lieutenant général Vandamme lui donnera des ordres en conséquence.

Le lieutenant général Vandamme fera battre la diane à 2 heures et demie du matin; à 3 heures il mettra en marche son corps d'armée, et le dirigera sur Charleroi: la totalité de ses bagages et embarras seront parqués en arrière, et ne se mettront en marche qu'après que le 6^e corps et la garde impériale auront passé; ils seront sous les ordres du vagemestre général, qui les réunira à ceux du 6^e corps de la garde impériale et du grand quartier général, et leur donnera des ordres de mouvement.

Chaque division du 3^e corps d'armée aura avec elle sa batterie et ses ambulances; toute autre voiture qui serait dans les rangs sera brûlée.

M. le comte de Lobau fera battre la diane à 3 heures et demie, et il mettra en marche le 6^e corps d'armée à 4 heures, pour suivre le mouvement du général Vandamme, et l'appuyer; il fera observer le même ordre de marche pour les troupes, l'artillerie, les ambulances, et les bagages, qui est prescrit au 3^e corps.

Les bagages du 6^e corps seront réunis à ceux du 3^e, sous les ordres du vagemestre général, ainsi qu'il est dit.

La jeune garde battra la diane à 4 heures et demie, et se mettra en marche à 5 heures; elle suivra le mouvement du 6^e corps sur la route de Charleroi.

Les chasseurs à pied de la garde battront la diane à 5 heures, et se mettront en marche à 5 heures et demie, pour suivre le mouvement de la jeune garde.

Les grenadiers à pied de la garde battront la diane à 5 heures et demie, et partiront à 6 heures, pour suivre le mouvement des chasseurs à pied. Le même ordre de marche, pour l'artillerie, les ambulances, et les bagages, prescrit pour le 3^e corps d'infanterie, sera observé dans la garde impériale.

Les bagages de la garde seront réunis à ceux des 3^e et 6^e corps d'armée, sous les ordres du vagemestre général, qui les fera mettre en mouvement.

M. le maréchal Grouchy fera monter à cheval, à 5 heures et demie du matin, celui des trois autres corps de cavalerie qui sera le plus près de la route, et lui fera suivre le mouvement sur Charleroi. Les deux autres corps partiront successivement à une heure d'intervalle l'un de l'autre; mais M. le maréchal Grouchy aura soin de faire marcher la cavalerie sur les chemins latéraux de la route principale que la colonne d'infanterie suivra, afin d'éviter l'encombrement; et aussi pour que sa cavalerie observe un meilleur ordre. Il prescrira que la totalité des bagages restent en arrière, parqués et réunis jusqu'au moment où le vagemestre général leur donnera l'ordre d'avancer.

M. le comte Reille fera battre la diane à 2 heures et demie du matin, et il mettra en marche le 2^e corps à 3 heures; il le dirigera sur Marchiennes au Pont, où il fera en sorte d'être rendu avant 9 heures du matin; il fera garder tous les ponts de la Sambre, afin que personne ne passe. Les postes qu'il laissera seront successivement relevés par le 1^r corps; mais il doit tâcher de prévenir l'ennemi à ces

ponts pour qu'ils ne soient pas détruits, surtout celui de Marchiennes, par lequel il sera probablement dans le cas de déboucher, et qu'il faudrait faire aussitôt réparer, s'il avait été endommagé.

A Thuin et à Marchiennes, ainsi que dans tous les villages sur sa route, M. le comte Reille interrogera les habitans, afin d'avoir des nouvelles des positions et forces des armées ennemies; il fera aussi prendre les lettres dans les bureaux de poste, et les dépouillera, pour faire parvenir aussitôt à l'Empereur les renseignemens qu'il aura obtenus.

M. le comte d'Erlon mettra en marche le 1^r corps à 3 heures du matin, et il le dirigera aussi sur Charleroi, en suivant le mouvement du 2^e corps, duquel il gagnera la gauche le plutôt possible, pour le soutenir et l'appuyer au besoin. Il tiendra une brigade de cavalerie en arrière, pour se couvrir et pour maintenir, par de petits détachemens, ses communications avec Maubeuge; il enverra des partis en avant de cette place, dans les directions de *Mons* et de *Binch*, jusqu'à la frontière, pour avoir des nouvelles des ennemis, et en rendre compte aussitôt. Ces partis auront soin de ne pas se compromettre et de ne point dépasser la frontière.

M. le comte d'Erlon fera occuper Thuin par une division; et si le pont de cette ville était détruit, il le ferait aussitôt réparer, en même temps qu'il fera tracer et exécuter immédiatement une tête de pont sur la rive gauche. La division qui sera à Thuin gardera aussi le pont de l'abbaye d'*Aines*, où M. le comte d'Erlon fera également construire une tête de pont, sur la rive gauche.

Le même ordre de marche prescrit pour le 3^e corps, pour l'artillerie, les ambulances, et les bagages, sera observé aux 2^e et 1^r corps, qui feront réunir leurs bagages, et marcher à la gauche du 1^r corps, sous les ordres du vagemestre le plus ancien.

Le 4^e corps (armée de la Moselle) a reçu ordre de prendre aujourd'hui position en avant de Philippeville: si son mouvement est opéré, et si les divisions qui composent ce corps d'armée sont réunies, M. le lieutenant général Gérard les mettra en marche demain, à 3 heures du matin, et les dirigera sur Charleroi;* il aura soin de se tenir à hauteur du 3^e corps, avec lequel il communiquera, afin d'arriver à peu près en même temps devant Charleroi. Mais le général Gérard fera éclairer sa droite et tous les débouchés qui vont sur Namur; il marchera serré en ordre de bataille, fera laisser à Philippeville tous ses bagages et embarras, afin que son corps d'armée, se trouvant plus léger, soit plus à même de manœuvrer.

Le général Gérard donnera ordre à la 14^e division de cavalerie, qui a dû arriver aujourd'hui à Philippeville, de suivre le mouvement de son corps d'armée sur Charleroi, où cette division joindra le 4^e corps de cavalerie.

Les lieutenans généraux Reille, Vandamme, Gérard, et Fajol se mettront en communication par de fréquens partis, et ils régleront leur marche de manière à arriver en masse et ensemble devant Charleroi: ils mettront, autant que possible, à l'avant-garde, les officiers qui parlent flamand, pour interroger les habitans et en prendre des renseignemens; mais ces officiers s'annonceront comme commandans de partis, sans dire que l'armée est en arrière.

Les lieutenans généraux Reille, Vandamme, et Gérard feront marcher tous les sapeurs de leur corps d'armée (ayant avec eux des moyens pour réparer les ponts) après le 1^r régt. d'infanterie légère, et ils donneront ordre aux officiers du génie de faire réparer les mauvais passages, ouvrir des communications latérales, et placer des ponts sur les courans d'eau où l'infanterie devrait se mouiller pour les franchir.

Les marins, les sapeurs de la garde, et les sapeurs de la réserve, marcheront après le 1^r régt. du 3^e corps; les lieutenans généraux Rogniat et Haxo seront à leur tête: ils n'amèneront avec eux que deux ou trois voitures: le surplus du parc du génie marchera à la gauche du 3^e corps. Si on rencontre l'ennemi, ces troupes ne seront point engagées, mais les généraux Rogniat et Haxo les emploieront aux travaux de passages de rivière, de têtes de pont, de réparations de chemin, et d'ouvertures de communication, &c. La cavalerie de la garde suivra le mouvement sur Charleroi, et partira à 8 heures.

L'Empereur sera à l'avant-garde sur la route de Charleroi. M. M. les lieutenans généraux auront soin d'envoyer à S. M. de fréquens rapports sur leurs mouvemens

* Le général Gérard reçut plus tard un nouvel ordre qui lui prescrivait de passer, avec son corps, la Sambre au Châtelet.

et les renseignemens qu'ils auront recueillis; ils sont prévenus que l'intention de S. M. est d'avoir passé la Sambre avant midi, et de porter l'armée à la rive gauche de cette rivière.

L'équipage des ponts sera divisé en deux sections : la première section se subdivisera en trois parties, chacune de cinq pontons et cinq bateaux d'avant garde, pour jeter trois ponts sur la Sambre; il y aura à chacune de ces subdivisions une compagnie de pontonniers; la première section marchera à la suite du parc du génie, après le 3^e corps.

La deuxième section restera avec le parc de réserve d'artillerie, à la colonne des bagages; elle aura avec elle la 4^e compagnie de pontonniers; les équipages de l'Empereur et les bagages du grand quartier général seront réunis, et se mettront en marche à 10 heures. Aussitôt qu'ils seront passés, le vaguesmestre général fera partir les équipages de la garde impériale, du 3^e corps, et du 6^e corps; en même temps il enverra ordre à la colonne d'équipages de la réserve de la cavalerie de se mettre en marche, et de suivre la direction que la cavalerie aura prise. Les ambulances de l'armée suivront le quartier général, et marcheront à la tête des bagages; mais, dans aucun cas, ces bagages, ainsi que les parcs de réserve de l'artillerie, et la deuxième section de l'équipage de ponts, ne s'approcheront à plus de trois lieues de l'armée, à moins d'ordre du major général, et ils ne passeront la Sambre, aussi, que par ordre.

Le vaguesmestre général formera des divisions de ces bagages, et il y mettra des officiers pour les commander, afin de pouvoir en détacher ce qui sera ensuite appelé au quartier général, ou pour le service des officiers.

L'intendant général fera réunir à cette colonne d'équipages la totalité des bagages et transports de l'administration, auxquels il sera assigné un rang dans la colonne. Les voitures qui seront en retard prendront la gauche, et ne pourront sortir du rang qui leur sera donné que par ordre du vaguesmestre général.

L'Empereur ordonne que toutes les voitures d'équipages qui seront trouvées dans les colonnes d'infanterie, de cavalerie, ou d'artillerie, soient brûlées, ainsi que les voitures de la colonne des équipages qui quitteront leur rang, et intervertiront leur marche, sans la permission expresse du vaguesmestre général.

A cet effet, il sera mis un détachement de 50 gendarmes à la disposition du vaguesmestre général, qui est responsable, ainsi que tous les officiers de la gendarmerie et les gendarmes, de l'exécution de ces dispositions, desquelles le succès de la campagne peut dépendre.

Par ordre de l'Empereur,
Le Maréchal d'Empire, Major Général,
(Signé) DUC DE DALMATIE.

No. VIII. (p. 146.)

Charleroi, 15 juin, 9 heures du soir.

L'armée a forcé le passage de la Sambre près Charleroi, et chassé les avant-postes à mi-chemin de Charleroi à Namur, et de Charleroi à Bruxelles. Nous avons fait 1,500 prisonniers et pris six pièces de canon. L'armée de l'Empereur a peu souffert, mais il a fait une perte sensible par la mort du général Letort, son aide-de-camp, qui fut tué sur les hauteurs de Fleurus en conduisant une charge de cavalerie. L'enthousiasme des habitans de Charleroi et des autres pays que nous traversons ne saurait se décrire.

No. IX. (p. 144.)

Napoléon au maréchal Ney.

Charleroi, le 16 juin, 1815.

Mon cousin, je vous envoie mon aide-de-camp, le général Flahaut, qui vous porte la présente lettre. Le major-général a dû vous donner des ordres; mais vous recevrez les miens plus tôt parce que c'est de la plus haute importance. Je porte le maréchal Grouchy avec les troisième et quatrième corps d'infanterie sur Sombref. Je porte ma garde à Fleurus et j'y serai en personne avant midi. J'y attaquerai l'ennemi si je le rencontre, et j'éclairerai la route jusqu'à Gembloux

Là, d'après ce qui se passera, je prendrai mon parti, peut-être à trois heures après midi, peut-être ce soir. Mon intention est que, immédiatement après que j'aurai pris mon parti, vous soyez prêt à marcher sur Bruxelles; je vous appuierai avec la garde qui sera à Fleurus ou à Sombref, et je désirerais arriver à Bruxelles demain matin. Vous vous mettriez en marche ce soir même si je prends mon parti d'assez bonne heure pour que vous puissiez en être informé de jour et faire ce soir trois ou quatre lieues, et être demain à sept heures du matin à Bruxelles. Vous pouvez donc disposer vos troupes de la manière suivante. Première division à deux lieues en avant des Quatre-Chemins, s'il n'y a pas d'inconvénient. Les divisions d'infanterie autour des Quatre-Chemins et une division à Marbais, afin que je puisse l'attirer à moi à Sombref, si j'en avais besoin. Elle ne retarderait d'ailleurs pas votre marche. Le corps du comte de Valmy, qui a 3,000 cuirassiers d'élite, à l'interception du chemin des Romains et de celui de Bruxelles, afin que je puisse l'attirer à moi, si j'en avais besoin; aussitôt que mon parti sera pris, vous lui enverrez l'ordre de venir vous rejoindre. Je désirerais avoir avec moi la division de la garde que commande le général Lefebvre-Desnouettes, et je vous envoie les deux divisions du comte de Valmy de manière à le rappeler si j'en avais besoin, et ne point faire faire de fausses marches au général Lefebvre-Desnouettes, puisqu'il est probable que je me déciderai ce soir à marcher sur Bruxelles avec la garde. Cependant, couvrez la division Lefebvre par les deux divisions de cavalerie d'Erlon et de Reille, afin de ménager la garde; s'il y avait quelque échauffourée avec les Anglais, il est préférable que ce soit sur la ligne que sur la garde. J'ai adopté comme principe général, pendant cette campagne, de diviser mon armée en deux ailes et une réserve. Votre aile sera composée des quatre divisions du premier corps, des quatre divisions du deuxième corps, de deux divisions de cavalerie légère, et de deux divisions du corps de Valmy. Cela ne doit pas être loin de 45 à 50,000 hommes.

Le maréchal Grouchy aura à peu près la même force, et commandera l'aile droite. La garde formera la réserve, et je me porterai sur l'une ou sur l'autre aile, selon les circonstances. Le major-général donnera les ordres les plus précis pour qu'il n'y ait aucune difficulté sur l'obéissance à vos ordres lorsque vous serez détaché; les commandants de corps devront prendre mes ordres directement quand je me trouve présent. Selon les circonstances, j'affaiblirai l'une ou l'autre aile en augmentant ma réserve. Vous sentez assez l'importance attachée à la prise de Bruxelles. Cela pourra d'ailleurs donner lieu à des accidents, car un mouvement aussi prompt et aussi brusque isolera l'armée anglaise de Mons, Ostende, etc. Je désire que vos dispositions soient bien faites pour qu'au premier ordre vos huit divisions puissent marcher rapidement et sans obstacles sur Bruxelles.

(Signé)

NAPOLÉON.

A M. le maréchal prince de la Moskowa.

Charleroi, le 16 juin, 1815.

Monsieur le maréchal, L'Empereur ordonne que vous mettiez en marche les deuxième et premier corps d'armée, ainsi que le troisième corps de cavalerie qui a été mis à votre disposition, pour les diriger sur l'interjection des chemins dits les *Trois-Bras* (route de Bruxelles), où vous leur ferez prendre position, et vous porterez en même temps des reconnaissances, aussi avant que possible, sur la route de Bruxelles et sur Nivelles, d'où probablement l'ennemi s'est retiré.

Sa Majesté désire que, s'il n'y a pas d'inconvénient, vous établissiez une division avec de la cavalerie à Genappe, et elle ordonne que vous portiez une autre division du côté de Marbais, pour couvrir l'espace entre Sombref et les *Trois-Bras*. Vous placerez, près de ces divisions, la division de cavalerie de la garde impériale, commandée par le général Lefebvre-Desnouettes, ainsi que le premier régiment de hussards, qui a été détaché hier vers Gossehes.

Le corps qui sera à Marbais aura aussi pour objet d'appuyer les mouvements de M. le maréchal Grouchy sur Sombref, et de vous soutenir à la position des *Quatre-Bras*, si cela devenait nécessaire. Vous recommanderez au général qui sera à Marbais de bien s'éclairer sur toutes les directions, particulièrement sur celles de Gembloux et de Wavres.

Si cependant la division du général Lefebvre-Desnouettes était trop engagée sur la route de Bruxelles, vous la laisseriez et vous la remplaceriez au corps qui sera à Marbais par le troisième corps de cavalerie aux ordres de M. le comte de Valmy, et par le premier régiment de hussards.

J'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir que l'Empereur va se porter sur Sombref, où, d'après les ordres de Sa Majesté, M. le maréchal Grouchy doit se diriger avec les troisième et quatrième corps d'infanterie, et les premier, deuxième et quatrième corps de cavalerie. M. le maréchal Grouchy fera occuper Gembloux.

Je vous prie de me mettre de suite à même de rendre compte à l'Empereur de vos dispositions pour exécuter l'ordre que je vous envoie, ainsi que de tout ce que vous aurez appris sur l'ennemi.

Sa Majesté me charge de vous recommander de prescrire aux généraux commandant les corps d'armée de faire réunir leur monde, et rentrer les hommes isolés, de maintenir l'ordre le plus parfait dans la troupe, et de rallier toutes les voitures d'artillerie et les ambulances qui auraient pu se trouver engagées en arrière.

Le maréchal d'Empire, major-général,
(Signé) DUC DE DALMATIE.

A M. le maréchal prince de la Moskowa.

Charleroi, le 16 juin, 1815.

Monsieur le maréchal, Un officier de lanciers vient de dire à l'Empereur que l'ennemi présentait des masses du côté des Quatre-Bras. Réunissez les corps des comtes Reille et d'Erlon, et celui du comte de Valmy, qui se met à l'instant en route pour vous rejoindre; avec ces forces, vous devrez battre et détruire tous les corps ennemis qui peuvent se présenter. Blicher était hier à Namur, et il n'est pas vraisemblable qu'il ait porté des troupes vers les Quatre-Bras; ainsi, vous n'avez affaire qu'à ce qui vient de Bruxelles.

Le maréchal Grouchy va faire le mouvement sur Sombref que je vous ai annoncé, et l'Empereur va se rendre à Fleurus; c'est là où vous adresserez vos nouveaux rapports à Sa Majesté.

Le maréchal d'Empire, major-général,
(Signé) DUC DE DALMATIE.

A M. le maréchal prince de la Moskowa. En avant de Fleurus, le 16 juin, à deux heures.

Monsieur le maréchal, L'Empereur me charge de vous prévenir que l'ennemi a réuni un corps de troupes entre Sombref et Bry, et qu'à deux heures et demie M. le maréchal Grouchy, avec les troisième et quatrième corps, l'attaquera; l'intention de Sa Majesté est que vous attaquiez aussi ce qui est devant vous, et, qu'après l'avoir vigoureusement repoussé, vous rabattiez sur nous pour concourir à envelopper le corps dont je viens de vous parler.

Si ce corps était enfoncé auparavant, alors Sa Majesté ferait manœuvrer dans votre direction pour hâter également vos opérations.

Instruisez de suite l'Empereur de vos dispositions et de ce qui se passe sur votre front.

Le maréchal d'Empire, major-général,
DUC DE DALMATIE.

Le major-général avait écrit au maréchal Ney en ces termes :

'En avant de Fleurus, le 16 juin, 1815, à 3 heures un quart.

'M. le maréchal, Je vous ai écrit, il y a une heure, que l'Empereur ferait attaquer l'ennemi à deux heures et demie dans la position qu'il a prise entre le village de Saint-Amand et de Bry; en ce moment l'engagement est très prononcé. Sa Majesté me charge de vous dire que vous devez manœuvrer sur-le-champ de manière à envelopper la droite de l'ennemi et tomber à bras raccourcis sur ses derrières; cette armée est perdue si vous agissez vigoureusement: le sort de la France est entre vos mains. Ainsi, n'hésitez pas un instant pour faire le mouvement que l'Empereur vous ordonne, et dirigez-vous sur les hauteurs de Bry et de Saint-Amand, pour concourir à une victoire peut-être décisive. L'ennemi est pris en flagrant délit au moment où il cherche à se réunir aux Anglais.

(Signé) 'Le major-général,
'DUC DE DALMATIE.'

No. X. (p. 144.)

‘Derrière Ligny, le 16 juin, à huit heures du soir.

‘L’Empereur vient de remporter une victoire complète sur les armées prussienne et anglaise, réunies sous les ordres du duc de Wellington et du maréchal Blücher. L’armée débouche en ce moment par le village de Ligny, en face de Fleurus, à la poursuite de l’ennemi.’

No. XI. (p. 144.)

A M. le maréchal prince de la Moskowa. Au quartier-général impérial, 18 juin, 1815.

L’Empereur ordonne que l’armée soit disposée à attaquer l’ennemi à neuf heures du matin; MM. les commandants des corps d’armée rallieront leurs troupes; feront mettre les armes en état, et permettront que les soldats fassent la soupe; ils feront aussi manger les soldats, afin qu’à neuf heures précises chacun soit prêt et puisse être en bataille avec son artillerie et ambulances, à la position de bataille que l’Empereur a indiquée par son ordre d’hier soir.

MM. les lieutenants-généraux, commandant les corps d’armée d’infanterie et de cavalerie, enverront sur-le-champ des officiers au major-général, pour faire connaître leur position et porter des ordres.

Le maréchal d’Empire, major-général,
(Signé) DUC DE DALMATIE.

No. XII. (p. 150.)

Rapport des opérations de l’armée Prussienne du Bas Rhin.

C’est le 15 de ce mois que Napoléon, après avoir réuni, le 14, 5 corps de son armée et plusieurs corps de sa garde entre Maubenge et Beaumont, a commencé les hostilités. Les points de concentration des 4 corps Prussiens étaient Fleurus, Namur, Cluëy, et Hannut, ce qui permettait d’unir l’armée sur l’un de ces points en 24 heures.

Le 15, Napoléon s’avança par Thuin sur les deux rives de la Sambre contre Charleroi. Le général Ziethen avait réuni le 1^{er} corps près Fleurus, et eut ce jour une action très vive avec l’ennemi, qui, après avoir pris Charleroi, marchait sur Fleurus. Le général Ziethen se maintint dans sa position près cette ville.

Le feld maréchal Blücher ayant l’intention de donner une grande bataille à l’ennemi aussitôt qu’il lui serait possible, dirigea les trois autres corps de l’armée Prussienne sur Sombref, à une lieue et demie de Fleurus. Les 2^e et 3^e corps sont arrivés le 15; le 4^e corps n’y parvint que le 16.

Lord Wellington rassembla son armée entre Ath et Nivelles, ce qui le mettait en état d’appuyer le feld maréchal Blücher, dans le cas où la bataille aurait lieu le 15.

Bataille de Ligni.

Le 16 Juin.

L’armée Prussienne était postée sur les hauteurs entre Bry et Sombref; et autour de cette dernière place elle occupait en grande force les villages de Saint Amand et Ligni, situés sur son front. A ce moment il n’y avait encore que 3 corps de l’armée réunis. Le 4^e, qui était stationné entre Liège et Hannut, avait été retardé dans sa marche par plusieurs circonstances, et n’avait pu rejoindre. Néanmoins, le feld maréchal Blücher résolut de donner bataille, lord Wellington ayant déjà mis en mouvement, pour le soutenir, une forte colonne de son armée, ainsi que toute sa réserve stationnée dans les environs de Bruxelles, et le 4^e corps Prussien étant sur le point d’arriver.

La bataille commença à 3 heures après midi. L’ennemi déploya 130,000 hommes. L’armée Prussienne était forte de 80,000 hommes. Le village de Saint Amand fut le point qu’attaqua d’abord l’ennemi, qui s’en empara après une vigoureuse résistance. Il dirigea ensuite tous ses efforts contre Ligni. C’est un grand village, solidement bâti et situé sur un ruisseau du même nom. Là commença un combat qui peut être considéré comme un des plus acharnés dont l’histoire fasse mention. Des villages ont été pris et repris plusieurs fois; mais là, la

bataille se donna pendant 5 heures dans le village même, et les mouvemens au dessus et au dessous eurent lieu sur un très petit espace de terrain.

De chaque côté, des troupes fraîches arrivaient continuellement. Chaque armée avait, derrière la partie du village qu'elle occupait, de grandes masses d'infanterie qui entretenaient le combat, et étaient continuellement renouvelées par des renforts qu'elles recevaient de leurs derrières et des hauteurs de droite et de gauche. Environ 200 bouches à feu tiraient de chaque côté sur le village, où le feu se manifesta plusieurs fois en différens endroits. De temps en temps l'engagement s'étendait à toute la ligne, l'ennemi ayant engagé des troupes avec le 3^e corps; mais le fort du combat avait toujours lieu à Ligni. Les affaires semblaient prendre une tournure favorable pour les troupes Prussiennes, une partie du village de Saint Amand ayant été reprise par un bataillon que commandait le feld-marchal en personne, avantage qui avait permis de reprendre la hauteur abandonnée après la perte de Saint Amand. Cependant, le combat continuait à Ligni avec la même furie. L'issue semblait dépendre de l'arrivée des troupes Anglaises ou de celles du 4^e corps Prussien. En effet, l'arrivée de cette division aurait donné au feld-marchal les moyens de faire immédiatement, avec son aile droite, une attaque dont on devait attendre un grand succès. Mais on apprit que la division Anglaise, destinée à nous appuyer, était violemment attaquée par un corps de l'armée Française, et qu'elle ne se maintenait qu'avec une extrême difficulté dans sa position à Quatre Bras. Le 4^e corps Prussien n'avait pas paru; ensuite que nous fîmes forcés de soutenir seuls l'engagement avec un ennemi très supérieur en nombre.

La soirée était déjà très avancée, que le combat continuait à Ligni avec la même fureur et des succès également balancés. Nous demandâmes, mais en vain, les secours qui nous étaient nécessaires. Le danger devenait d'heure en heure plus urgent; toutes les divisions étaient engagées ou l'avaient été, et il n'y avait aucun corps qui pût nous appuyer. Tout à coup une division d'infanterie ennemie, qui, à la faveur de la nuit, avait tourné le village sans être remarquée, et quelques régimens de cuirassiers qui avaient forcé le passage sur l'autre côté, prirent à revers le corps principal de nos troupes, qui était posté derrière les maisons. Cette surprise de la part de l'ennemi fut décisive, spécialement au moment où notre cavalerie, postée aussi derrière les maisons, avait été repoussée par celle de l'ennemi dans plusieurs attaques répétées.

Notre infanterie, qui était derrière Ligni, ne se laissa pas décourager, quoiqu'elle fût surprise dans les ténèbres, circonstance qui accroît l'idée du danger dans l'esprit des hommes, et quoiqu'elle eût l'idée qu'elle était entourée de tous côtés. Elle se forma en masse, repoussa chaudement toutes les attaques de la cavalerie, et se retira en bon ordre sur les hauteurs, d'où elle continua son mouvement rétrograde sur Tilly. L'irruption subite de la cavalerie ennemie obligeant notre artillerie à se retirer précipitamment, plusieurs pièces prirent des directions qui les conduisirent à des défilés, où il y eut du désordre, et quinze tombèrent entre les mains de l'ennemi.

L'armée se reforma à la distance d'un quart de lieue du champ de bataille. L'ennemi ne se hasarda point à la poursuivre. Le village de Bry resta en notre pouvoir pendant toute la nuit, aussi bien que Sombref, où le général Thielmann avait combattu avec le 3^e corps, et on il s'était retiré lentement à la chute du jour, par Gembloux. Le 4^e corps, commandé par le général Bulow, y arriva enfin pendant la nuit. Le 1^{er} et le 2^e corps se mirent en marche le matin, derrière le défilé de Mont Saint Guibert. Notre perte en tués et blessés a été grande; mais l'ennemi ne nous fit point d'autres prisonniers que les blessés.

La bataille a été perdue, mais non notre honneur. Nos soldats ont combattu avec une bravoure qui a surpassé tout ce qu'on pouvait attendre. Leur courage demeura inébranlable, parce que chacun mit sa confiance dans sa propre force. Le feld-marchal courut dans la journée de grands dangers. Une charge de cavalerie qu'il conduisait ne réussit point, et la cavalerie ennemie le poursuivait vigoureusement. Son cheval ayant été frappé d'un coup de mousquet, l'animal, au lieu de s'arrêter, irrité de sa blessure, se mit au galop, et courut en furieux jusqu'à ce qu'il tombât mort. Le feld-marchal, étourdi de la chute, resta engagé sous le corps de son cheval. Les cuirassiers ennemis, poursuivant leur avantage, avançaient; notre dernier cavalier avait déjà passé le feld-marchal, et il ne restait avec lui qu'un adjudant qui venait de mettre pied à terre, résolu de partager son sort. Le danger était grand, mais la Providence veillait sur nous. L'ennemi, continuant sa charge, passa rapidement près du feld-marchal sans le voir. Un

moment après, une seconde charge de cavalerie repoussa l'ennemi, qui passa avec la même rapidité, sans remarquer davantage le feld maréchal que la première fois. Mais ce ne fut pas sans difficulté qu'on le retira de dessous son cheval mort; il s'éloigna sur le cheval d'un dragon.

Le 17, dans la soirée, l'armée Prussienne se concentra dans les environs de Wavres. Napoléon se mit en mouvement contre Wellington, sur la grande route de Charleroi à Bruxelles. Une division Anglaise soutint, le même jour, un combat très vif près de Quatre Bras. Lord Wellington prit position sur la route qui conduit à Bruxelles, ayant son aile droite dans la bruyère de la Leu, son centre près de Mont Saint Jean, et son aile gauche appuyée à la Haie Sainte. Lord Wellington écrivit au feld maréchal qu'il était résolu à accepter bataille dans cette position, si le feld maréchal pouvait l'appuyer avec deux corps d'armée. Celui-ci offrit de faire marcher toute son armée, et proposa même, dans le cas où Napoléon n'attaquerait pas, que les alliés allassent l'attaquer le lendemain avec toutes leurs forces.

Cela peut servir à prouver combien peu la bataille du 16 avait désorganisé l'armée Prussienne ou abattu son moral.

Ainsi fut terminée la journée du 17.

Au point du jour l'armée Prussienne commença à se mettre en mouvement. Le 4^e et le 2^e corps marchèrent par Saint Lambert, où ils devaient prendre une position couverte par la forêt de Frischemont, afin de prendre l'ennemi sur les derrières, quand le moment paraîtrait favorable. Le 1^{er} corps devait agir par Ohain, sur le flanc droit de l'ennemi. Le 3^e corps devait suivre lentement, pour porter des secours en cas de besoin. La bataille commença vers 10 heures du matin. L'armée Anglaise occupait les hauteurs de Mont Saint Jean; celle des Français était sur les hauteurs, devant Planchenoit: la première était de 80,000 hommes, l'ennemi en avait plus de 130,000. En peu de temps la bataille devint générale tout le long de la ligne. Il paraît que Napoléon avait le dessein de pousser l'aile gauche sur le centre, et par là d'effectuer la séparation de l'armée Anglaise de celle de Prusse, qu'il croyait devoir se retirer sur Maestricht. Dans ce dessein, il avait placé la plus grande partie de sa réserve dans le centre, contre son aile droite; et c'est sur ce point qu'il attaqua avec fureur. L'armée Anglaise combattit avec un courage qu'il est impossible de surpasser. Les charges répétées de la vieille garde furent repoussées par l'intrepidité des régiments Ecoisais; et, à chaque charge, la cavalerie Française était renversée par la cavalerie Anglaise; mais la supériorité en nombre de l'ennemi était trop grande. Napoléon ramenait continuellement des masses considérables; et, quelque fermeté que les troupes Anglaises missent pour se maintenir dans leurs positions, il n'était pas possible que tant d'efforts héroïques n'eussent un terme.

Il était 4 heures et demie. La difficulté extrême du passage par le défilé de Saint Lambert avait considérablement retardé la marche des troupes Prussiennes; de sorte qu'il n'y avait que 2 brigades du 4^e corps qui fussent arrivées à la position couverte qui leur avait été assignée. Le moment décisif était arrivé; il n'y avait pas un instant à perdre, les généraux ne le laissèrent pas échapper. Ils résolurent de commencer l'attaque sur le champ avec les troupes qu'ils avaient sous la main. En conséquence, le général Bulow, avec 2 brigades et un corps de cavalerie, s'avança rapidement sur le derrière de l'aile droite de l'ennemi. L'ennemi ne perdit pas sa présence d'esprit; il tourna dans l'instant sa réserve contre nous, et de ce côté commença un combat meurtrier. Le succès de ce combat demeura long temps douteux, pendant que la bataille avec l'armée Anglaise continuait avec la même violence.

Vers les 6 heures du soir nous reçûmes la nouvelle que le général Thielmann, avec le 3^e corps, était attaqué près de Wavres, par un corps très considérable de l'ennemi, et que déjà l'on se disputait la possession de la ville. Le feld maréchal, cependant, ne fut pas beaucoup inquiet de cette nouvelle. C'était sur le lieu où il était, et non pas ailleurs, que l'affaire devait se décider. On ne pouvait obtenir la victoire que par un combat soutenu continuellement avec la même opiniâtreté, et par de nouvelles troupes; et si on pouvait l'emporter sur le lieu où l'on était, tout revers du côté de Wavres était de peu de conséquence. C'est pourquoi les colonnes continuèrent leur mouvement. Il était 7 heures et demie, et l'issue de la bataille était encore incertaine. Tout le 4^e corps, et une partie du second, sous le général Pirch, avaient été successivement engagés. Les troupes Françaises combattaient avec toute la fureur du désespoir; cependant on pouvait apercevoir

quelqu'incertitude dans leurs mouvemens, et on observa que quelques pièces de canon se retiraient. Dans ce moment les premières colonnes du corps du général Ziethen arrivèrent sur les points d'attaque, près du village de Smouhen, sur le flanc gauche de l'ennemi; elles chargèrent sur le champ. Ce moment décida la défaite de l'ennemi. Son aile droite fut rompue en trois endroits, et il abandonna ses positions. Nos troupes se précipitèrent alors au pas de charge, et attaquèrent l'ennemi de tous les côtés, pendant que toute la ligne Anglaise s'avancait.

Les circonstances étaient extrêmement favorables à l'attaque par l'armée Prussienne; le terrain s'élevait en amphithéâtre, de manière que notre artillerie pouvait ouvrir librement son feu du sommet de plusieurs hauteurs qui s'élevaient graduellement l'une au dessus de l'autre, et entre lesquelles les troupes descendues dans les plaines se formaient en brigades, et dans le plus grand ordre, tandis que de nouvelles troupes se développaient continuellement au sortir de la forêt, sur les hauteurs de derrière. L'ennemi, cependant, conservait encore des moyens de retraite jusqu'à ce qu'on eût emporté, après plusieurs attaques sanglantes, le village de Planchenoit, qui était sur ses derrières, défendu par la garde. Dès ce moment là, la retraite devint une déroute, qui s'étendit bientôt à toute l'armée Française.

Il était 9 heures et demie. Le feld maréchal rassembla tous les officiers supérieurs, et donna ordre d'envoyer à la poursuite de l'ennemi jusqu'au dernier cavalier. L'avant-garde de l'armée accéléra sa marche. L'armée Française, poursuivie sans relâche, était entièrement désorganisée. La chaussée présentait l'image d'une immense quantité de canons, de caissons, de chariots, de bagages, d'armes et de débris de toute espèce. Ceux de l'ennemi qui voulaient se reposer, ne s'attendant pas à être poursuivis si vivement, furent poussés successivement de plus de neuf bivouacs: dans quelques villages ils cherchèrent à tenir; mais aussitôt qu'ils entendaient le son du tambour ou des trompettes, ils lâchaient pied, ou se jetaient dans les maisons, et là ils étaient taillés en pièces ou faits prisonniers. Le clair de lune favorisait beaucoup la poursuite de l'ennemi, qui n'était qu'une chasse continue, soit dans les champs, soit dans les maisons.

L'ennemi s'était retranché à Genappe, avec du canon et des chariots renversés. Nous fûmes exposés en y entrant à un feu très vif de mousqueterie, auquel nous répondîmes par quelques coups de canon suivis d'un *hourra*, et bientôt après la ville fut à nous. Ce fut là qu'entre autres équipages on prit la voiture de Napoléon; il venait de la quitter pour monter à cheval, et avec tant de précipitation qu'il y avait oublié son épée et son chapeau. Les affaires continuèrent ainsi jusqu'à la pointe du jour. Environ 40,000 hommes dans le plus grand désordre furent tout ce que l'ennemi put sauver dans sa retraite par Charleroi. Vingt-sept pièces de canon furent tout ce qu'il emmena de sa nombreuse artillerie.

L'ennemi a dépassé dans sa fuite ses places fortes, seule défense de ses frontières, qui maintenant sont franchies par nos armées.

A 3 heures Napoléon avait expédié du champ de bataille un courrier pour Paris, portant la nouvelle que la victoire n'était plus douteuse: quelques heures après il n'avait plus d'armée. On n'a pas encore une exacte connaissance de la perte de l'ennemi: il suffit de savoir que les deux tiers de cette armée sont tués, blessés, ou prisonniers; au nombre de ces derniers sont les généraux Monton, Dnhesne, Cambronne. Jusqu'à ce moment, environ 300 cacons, et au delà de 500 caissons, sont en notre pouvoir.

Peu de victoires ont été aussi complètes; et certainement il n'y a point d'exemple qu'une armée, deux jours après une bataille perdue, ait engagé un tel combat, et l'ait si glorieusement soutenu. Honneur aux troupes capables de tant de constance et de valeur! Au milieu de la position occupée par l'armée Française, et absolument sur la hauteur, est située une ferme nommée la Belle Alliance. La marche de toutes les colonnes Prussiennes était dirigée sur cette ferme, qu'on pouvait apercevoir de tous côtés. C'est là que Napoléon se trouvait pendant la bataille; c'est là qu'il donnait ses ordres, qu'il se flattait de la victoire, et c'est là que sa perte fut décidée. C'est là aussi que se rencontrèrent, dans l'obscurité, et par un heureux hasard, le feld maréchal Blücher et lord Wellington, et qu'ils se saluèrent mutuellement comme vainqueurs.

En commémoration de l'alliance qui existe aujourd'hui entre les nations Anglaise et Prussienne, de la réunion des deux armées, et de leur confiance réciproque, le feld maréchal a demandé que cette bataille portât le nom de la *Belle Alliance*.

Par ordre du Feld Maréchal Blücher,
Le Général GNEISENAU.

No. XIII. (p. 151.)

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE MORNING OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, 18TH JUNE, 1815.

| DIVISIONS. | BRIGADES. | REGIMENTS. | STATIONS. | OFFICERS. | | | | TROOP QUARTER MASTERS & SERGEANTS. | | | | TRUMPETERS OR DRUMMERS. | | | | RANK AND FILE. | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|--------|------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|----|-------|
| | | | | Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Staff. | Present. | Sick. | | Command. | Total. | Present. | Sick. | | Command. | Prisoners of War and Missing. | Total Rank & File. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Present. | Absent. | | | | Present. | Absent. | | | | | |
| Cavalry | 1st | Royal Artillery | Position in front of Waterloo. | 8 | 50 | 91 | 26 | 152 | 9 | .. | 161 | 44 | 306 | 17 | 4,573 | 793 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 4,914 |
| | | Artillery, K.G.L. | | 12 | 12 | 29 | 6 | 20 | .. | .. | 21 | 19 | 10 | .. | 329 | 73 | 8 | 29 | .. | 622 |
| | | Royal Engineers | | 17 | 17 | 10 | .. | 55 | .. | .. | 35 | 19 | .. | .. | 633 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 718 |
| | | .. Sappers & Miners | | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 17 | .. | .. | 20 | 2 | .. | .. | 266 | 3 | 8 | 10 | .. | 279 |
| | | .. Wagon Train | | 2 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 17 | .. | .. | 20 | 4 | .. | .. | 238 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 273 |
| | | .. 1st Life Guards | | 4 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 18 | .. | .. | 20 | 4 | .. | .. | 210 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 223 |
| | | 2d .. | | 3 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 19 | .. | .. | 27 | 3 | .. | .. | 213 | 10 | .. | 7 | .. | 231 |
| | | R. Horse Guards (Blue) | | 4 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 20 | .. | .. | 30 | 4 | .. | .. | 415 | 12 | .. | 9 | .. | 237 |
| | | 1st Dragoon Guards | | 14 | 14 | 37 | 4 | 36 | .. | .. | 50 | 8 | .. | .. | 554 | 12 | .. | 18 | .. | 304 |
| | | 2d Dragoon Guards | | 13 | 13 | 36 | 6 | 30 | .. | .. | 47 | 8 | .. | .. | 375 | 7 | 1 | 22 | .. | 381 |
| Cavalry | 2d | 1st Lt. Dragoons, K.G.L. | Position in front of Waterloo. | 15 | 15 | 7 | 48 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 10 | .. | .. | 443 | 6 | 50 | 5 | .. | 316 |
| | | 2d Lt. Dragoons | | 7 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 22 | .. | .. | 30 | 9 | .. | .. | 433 | 14 | 27 | 15 | .. | 511 |
| | | 11th .. | | 12 | 12 | 32 | 5 | 28 | .. | .. | 37 | 6 | .. | .. | 375 | 7 | 1 | 22 | .. | 386 |
| | | 16th .. | | 12 | 12 | 32 | 5 | 28 | .. | .. | 37 | 6 | .. | .. | 375 | 7 | 1 | 22 | .. | 391 |
| | | 23d Lt. Dragoons | | 12 | 12 | 32 | 5 | 28 | .. | .. | 37 | 6 | .. | .. | 375 | 7 | 1 | 22 | .. | 396 |
| | | 1st Lt. Dragoons, K.G.L. | | 17 | 17 | 7 | 48 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 10 | .. | .. | 443 | 6 | 50 | 5 | .. | 511 |
| | | 2d Lt. Dragoons | | 7 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 22 | .. | .. | 30 | 9 | .. | .. | 433 | 14 | 27 | 15 | .. | 511 |
| | | 11th .. | | 12 | 12 | 32 | 5 | 28 | .. | .. | 37 | 6 | .. | .. | 375 | 7 | 1 | 22 | .. | 538 |
| | | 16th .. | | 12 | 12 | 32 | 5 | 28 | .. | .. | 37 | 6 | .. | .. | 375 | 7 | 1 | 22 | .. | 543 |
| | | 23d Hussars, K.G.L. | | 17 | 17 | 7 | 48 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 10 | .. | .. | 443 | 6 | 50 | 5 | .. | 548 |
| Cavalry | 3d | 7th Hussars | Position in front of Waterloo. | 12 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 49 | 1 | 4 | 53 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 493 | 15 | 17 | 35 | 533 |
| | | 15th .. | | 17 | 17 | 7 | 48 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 10 | .. | .. | 443 | 6 | 50 | 5 | .. | 538 |
| | | 1st Hussars, K.G.L. | | 17 | 17 | 7 | 48 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 10 | .. | .. | 443 | 6 | 50 | 5 | .. | 543 |
| | | 10th Hussars | | 17 | 17 | 7 | 48 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 10 | .. | .. | 443 | 6 | 50 | 5 | .. | 548 |
| | | 13th .. | | 17 | 17 | 7 | 48 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 10 | .. | .. | 443 | 6 | 50 | 5 | .. | 553 |
| | | 23d Hussars, K.G.L. | | 17 | 17 | 7 | 48 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 10 | .. | .. | 443 | 6 | 50 | 5 | .. | 558 |
| | | 1st Hussars, K.G.L. | | 17 | 17 | 7 | 48 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 10 | .. | .. | 443 | 6 | 50 | 5 | .. | 563 |
| | | 13th Lt. Dr. | | 17 | 17 | 7 | 48 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 10 | .. | .. | 443 | 6 | 50 | 5 | .. | 568 |
| | | 1st Guards, 5d batt. | | 17 | 17 | 7 | 48 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 10 | .. | .. | 443 | 6 | 50 | 5 | .. | 573 |
| | | 1st .. 2d | | 17 | 17 | 7 | 48 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 10 | .. | .. | 443 | 6 | 50 | 5 | .. | 578 |
| Cavalry | 4th | 1st British | Position in front of Waterloo. | 11 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 43 | .. | 8 | 5 | 56 | 21 | 1 | 22 | 688 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 300 |
| | | 2d .. | | 17 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 40 | .. | 8 | 5 | 53 | 20 | 2 | 22 | 758 | 276 | 12 | 8 | 976 |
| | | 3d .. | | 25 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 53 | .. | 10 | 6 | 65 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 939 | 255 | 12 | 8 | 1,021 |
| | | 4th .. | | 25 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 53 | .. | 10 | 6 | 65 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 939 | 255 | 12 | 8 | 1,021 |
| | | 5th .. | | 25 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 53 | .. | 10 | 6 | 65 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 939 | 255 | 12 | 8 | 1,021 |
| | | 6th .. | | 25 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 53 | .. | 10 | 6 | 65 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 939 | 255 | 12 | 8 | 1,021 |
| | | 7th .. | | 25 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 53 | .. | 10 | 6 | 65 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 939 | 255 | 12 | 8 | 1,021 |
| | | 8th .. | | 25 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 53 | .. | 10 | 6 | 65 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 939 | 255 | 12 | 8 | 1,021 |
| | | 9th .. | | 25 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 53 | .. | 10 | 6 | 65 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 939 | 255 | 12 | 8 | 1,021 |
| | | 10th .. | | 25 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 53 | .. | 10 | 6 | 65 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 939 | 255 | 12 | 8 | 1,021 |

No. XIV. (p. 150.)

Rapports de S. A. R. le prince d'Orange à S. M. le Roi des Pays Bas.

Quartier général de Nivelles, 17 Juin, 1815, à 2 heures du matin.

Le 15, de grand matin, l'armée Prussienne a été attaquée dans sa position : par suite de cette attaque, elle s'est retirée par Charleroi et Gosselies jusque dans les environs de Flenrus. Aussitôt que je fus instruit de la marche de l'ennemi, j'ordonnai les dispositions nécessaires au corps d'armée sous mes ordres. Ce qui s'était passé à l'armée Prussienne fut cause que le 15, à 5 heures du soir, le bataillon d'Orange Nassau, qui occupait le village de Frasnès avec une batterie d'artillerie volante, y fut attaqué. Ces troupes restèrent dans leur position sur les hauteurs de ce village, non loin du chemin croisé des Quatre Bras. A 8 heures l'escarmouche cessa sur ce point.

Aussitôt que je reçus le rapport de cette action, je donnai ordre à la 3^e division, ainsi qu'à la cavalerie, et à 2 divisions Anglaises, de marcher sur Nivelles; je chargeai la 2^e division de conserver la position de Quatre Bras. Il n'y eut qu'une partie de la 2^e division qui put s'y rendre sur le champ, la brigade commandée par le général major Van Byland ne pouvant s'éloigner de Nivelles que lorsqu'on se fut assuré de l'arrivée des autres divisions dans cette ville.

Le feu des tirailleurs commença sur ce point hier à 5 heures du matin, et la fusillade continua des deux côtés, jusqu'à midi, sans aucun résultat. Environ sur les 2 heures l'attaque devint plus sérieuse, principalement de la part de la cavalerie et de l'artillerie. La brigade de cavalerie légère sous les ordres du général major Van Merle, ne pouvant arriver que vers 4 heures, je n'eus jusqu'à ce moment aucune cavalerie à opposer à l'ennemi. Convaincu de la haute importance dont était la conservation de la position sur les hauteurs devant le carrefour de la chaussée dite les Quatre Bras, j'eus le bonheur de m'y maintenir contre un ennemi qui était, sous tous les rapports, et sans aucune comparaison, très supérieur en nombre.

Ayant été attaqué par les deux corps d'armée du général d'Erlon et Reille, et ayant réussi à les tenir en échec, le duc de Wellington eut assez de temps pour réunir une force suffisante pour déjouer les projets de l'ennemi. Cette attaque a eu pour résultat, après un combat vigoureux, qui dura jusqu'à 9 heures du soir, non seulement l'avantage d'arrêter l'ennemi, mais encore celui de le repousser jusqu'à une certaine distance.

L'armée Prussienne, qui fut également attaquée hier, a conservé sa principale position; et il est hors de doute que Napoléon, avec des forces considérables, n'ait dirigé l'attaque sur toute la ligne. Nos troupes ont bivouqué sur le champ de bataille, où je vais me rendre de suite; car il est très apparent que Napoléon cherchera de nouveau à exécuter les desseins qu'il avait formés hier. Le duc de Wellington a fait rassembler sur ce point toutes les troupes disponibles. C'est avec la plus grande satisfaction que je puis assurer V. M. que ses troupes ont combattu avec beaucoup de bravoure, particulièrement l'infanterie et l'artillerie.

Les circonstances n'ont point encore permis que l'état des différens corps qui constate les pertes que nous avons éprouvées me soit parvenu: j'aurai l'honneur de le mettre sous les yeux de V. M. aussitôt qu'il sera possible.

(*Était signé*)

GUILLAUME, Prince d'Orange.

Bruxelles, ce 22 Juin, 1815.

Après la bataille du 16, dont j'ai eu l'honneur de faire mon rapport le 17, à 2 heures du matin, de mon quartier général à Nivelles, le duc de Wellington, pour rester en ligne avec l'armée Prussienne, fit, le matin du même jour, un mouvement par suite duquel l'armée se trouva en position, à 6 heures du soir, sur les hauteurs en avant de Waterloo, et y bivouqua: la cavalerie ennemie, suivant les mouvemens de l'armée, fut repoussée plusieurs fois avec grande perte par celle des Anglais. Le 18, au point du jour, nous découvrîmes l'ennemi en face de nous, et à 10 heures ses dispositions pour l'attaque commencèrent.

L'armée de Bonaparte était composée des 1^{er}, 2^e, 3^e, 4^e, et 6^e corps, de la

garde impériale, et de presque toute la cavalerie, et d'une artillerie composée de plusieurs centaines de pièces de canon.

Vers les 11 heures, l'ennemi démasqua une batterie de quelques canons, sous le feu de laquelle ses tirailleurs s'avancèrent contre notre aile droite, et, immédiatement après, son attaque fut dirigée contre une ferme entourée de bois, qui était située à peu de distance en avant de cette aile, et à gauche de la route de Nivelles. L'ennemi fit les plus vives attaques pour se rendre maître de cette ferme; mais toutes ses tentatives furent vaines. A midi la canonnade devint forte, et avant midi et demi le combat fut général sur toute la ligne. L'ennemi attaqua plusieurs fois les deux ailes; mais, comme son but principal était de faire une trouée sur la droite de notre centre, il tenta tout pour y réussir. Les colonnes de cavalerie ennemie furent conduites avec beaucoup de résolution; mais, nonobstant qu'elles réitérassent avec la plus grande opiniâtreté leurs attaques depuis 3 heures et demie jusqu'à la fin de la bataille, rien ne put cependant forcer notre ligne à la retraite. L'ennemi fut toujours repoussé, tant par le feu des carrés, que par les charges de cavalerie. Il est impossible de décrire à V. M. l'acharnement avec lequel on combattit, surtout pendant les 6 dernières heures.

Je n'ai pu jouir du bonheur de voir la fin de cette bataille, aussi glorieuse qu'importante, ayant reçu, une demi-heure avant la déroute de l'ennemi, un coup de feu à l'épaule gauche, qui me força de quitter le champ de bataille.

Je m'estime on ne peut plus heureux de pouvoir annoncer à V. M. que ses troupes de toutes armes ont combattu avec beaucoup de bravoure. Dans les charges de la cavalerie, la brigade des carabiniers s'est particulièrement distinguée.

La division du lieutenant général Chassé est arrivée tard au feu; et, comme je ne pouvais m'éloigner de ma personne du centre, je l'avais mise, pour ce jour là, sous les ordres de lord Hill, commandant le 2^e corps d'armée; et j'ai reçu avis que cette division a combattu vaillamment, et que le lieutenant général Chassé, ainsi que les deux commandans des brigades, se sont très bien acquittés de leur devoir.

Il ne m'est pas encore possible de faire connaître à V. M. la perte que nous avons essuyée, n'ayant pas encore reçu les rapports: en attendant, je suis obligé, néanmoins, avec le plus profond chagrin, de dire qu'elle est très grande. Les généraux de division sont chargés de me faire connaître ceux qui se sont particulièrement distingués, et je dois me borner à nommer à V. M. ceux qui se sont distingués sous mes yeux; savoir:

Les lieutenans généraux Collaert et de Perponcher: le premier est blessé.

Le général Van Merle, habile et brave officier, est mort de ses blessures sur le champ de bataille. Je saisis cette occasion pour recommander sa veuve et ses enfans à la tendre considération de V. M.

Le général Tripp s'est particulièrement distingué, tant par ses talens que par son courage.

Le général major Grigny, et les commandans des 3 régimens de carabiniers; savoir: le lieutenant colonel Conegrave, mort de ses blessures; le colonel de Bruine, et le lieutenant colonel Lechleitner, blessés. Le lieutenant colonel Westenberg, du 5^e bataillon de la milice nationale, est un très bon officier, et a conduit avec beaucoup de discernement son bataillon, qui a montré beaucoup de bravoure dans la bataille du 16.

Le major Eymann, du 3^e bataillon, blessé.

Les majors Merix et Bryas, du 2^e régiment de carabiniers: le dernier blessé.

Le major de l'artillerie de Lassaraz.

Le quartier maître général, le général major de Constant Rebecque, s'est très bien conduit, et m'a été d'un grand service.

Enfin, je me crois encore obligé de témoigner à V. M. mon contentement à l'égard de la conduite de mes adjudans. Le major de Liubourg Stirme a déjà été blessé dans la bataille du 16; et dans celle du 18, le colonel du Caylar et le major Ampt ont eu chacun un cheval tué sous eux; et le lieutenant colonel de Krokenburgh en a eu deux.

J'ai chargé le major Van Hooft, mon adjudant, de remettre ce rapport à V. M. Je prends la liberté de recommander cet officier à votre favorable considération.

(Signé)

GUILLAUME, Prince d'Orange.

Perte des Hollandais.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Officiers tués ou manquans | 27 |
| Blessés | 115 |
| Sous officiers et soldats tués ou manquans | 2,058 |
| Blessés | 1,936 |
| Total | 4,136 |
| Chevaux tués | 1,630 |

No. XV. (p. 160.)

‘Je resterai à Laon jusqu’à ce que le reste de l’armée soit réuni. J’ai donné l’ordre de diriger sur Laon et sur Reims tous les militaires isolés. La gendarmerie et la garde nationale vont battre la campagne et ramasser les traîneurs ; les bons soldats se rallieront d’eux-mêmes. Nous aurons dans vingt-quatre heures un noyau de 10 à 12,000 hommes. Avec cette petite armée je contendrai l’ennemi, et je donnerai le temps à Grouchy d’arriver, et à la nation de se retourner.’

No. XVI. (p. 150.)

Lettre du Prince Bernard de Saxe Weimar à son Père.

Au bivouac près Waterloo, ce 19 Juin, 1815.

Cher Père, Remerciez Dieu ; je suis encore vivant, et suis sorti sain et sauf de deux sanglantes batailles. La première eut lieu le 16, et la seconde hier. Je vous prie, quand vous lirez la présente, de prendre la carte de Ferrary. Depuis quatre semaines j’étais en cantonnement à Genappes, avec le régiment d’Orange Nassau, dont je suis colonel. Le 15, je fus nommé brigadier de la 2^e brigade de la division Perponcher : mon prédécesseur avait eu le malheur de se casser la jambe. En outre de mes 2 bataillons d’Orange Nassau, je me trouvais par là avoir sous mon commandement trois bataillons du duché de Nassau : alors ma brigade était de quatre mille hommes ; aujourd’hui il ne m’en reste pas douze cents !

Le 15, les Français tombèrent sur l’armée Prussienne, et la pressèrent vivement. Ma brigade prolongeait l’aile gauche de l’armée Hollandaise, dont le quartier général était à Braine le Comte ; celui de ma division était à Nivelles. Un bataillon de Nassau, avec une batterie d’artillerie à cheval Hollandaise, étaient à Frasnes. Lorsque les Prussiens se retirèrent sur Fleurus, le poste de Frasnes fut attaqué et enlevé. L’infanterie se jeta dans un bois sur la droite, et l’artillerie se retira, en combattant, aux Quatre Bras. Je réunis ma brigade à cette importante position, et canonnai l’ennemi, que je parvins à empêcher d’avancer. J’ai conservé cette position pendant toute la nuit. Vers le matin du 16, je fus renforcé par un bataillon de chasseurs Hollandais, et un bataillon de milice. Bientôt après, mon général de division et le prince d’Orange arrivèrent. J’allai aux avant-postes avec le dernier, et j’entrepris, par son ordre, une reconnaissance avec un bataillon et deux canons. Vers midi, l’ennemi fit voir de fortes colonnes, et commença à nous canonner. On dit que dans ce jour il a engagé trois corps de son armée contre nous. Nous avions seulement cinq bataillons à lui opposer, et les débouchés d’un bois à défendre jusqu’à la dernière extrémité.

Le duc de Wellington était présent au commencement de l’action. Quoique je n’eusse que deux canons pour me protéger, je conservai longtemps mon terrain contre un ennemi trois fois supérieur en nombre. Il parvint à s’emparer d’un bois vis à vis de moi, et incommodait mon flanc gauche. Sans perdre de temps, je pris avec moi quelques volontaires et un bataillon de milice, et repris mon bois à la pointe de la baïonnette. J’étais à la tête des assaillans, et j’eus l’honneur d’être un des premiers dans le bois. En coupant quelques branches, je me suis blessé légèrement avec mon sabre, mais je ne quittai pas un moment le combat. Cette blessure ne mérite pas d’être mentionnée : je vous l’écris seulement, afin que vous, ainsi que ma bonne mère, ne puissiez pas être alarmés par des rapports exagérés. Tandis que je défendais mon bois, l’ennemi chassa notre aile gauche jusqu’aux

Quatre Bras. Ce fut dans ce moment que le brave duc de Brunswick fut tué par une balle qui lui perça la poitrine. De fortes colonnes tournaient mon flanc droit; je demandai des ordres pour savoir comment je devais agir; mais je n'en reçus aucun. Quand je me vis entouré de tous côtés, et que mes gens eurent épuisé toutes leurs munitions, je me retirai en bon ordre à travers le bois, dans le voisinage de Hautaine le Val. La division Hanovrienne du général d'Alten me soutint, et reprit le bois, mais le perdit de nouveau. A la fin, les Anglais le forcèrent après avoir perdu beaucoup de monde, et s'y maintinrent toute la nuit. J'y bivaguaï. Les Prussiens se retirèrent ce jour-là à Wavres, et, sur la nouvelle de cette retraite, nous fûmes obligés de nous retirer à la position près de Mont Saint Jean, entre Genappe et Bruxelles: cela eut lieu le 17. Nous fûmes obligés de bivagner la nuit sur un terrain bien bourbeux, et avec une horrible pluie.

Hier, sur les 10 heures, commença la bataille décisive, qui fut complètement gagnée, vers le soir, par Wellington, sur Napoléon en personne. (160 canons sont le fruit de cette sanglante victoire.) Je commandais à l'aile gauche, et j'étais chargé de conserver un village et une position: j'y réussis, mais avec une grande perte d'hommes. La victoire était encore douteuse, quand, sur les 4 heures, les Prussiens, sous les généraux Bülow et Ziethen, arrivèrent sur notre flanc gauche, et décidèrent la bataille. Malheureusement les Prussiens, qui devaient me soutenir dans mon village, prirent pour des Français mes Nassaus, qui ont encore l'uniforme Français, quoique leurs cœurs soient bien Allemands, et firent un terrible feu contre eux. Ils furent chassés de leur position, et je les ralliai à un quart de lieue du champ de bataille. Mon général de division, dont la première brigade a été totalement détruite, est à présent avec moi.

Il me faut finir, parce que je viens de recevoir des ordres de marcher à Nivelles, à la poursuite de l'ennemi. Adieu, cher père: saluez ma mère, ma belle sœur, mon frère, et tous mes amis, et soyez assuré que je ferai tout pour être digne de vous.

Le Colonel et Brigadier,

BERNARD DE SAXE WEIMAR.

No. XVII. (p. 160.)

Rapport du maréchal Grouchy à l'Empereur.

Dinant, ce 20 Juin, 1815.

Sire, Ce n'est qu'à près de 7 heures du soir, le 18 Juin, que j'ai reçu la lettre du duc de Dalmatie, qui me prescrivait de marcher sur Saint Lambert, et d'attaquer le général Bülow. J'avais rencontré l'ennemi en me portant sur Wavres, à hauteur de la baraque. Sur le champ il avait été abordé, poussé jusque dans Wavres, et le corps Vandamme attaquait cette ville, et était fortement engagé. La portion de Wavres sur la droite de la Dyle était emportée, mais on éprouvait de grandes difficultés à déboucher de l'autre côté. Le général Gérard essayait d'enlever le moulin de Bielge, et d'y passer la rivière; il ne pouvait y réussir: il y avait été blessé d'une balle dans la poitrine, blessure qui heureusement n'est pas mortelle. Le lieutenant général Alix avait été tué à l'attaque de Wavres. Dans cet état de choses, impatient de pouvoir déboucher sur le mont Saint Lambert, et coopérer aux succès des armées de V. M. dans cette journée si importante, je dirigeai sur Limale la cavalerie de Pajol, la division Teste, et deux des divisions du général Gérard, afin de forcer le passage de la Dyle, et de marcher contre le général Bülow. Le corps du général Vandamme entretint l'attaque de Wavres et du moulin de Bielge, d'où l'ennemi faisait mine de vouloir déboucher; ce que je jugeai qu'il ne pourrait effectuer, la position et le courage de nos troupes répondant qu'il n'y parviendrait pas. Mon mouvement sur Limale prit du temps, à raison de la distance; cependant j'arrivai, j'effectuai le passage, et les hauteurs furent enlevées par la division Vichery et la cavalerie. La nuit ne permit pas d'aller loin, et je n'entendais plus le canon du côté où V. M. se battait.

Dans cette position j'attendis le jour: Wavres et Bielge étaient occupés par les Prussiens. Le 19, à 3 heures du matin, ils attaquèrent à leur tour, voulant profiter de la mauvaise position où j'étais, et prétendant me rejeter dans le défilé, enlever l'artillerie qui avait débouché, et me faire repasser la Dyle. Leurs efforts

furent inutiles ; l'intrépidité des troupes me mit à même de repousser toutes les attaques, de culbuter les Prussiens, et de faire enlever par la division Teste le village de Bielge : le brave général Penne y fut tué.

Le général Vandamme faisant alors passer par Bielge une de ses divisions, enleva sans peine les hauteurs de Wavres, et sur toute ma ligne le succès fut complet. J'étais en avant de Rozierne, me disposant à marcher sur Bruxelles, lorsque j'ai reçu la douloureuse nouvelle de la perte de la bataille de Waterloo. L'officier qui me l'apporta me dit que V. M. se retirait sur la Sambre, sans pouvoir préciser sur quel point il entrait dans ses vues que je me dirigeasse. Engagé sur toute ma ligne, je cessai de poursuivre, et préparai mon mouvement rétrograde. L'ennemi en retraite ne songea pas à me suivre. Je marchai jusqu'à Temploux et Gembloix, ayant ma cavalerie légère à Mari de Saint Denis, et mes dragons sur Namur. Apprenant que l'ennemi avait déjà passé la Sambre, et se trouvait sur mon flanc ; n'étant pas assez fort pour opérer une diversion utile pour l'armée de V. M. sans compromettre celle que je commandais, je marchai sur Nannur ; le 4^e corps par la route de Namur à Charleroi ; et le troisième par celle directe qui y conduit de Temploux. Dans ce moment les queues des deux colonnes furent attaquées ; celle de droite ayant fait son mouvement rétrograde plus tôt qu'on ne s'y attendait, compromit un instant la retraite de celle de gauche. De bonnes dispositions réparèrent tout ; deux pièces qui avaient été prises furent reprises par le brave 20^e de dragons, sous les ordres du colonel Briquerville, qui enleva en outre un obusier à l'ennemi. Les faibles carrés du — rég^t, chargés par une cavalerie nombreuse, l'attendirent à bout portant, lui firent essuyer une perte énorme, et prouvèrent ce que peuvent de bonnes dispositions, jointes à une attitude calme et un feu bien dirigé. La cavalerie ennemie, chargée à son tour par le premier de hussards aux ordres du maréchal de camp Clari, laissa en nos mains nombre de prisonniers. Tout rentra donc sans perte dans Namur. Le long défilé qui règne depuis cette place jusqu'à Dinant, défilé où l'on ne peut marcher que sur une seule colonne, et les embarras résultant des nombreux transports de blessés que je conduisais avec moi, rendaient nécessaire de tenir long temps la ville, où je ne trouvais pas les moyens de faire sauter le pont. Je chargeai de la défense de Namur le général Vandamme, qui, avec son intrépidité ordinaire, s'y maintint jusqu'à 8 heures du soir ; de sorte que rien ne resta en arrière, et que j'occupai Dinant.

L'ennemi a perdu des milliers d'hommes à l'attaque de Namur ; on s'est battu avec un acharnement rare, et les troupes ont fait leur devoir d'une manière bien digne d'éloge.

(Signé)

Le Maréchal Comte de Grouchy.

No. XVIII. (p. 160.)

Monsieur le Maréchal, Je viens d'apprendre, par une lettre du général Bonnement au général Dumonceau, que vous étiez à Dinant et à Namur avec votre cavalerie, et les 3^e et 4^e corps des généraux Gérard et Vandamme. C'est un événement d'une très grande importance pour notre patrie ; car, après les événements malheureux des 1^{er}, 2^e et 6^e corps et de la garde près de Jemappes, on était dans les plus vives inquiétudes ; la certitude que votre corps est conservé est d'un avantage incalculable dans les circonstances actuelles. J'ignore les ordres que le duc de Dalmatie a pu vous donner ; mais voici ceux auxquels vous devez vous attacher maintenant.

Il faut vous porter avec les 3^e et 4^e corps, cavalerie et artillerie, sur Laon, en passant par Mézières.

Si vous appreniez d'une manière positive que l'ennemi fût entre vous et Laon, avec des forces majeures, vous vous porteriez sur Reims, et de là sur Soissons. Vous me donnerez fréquemment de vos nouvelles. Prenez toutes les dispositions pour bien maintenir l'ordre dans vos troupes. Vous leur donnerez connaissance des derniers événements de Paris. L'Empereur vient d'abdiquer, voulant ôter tout prétexte aux puissances étrangères de continuer la guerre contre nous, puisque, par toutes leurs déclarations, elles ont annoncé que ce n'était qu'à lui qu'elles faisaient la guerre.

Les Chambres viennent de nommer un gouvernement provisoire; des commissaires vont être envoyés à toutes les puissances alliées pour annoncer cet événement, qui doit ôter tout prétexte à la guerre.

Si les puissances alliées, comme on doit l'espérer, ont été de bonne foi dans leurs déclarations, dans peu de jours la paix sera rendue au monde.

Vous sentez, Monsieur le Maréchal, que dans l'hypothèse où cette déclaration ne serait qu'un leurre, il importe, pour le salut de notre patrie, de prendre toutes les mesures pour empêcher les malveillants de mettre de la désorganisation et la désertion dans les troupes.

Vous pouvez et vous devez même envoyer connaissance de ces événements aux généraux alliés dans votre voisinage, en les invitant à suspendre toute hostilité jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient reçu des ordres de leurs souverains.

Ecrivez à tous les préfets et à tous les généraux commandants de place pour leur annoncer ces événements; invitez-les à prendre des mesures énergiques pour arrêter les déserteurs, faire rejoindre ceux qui auraient abandonné leur poste, soit soldats de ligne, soit gardes nationales.

Faites connaître ces événements à tous les généraux, et conjurez-les, au nom de la patrie, de prendre toutes les mesures pour maintenir dans l'ordre toutes les troupes, et leur rappeler tous les devoirs du soldat français.

La France compte sur vous, sur le général Vandamme et sur le général Gérard, et sur tous les généraux et officiers, dans cette circonstance importante.

Je vous le répète, l'arrivée de vos corps a fait la plus grande impression à Paris.

Recevez, Monsieur le Maréchal, l'assurance de ma plus haute considération.

(Signé)

PRINCE D'ECKMÜHL.

MINISTÈRE DE LA GUERRE.

Au même.

Paris, le 25 juin, 1815, à minuit.

Monsieur le Maréchal, Je reçois à l'instant votre lettre du 24, et je m'empresse d'en communiquer le contenu à la commission de gouvernement, qui sans doute sera l'interprète de toute la France, en proclamant que vous, les généraux et les troupes ont bien mérité de la patrie. Les témoignages de reconnaissance de la nation, j'aime à le croire, ne peuvent être mieux décernés que dans cette circonstance.

Vous allez vous trouver avec des troupes qui, malheureusement, ont été dans ce grand revers du 18, et qui, selon tous les rapports, s'en ressentent encore. Prenez toutes les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher que la contagion ne gagne votre belle armée. Il faut la faire appuyer sur votre gauche, la mettre du côté de Compiègne, et lui faire occuper, y compris Pontoise, tous les ponts sur l'Oise, en y faisant faire des ouvrages de circonstance et établir des batteries derrière. Il y a à Compiègne une manutention qui servirait à cette armée. Jusqu'à ce que vos services soient bien organisés, tirez vos subsistances de Reims.

Un grand désordre règne dans les 1^{er}, 2^e et 6^e corps. Prenez, ainsi que je vous l'ai mandé hier au soir, de fortes mesures, et faites écrire circulairement dans toutes les communes pour que l'on arrête tous les maraudeurs et qu'on les conduise à votre quartier-général. J'ai l'expérience qu'un exemple fait à propos suffit pour ramener l'ordre.

Veuillez, Monsieur le Maréchal, m'envoyer la relation détaillée de vos affaires, pour que toute la France puisse la connaître, et désignez-moi les officiers et soldats pour lesquels vous demandez des récompenses.

J'ai fait un ordre du jour pour faire rejoindre les généraux, officiers et soldats qui avaient abandonné leur poste.

Cherchez à communiquer avec la garnison de Laon pour remonter son moral. Vous enverrez des détachements de cavalerie commandés par de bons officiers, pour communiquer avec La Fère, Ham, et avoir des nouvelles positives des colonnes ennemies qui se trouvent dans cette direction.

Il y a un assez mauvais esprit parmi les habitants de Soissons et du territoire. Prévenez-en les généraux et officiers pour que ce mauvais esprit n'influe pas sur le soldat, et qu'on se mette toujours en garde contre les perfides suggestions de nos ennemis intérieurs.

Mettez des gendarmes en sauvegarde chez les maîtres de poste.

Recevez, mon cher maréchal, l'assurance de mon estime et de ma haute considération.

(Signé) Le maréchal, ministre de la guerre,
PRINCE D'ECKMÜHL.

No. XIX. (p. 163.)

Déclaration au Peuple Français.

FRANÇAIS!

Au Palais de l'Elysée, ce 22 Juin, 1815.

En commençant la guerre pour soutenir l'indépendance nationale, je comptais sur la réunion de tous les efforts, de toutes les volontés, et le concours de toutes les autorités nationales; j'étais fondé à en espérer le succès, et j'avais bravé toutes les déclarations des Puissances contre moi.

Les circonstances me paraissent changées. Je m'offre en sacrifice à la haine des ennemis de la France. Puissent-ils être sincères dans leurs déclarations, et n'en avoir réellement voulu qu'à ma personne.

Ma vie politique est terminée, et je proclame mon fils, sous le titre de Napoléon II., Empereur des Français.

Les ministres actuels formeront provisoirement le conseil du gouvernement.

L'intérêt que je porte à mon fils m'engage à inviter les Chambres à organiser sans délai la Régence par une loi.

Unissez-vous tous pour le salut public et pour rester une nation indépendante.

NAPOLÉON.

Napoléon aux braves soldats de l'armée devant Paris.

SOLDATS!

De la Malmaison, ce 25 Juin, 1815.

Quand je cède à la nécessité qui me force de m'éloigner de la brave armée Française, j'emporte avec moi l'heureuse certitude qu'elle justifiera, par les services que la patrie attend d'elle, les éloges que nos ennemis eux-mêmes ne peuvent pas lui refuser. Soldats! je suivrai vos pas, quoique absent. Je connais tous les corps, et aucun d'eux ne remportera aucun avantage signalé que je ne rende justice au courage qu'il aura déployé.

Vous et moi, nous avons été calomniés. Des hommes indignes d'apprécier vos travaux ont vu dans les marques d'attachement que vous m'avez données un zèle dont j'étais le seul objet; que vos succès futurs leur apprennent que c'était la patrie par-dessus tout que vous serviez en m'obéissant, et que, si j'ai quelque part à votre affection, je le dois à mon ardent amour pour la France, notre mère commune.

Soldats! encore quelques efforts et la coalition est dissoute. Napoléon vous reconnaîtra aux coups que vous allez porter. Sauvez l'honneur, l'indépendance des Français. Soyez jusqu'à la fin tels que je vous ai connus depuis vingt ans, et vous serez invincibles.

NAPOLÉON.

No. XX. (p. 176.)

PROCLAMATION DU ROI.

Louis, par la grâce de Dieu, Roi de France et de Navarre, à tous nos fidèles sujets, salut.

Dès l'époque où la plus criminelle des entreprises, secondée par la plus inconcevable défection, nous a contraints à quitter momentanément notre Royaume, nous vous avons avertis des dangers qui vous menaçaient, si vous ne vous hâtiez de secouer le joug d'un tyran usurpateur. Nous n'avons pas voulu unir nos bras ni ceux de notre famille aux instrumens dont la Providence s'est servie pour punir la trahison; mais aujourd'hui que les puissans efforts de nos alliés ont dissipé les satellites du tyran, nous nous hâtons de rentrer dans nos états pour y rétablir la constitution que nous avions donnée à la France, réparer, par tous les moyens qui sont en notre pouvoir, les maux de la révolte et de la guerre qui en a été la suite

nécessaire ; récompenser les bons, mettre en exécution les lois existantes contre les coupables, enfin pour appeler autour de notre trône paternel l'immense majorité des Français, dont la fidélité, le courage, et le dévouement ont porté de si douces consolations dans notre cœur.

Donné au Câteau-Cambresis, le vingt-cinquième jour du mois de Juin de l'an de grâce 1815, et de notre règne le vingt-huitième.

Par le Roi, (Signé) LOUIS.
Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat de la Guerre,
DUC DE FELTRE.

Le Cateau, ce 25 Juin, 1815.

No. XXI. (p. 175.)

Lettre de Fouché au maréchal Davoust.

Paris, le 27 juin, 1815.

M. le Maréchal, Les circonstances sont telles qu'il est indispensable que Napoléon se décide à partir pour se rendre à l'île d'Aix. S'il ne s'y résout pas à la notification que vous lui ferez faire de l'arrêté ci-joint, vous devrez le faire surveiller à la Malmaison, de manière à ce qu'il ne puisse s'en évader. En conséquence, vous mettrez à la disposition du général Becker la gendarmerie et les troupes nécessaires pour garder les avenues qui aboutissent de toutes parts vers la Malmaison. Vous donnerez à cet effet des ordres au premier inspecteur général de la gendarmerie. Ces mesures doivent demeurer secrètes autant qu'il sera possible.

Cette lettre, M. le maréchal, est pour vous ; mais le général Becker, qui sera chargé de remettre l'arrêté à Napoléon, recevra de Votre Excellence des instructions particulières, et lui fera sentir qu'il a été pris dans l'intérêt de l'Etat et pour la sûreté de sa personne ; que sa prompte exécution est indispensable ; enfin, que l'intérêt de Napoléon pour son sort futur le commande impérieusement.

(Signé)

LE DUC D'OTRANTE.

Malmaison, 29 juin, 1815.

Monseigneur, J'ai l'honneur d'annoncer à la commission de gouvernement que l'Empereur monte en voiture pour se rendre à sa destination, en témoignant ses souhaits pour le rétablissement de la paix et pour la prospérité de la France.

Daignez, Monseigneur, recevoir l'hommage du profond respect avec lequel j'ai l'honneur d'être, etc.

(Signé)

LE GÉNÉRAL BECKER.

No. XXII. (p. 175.)

A S. S. lord Wellington, général en chef de l'armée anglaise. Paris, le 27 juin, 1815.

Milord, Vous venez d'agrandir votre nom par de nouvelles victoires remportées sur les Français ; c'est donc par vous surtout que les Français sont connus et appréciés. Vous voterez pour leurs droits au milieu des puissances de l'Europe.

Dans ce conseil de souverains, votre crédit et votre influence ne peuvent pas être moindres que votre gloire.

Les vœux des nations, qui ne calomnient ni ne flattent, ont fait connaître votre caractère. Dans toutes vos conquêtes, votre droit des gens a été la justice, et votre politique a paru la voix de votre conscience.

Vous trouverez les demandes que nous faisons par nos plénipotentiaires, conformes à la justice la plus rigoureuse.

La nation française veut vivre sous un monarque ; elle veut aussi que ce monarque règne sous l'empire des lois.

La République nous a fait connaître tout ce qu'ont de funeste les excès de la liberté ; l'Empire, tout ce qu'a de funeste l'excès du pouvoir. Notre vœu, et il est immuable, est de trouver, à égale distance de ces excès, l'indépendance, l'ordre et la paix de l'Europe.

Tous les regards, en France, sont fixés sur la constitution de l'Angleterre ; nous ne prétendons pas être plus libres qu'elle, nous ne consentirons pas à l'être moins.

Les représentants du peuple français travaillent à son pacte social. Les pouvoirs seront séparés, mais non divisés. C'est de leur séparation même qu'on veut faire naître leur harmonie.

Dès que ce traité aura reçu la signature du souverain qui sera appelé à gouverner la France, ce souverain recevra le sceptre et la couronne des mains de la nation.

Je prie Votre Seigneurie d'agréer l'assurance de ma plus haute considération.

Le président du gouvernement provisoire,
(Signé) Duc d'OTRANTE.

No. XXIII. (p. 175.)

Le maréchal Davoust à Fouché.

Paris, 27 juin, 1815.

J'envoie à Votre Excellence la nouvelle que j'ai reçue ce soir sur l'état des choses et des troupes. Il n'y a pas de temps à perdre pour adopter la proposition que j'ai faite hier : nous devons proclamer Louis XVIII. ; nous devons le prier de faire son entrée dans la capitale sans les troupes étrangères. Louis XVIII. doit régner avec l'appui de la nation ; j'ai vaincu mes préjugés, mes idées ; la plus irrésistible nécessité et la plus intime conviction m'ont déterminé à croire qu'il n'y a pas d'autre moyen de sauver notre patrie.

Réponse de Fouché à Davoust.

Je suis persuadé comme vous, M. le maréchal, qu'il n'y a rien de mieux à faire que de traiter promptement d'un armistice ; mais il faut savoir ce que veut l'ennemi. Une conduite mal calculée produirait trois maux : 1^o d'avoir reconnu Louis XVIII. avant tout engagement de sa part ; 2^o de n'en être pas moins forcé de recevoir l'ennemi dans Paris ; 3^o de n'obtenir aucune condition de Louis XVIII. Je prends sur moi de vous autoriser à envoyer aux avant-postes de l'ennemi et de conclure un armistice, en faisant tous les sacrifices qui seront compatibles avec nos devoirs et notre dignité. Il vaudrait mieux céder des places fortes que de sacrifier Paris.

La commission, à qui Fouché soumit cette lettre, y fit expressément ajouter :

‘ Il est inutile de vous dire, M. le maréchal, que votre armistice doit être purement militaire, et qu'il ne doit contenir aucune question politique. Il serait convenable que cette demande d'armistice fût portée par un général de la ligne et un maréchal-de-camp de la garde nationale. ’

No. XXIV. (p. 171.)

Lettre du maréchal Davoust au duc de Wellington.

Milord, Vos mouvements hostiles continuent, quoique, suivant leurs déclarations, les motifs de la guerre que nous font les souverains alliés n'existent plus, puisque l'empereur Napoléon a abdiqué. Au moment où le sang est de nouveau sur le point de couler, je reçois de M. le duc d'Albuféra la dépêche télégraphique donc je vous transmets copie. Milord, je garantis sur mon honneur cet armistice. Toutes les raisons que vous auriez de continuer les hostilités sont détruites, puisque vous ne pouvez pas avoir d'autres instructions de votre gouvernement que celles que les généraux autrichiens tenaient du leur. Je fais à Votre Seigneurie la demande formelle de cesser immédiatement toute espèce d'hostilité, et que l'on s'occupe d'un armistice en attendant la décision du congrès. Je ne puis croire, Milord, que ma demande resterait sans effet ; vous prendriez sur vous une grande responsabilité aux yeux de vos compatriotes. Au reste, nul autre motif que celui de faire cesser l'effusion du sang, et l'intérêt de ma patrie, ne m'ont dicté cette lettre. Si je me présente sur le champ de bataille avec l'idée de vos talens, j'y porterai aussi la conviction d'y combattre pour la plus sainte des causes, celle de la défense et de l'indépendance de ma patrie, et, quel qu'en soit le résultat, je mériterai, Milord, votre estime.

Agreez, Milord, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

(Signé)

PRINCE D'ECKMÜHL.

No. XXV. (p. 157.)

The Regency of Brunswick to the Duke of Wellington. Brunswick, ce 27 Juin, 1815.

Milord, Nous venons d'apprendre par les rapports qui nous parviennent de l'armée qu'à la suite du malheureux événement qui nous a enlevé notre bien-aimé maître, et de la blessure du Col. Olfermann, Commandeur des troupes Brunswikoises, votre Seigneurie a daigné en confier le commandement au Col. Hertzberg.

Nous vous remercions sincèrement, Milord, du soin que vous avez bien voulu prendre de ne pas laisser nos troupes sans chef après les cruelles pertes qu'elles ont essayées. Cependant, nous pensons que cette disposition n'est que provisoire, et qu'aussitôt après la guérison du Col. Olfermann, que l'on nous dit être assez prochaine, il reprendra le commandement qu'il a toujours eu sous les ordres immédiats de feu notre auguste maître.

Outre la volonté bien prononcée de feu le Duc à cet égard, le Col. Olfermann a encore le mérite incontestable d'avoir organisé ce corps, de l'avoir discipliné et mis sur le pied où il est maintenant, et enfin de l'avoir, après la mort du Duc, conduit à la victoire avec bravoure et intrépidité dans les brillantes affaires qui viennent de mettre le comble à la gloire de votre Seigneurie.

Ces puissans motifs, notre entière confiance, celle des troupes et du public de Brunswick décernant au Col. Olfermann la continuation du commandement qu'il a exercé avec zèle, intelligence, et honneur jusqu'à présent, nous désirons ardemment qu'aussitôt après son rétablissement il rentre dans l'exercice de ses fonctions, au moins jusqu'à ce qu'un choix définitif ait été fait par la Régence qui, d'après les dernières dispositions de notre défunt souverain, administrera le pays, et à la tête de laquelle sera vraisemblablement S. A. R. le Prince Régent de la Grande Bretagne.

Nous avons cru de notre devoir de vous exposer, Milord, ce vœu général, et les titres qui militent fortement en faveur du Col. Olfermann dans cette conjoncture, tout en rendant d'ailleurs parfaitement justice aux mérites que le Col. Hertzberg s'est acquis dans d'autres circonstances. Mais comme votre Seigneurie est plus à même que personne de juger auquel de ces deux officiers il convient de confier le commandement, nous lui abandonnons d'en décider, nous bornant à la prier de vouloir bien nous faire communiquer la décision qu'elle aura prise.

Nous saisissons avec empressement cette occasion, Milord, de recommander nos troupes à la continuation de votre bienveillance, et de vous prier de vouloir bien employer votre puissante intervention pour le succès de l'affaire des subsides, affaire de la plus haute importance pour ce pays dans l'état d'épuisement où se trouvent ses finances.

Votre Seigneurie nous obligerait également si elle voulait avoir la bonté de charger le Commandeur qu'elle aura trouvé bon de donner à nos troupes, de leur témoigner en notre nom et celui du peuple Brunswikois notre entière satisfaction et reconnaissance pour leur bonne conduite, et la bravoure que, d'après les rapports qui nous sont parvenus, elles doivent avoir tenues dans les différentes affaires qui ont eu lieu.

Nous vous prions aussi, Milord, d'agréer l'expression des sentimens les plus distingués, et de la haute considération avec laquelle nous avons l'honneur d'être,

Milord, de votre Seigneurie les très humbles et très obéissans serviteurs,

Les Membres du Conseil privé du Duché de Brunswick,

J. DE SCHMIDT PHISELDECK.

G. C. DE SCHLEINITZ.

No. XXVI. (p. 176.)

PROCLAMATION DU ROI.

LE ROI AUX FRANÇAIS.

J'apprends qu'une porte de mon Royaume est ouverte, et j'accours pour ramener mes sujets égarés, pour adoucir les maux que j'ai voulu prévenir, pour me placer une seconde fois entre les armées alliées et les Français, dans l'espoir que les égards dont je peux être l'objet tourneront à leur salut; c'est la seule manière

dont j'ai voulu prendre part à la guerre. Je n'ai pas permis qu'aucun Prince de ma famille parût dans les rangs des étrangers ; et j'ai enchaîné le courage de ceux de mes serviteurs qui avaient pu se ranger autour de moi.

Revenu sur le sol de ma patrie, je me plais à parler avec confiance à mes peuples. Lorsque j'ai reparu au milieu d'eux, j'ai trouvé les esprits agités et emportés par des passions contraires. Mes regards ne rencontraient de toutes parts que des difficultés et des obstacles. Mon gouvernement devait faire des fautes ; peut-être en a-t-il fait. Il est des tems où les intentions les plus pures ne suffisent pas pour diriger, ou quelquefois mêmes elles égarent.

L'expérience seule pouvait avertir, elle ne sera pas perdue, je veux tout ce qui sauvera la France.

Mes sujets ont appris par de cruelles épreuves que le principe de la légitimité des souverains est l'une des bases fondamentales de l'ordre social, la seule sur laquelle puisse s'établir au milieu d'un grand peuple une liberté sage et ordonnée. Cette doctrine vient d'être proclamée comme celle de l'Europe entière. Je l'avais consacrée d'avance par ma Charte, et je prétends ajouter à cette Charte toutes les garanties qui peuvent en assurer le bienfait.

L'unité du ministère est la plus forte que je puisse offrir. J'entends qu'elle existe, et que la marche franche et assurée de mon conseil garantisse tous les intérêts et calme toutes les inquiétudes.

On a parlé dans les derniers tems du rétablissement de la dîme et des droits féodaux. Cette fable, inventée par l'ennemi commun, n'a pas besoin d'être réfutée. On ne s'attendra pas que le Roi de France s'abaisse jusqu'à repousser des calomnies et des mensonges dont les succès ont trop indiqué la source. Si les acquéreurs des domaines nationaux ont conçu des inquiétudes, la Charte aurait dû suffire pour les rassurer. N'ai-je pas moi-même proposé aux Chambres et fait exécuter des ventes de ces biens ? Cette preuve de ma sincérité est sans réplique.

J'ai reçu, dans ces derniers tems, de mes sujets de toutes les classes, des preuves égales d'amour et de fidélité. Je veux qu'ils sachent combien j'ai été sensible ; et c'est parmi tous les Français que j'aimerai à choisir ceux qui doivent approcher de ma personne et de ma famille. Je ne veux exclure de ma présence que ces hommes dont la renommée est un sujet de douleur pour la France, et l'effroi pour l'Europe. Dans la trame qu'ils ont ourdie, j'aperçois beaucoup de mes sujets égarés et quelques coupables.

Je promets, moi qui n'ai jamais promis en vain (l'Europe entière le sait), de pardonner, à l'égard des Français égarés, tout ce qui s'est passé depuis le jour où j'ai quitté Lille au milieu de tant de larmes, jusqu'au jour où je suis rentré dans Cambrai au milieu de tant d'acclamations.

Cependant le sang de mes sujets a coulé par une trahison dont les annales du monde n'offrent pas d'exemple. Cette trahison a appelé l'étranger dans le cœur de la France. Chaque jour me révèle un désastre nouveau. Je dois donc, pour la dignité de mon trône, pour l'intérêt de mes peuples, pour le repos de l'Europe, excepter du pardon les instigateurs et les auteurs de cette trame horrible. Ils seront désignés à la vengeance des lois par les deux Chambres, que je me propose d'assembler incessamment. Français, tels sont les sentimens que je rapporte au milieu de vous. Celui que le tems n'a pu changer, que le malheur n'a pu fatiguer, que l'injustice n'a pu abattre, le Roi dont les pères régnent depuis huit siècles sur les vôtres, revient pour consacrer le reste de ses jours à vous défendre et à vous consoler.

Donné à Cambrai, ce 28^{me} jour du mois de Juin, de l'an de grâce 1815, et de notre règne le vingt et unième.

(Signé) LOUIS.

Et plus bas Par le Roi,
Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) Le Prince de TALLEYRAND.
Cambrai, ce 28 Juin, 1815.

No. XXVII. (p. 184.)

Louvres, 1 juillet, à huit heures et demie du soir

Lord Wellington nous a donné connaissance d'une lettre de Manheim, écrite au nom des Empereurs de Russie et d'Autriche, par MM. de Nesselrode et de

Metternich. Cette lettre presse vivement la poursuite des opérations, et déclare que s'il était adopté quelque armistice par les généraux qui, dans ce moment, sont près de Paris, Leurs Majestés ne le regarderaient point comme devant arrêter leur marche, et qu'elles ordonneraient à leurs troupes de s'approcher de Paris.

M. le comte d'Artois venait d'arriver au quartier général du duc de Wellington, qui nous a reçus seul dans son salon. Nous n'avons pas aperçu le prince, il était dans un appartement séparé.

Nous avons insisté pour l'exécution de la promesse qui nous avait été faite. Le duc de Wellington nous a répondu qu'il nous avait toujours annoncé ne pouvoir prendre d'engagement définitif avant qu'il se fût entendu avec le maréchal prince Blücher; qu'il allait le joindre pour le porter à s'unir avec lui pour convenir d'un armistice.

Il a ajouté qu'il ne nous dissimulait pas que le feld-marechal avait un extrême éloignement pour tout ce qui arrêtera ses opérations, qui s'étendaient déjà sur la rive gauche de la Seine; et qu'il ne pouvait cesser d'appuyer ses mouvements, s'il ne pouvait l'amener à partager son opinion.

Il nous a communiqué une proposition d'armistice faite par le prince d'Eckmühl, qu'il venait de recevoir.

Il nous a assuré qu'aussitôt qu'il aurait vu le prince Blücher, il reviendrait nous joindre à Louvres, et nous enverrait prier de nous rendre à Gonesse.

En causant des conditions possibles d'armistice, il a insinué qu'il demanderait que l'armée sortît de Paris; ce que nous avons rejeté, en opposant qu'il serait au contraire convenable, que ce fût l'armée des alliés qui prit des positions éloignées, pour qu'il fût possible de délibérer en liberté sur les grands intérêts de la patrie, dont il paraissait reconnaître l'influence sur ceux de l'Europe.

La conférence s'est ainsi terminée. Nous avons tout lieu de croire que lord Wellington fera connaître à M. le comte d'Artois qu'il doit se placer à une distance beaucoup plus considérable de Paris.

M. Bignon répondit sur-le-champ à cette dépêche des plénipotentiaires :

'Vous devez, Messieurs, bien répéter au duc de Wellington et au prince Blücher, que si le gouvernement français insiste avec chaleur sur un armistice, c'est qu'il y voit la possibilité de s'entendre sur des points à l'égard desquels les opinions paraissent le plus divisées, c'est que les communications et les rapports qui s'établiront entre leurs quartiers généraux et nous, les mettront en état de bien apprécier le véritable esprit de la France. Nous pensons particulièrement que le noble caractère du duc de Wellington et la sagesse des souverains alliés ne pourront les porter à vouloir forcer la nation française à se soumettre à un gouvernement que repousse le vœu bien réel de la grande majorité de la population.'

No. XXVIII. (p. 193.)

Au maréchal Davoust.

2 juillet.

Monsieur le maréchal, Le général Revest m'a communiqué verbalement que vous demandiez un armistice pour traiter de la reddition de la ville de Paris. Je n'ose même point annoncer cette demande à S. A. le maréchal prince Blücher; mais cependant si les députés du gouvernement déclarent à mon aide-de-camp, le comte Westphalen, qu'ils veulent rendre la ville, et que l'armée veut se rendre aussi, j'accepterai une suspension d'armes.

J'en ferai part alors à S. A. le prince Blücher, pour traiter sur les autres articles.

(Signé)

ZIETHEN.

No. XXIX. (p. 187.)

Instructions pour les capitaines Philibert, commandant La Saale, et Poncé, commandant La Méduse (très secrètes).

Les deux frégates sont destinées à porter celui qui naguère était notre Empereur aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Il s'embarquera sur la Saale, avec telles personnes de sa suite qu'il désignera. Les autres seront embarquées sur la Méduse.

Les bagages seront répartis sur les deux frégates, ainsi qu'il l'ordonnera. Si, soit avant le départ, soit pendant la traversée, la Méduse était reconnue meilleure marcheuse que la Saale, il s'embarquera sur la Méduse, et les capitaines Philibert et Poncé changeraient de commandement.

Le plus grand secret doit être gardé sur l'embarquement, qui doit se faire par les soins du préfet maritime, ainsi que sur la personne à bord.

Napoléon voyage incognito, et il fera connaître lui-même le titre et le nom sous lesquels il veut être appelé.

Aussitôt après son embarquement, toute communication doit cesser avec la terre.

Les commandants des frégates, les officiers et les équipages trouveront dans leur cœur qu'ils doivent traiter sa personne avec tous les égards et le respect dus à sa situation et à la couronne qu'il a portée.

Abord, les plus grands honneurs lui seront rendus à moins qu'il ne s'y refuse. Il disposera de l'intérieur des frégates pour ses logements selon la plus grande commodité, sans nuire aux moyens de leur défense. Sa table et son service personnel auront lieu comme il l'ordonnera.

On disposera, et le préfet en a reçu l'ordre, autant d'approvisionnements pour lui et sa suite que le comporte le secret impénétrable à observer sur son séjour et sur son embarquement à bord.

Napoléon étant embarqué, les frégates devront appareiller dans les vingt-quatre heures au plus tard, si les vents le permettent, et si les croisières ennemies ne s'opposent pas au départ.

On ne resterait vingt-quatre heures en rade après l'embarquement de Napoléon qu'autant qu'il le désirerait, car il est important de partir le plus tôt possible.

Les frégates se porteront le plus rapidement possible aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et elles débarqueront Napoléon et sa suite, soit à Philadelphie, soit à Boston, soit dans tel autre port des Etats-Unis qu'il semblerait plus prompt et plus facile d'atteindre.

Il est défendu aux commandants des deux frégates de s'engager dans des rades dont leur sortie deviendrait lente et difficile. Ils ne seront autorisés à le faire qu'autant que cela serait nécessaire pour le salut du bâtiment.

On évitera tous les bâtiments de guerre qu'on pourra rencontrer, et, si l'on est obligé de combattre des forces supérieures, la frégate sur laquelle ne sera pas embarqué Napoléon se sacrifiera pour retenir l'ennemi, et pour donner à celle sur laquelle il se trouvera le temps de s'échapper.

Je n'ai pas besoin de rappeler que les Chambres et le gouvernement ont mis la personne de Napoléon sous la sauvegarde de la loyauté française.

Une fois arrivé aux Etats-Unis, le débarquement devra se faire avec toute la célérité possible; et sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, à moins que les frégates n'en soient empêchées par des forces supérieures, elles ne pourront y rester plus de vingt-quatre heures, et elles devront immédiatement faire leur retour en France.

Les lois et règlements sur la police des vaisseaux à la mer, et sur la subordination militaire des personnes embarquées comme passagers à l'égard des commandants de ces bâtiments, seront observées dans toute leur rigueur.

Je recommande aux sentiments que les capitaines ont de leurs devoirs, ainsi qu'à leur délicatesse, tous les objets qui pourraient n'être pas prévus par les présentes.

Je n'ai rien à ajouter à ce que j'ai dit précédemment, que la personne de Napoléon est mise sous la sauvegarde de la loyauté du peuple français, et ce dépôt est confié spécialement dans cette circonstance aux capitaines de la Saale et de la Méduse, et aux officiers et aux équipages de ces deux bâtiments.

Tels sont les ordres que la commission de gouvernement m'a chargé de transmettre aux capitaines Philibert et Poncé.

Le ministre de la marine,
(Signé) Duc DECRÈS.

8th July, 1815.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having every reason to believe that Napoléon Buonaparte meditates his escape, with his family, from France to America, you are hereby required and directed, in pursuance of orders from their lordships, signified to me by Admiral the Right Honourable Viscount Keith, to

keep the most vigilant look-out, for the purpose of intercepting him; and to make the strictest search of any vessel you may fall in with; and if you should be so fortunate as to intercept him, you are to transfer him and his family to the ship you command, and there keeping him in careful custody, return to the nearest port in England (going into Torbay in preference to Plymouth), with all possible expedition; and, on your arrival, you are not to permit any communication whatever with the shore, except as hereinafter directed; and you will be held responsible for keeping the whole transaction a profound secret, until you receive their lordships' further orders.

In case you should arrive at a port where there is a flag-officer, you are to send to acquaint him with the circumstances, strictly charging the officer sent on shore with your letter not to divulge its contents; and if there should be no flag-officer at the port where you arrive, you are to send one letter express to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and another to Admiral Lord Keith, with strict injunctions of secrecy to each officer who may be the bearer of them.

Altesse Royale, en butte aux factions qui divisent mon pays et à l'inimitié des plus grandes puissances de l'Europe, j'ai terminé ma carrière politique. Je viens, comme Thémistocle, m'asseoir aux foyers du peuple britannique. Je me mets sous la protection de ses lois, que je réclame de Votre Altesse Royale, comme du plus puissant, du plus constant, du plus généreux de mes ennemis.

(Signé)

NAPOLÉON.

It would be inconsistent with the duty of the British Ministers to their Sovereign and his allies, to leave General Buonaparte the means or opportunity of again disturbing the peace of Europe. It was announced that the island of St. Helena was selected for his future residence, and selected as such, because its local situation would permit him enjoying more freedom than could be compatible with adequate security elsewhere. That, with the exception of generals Savary and Lallemaud, the general might select three officers, together with his surgeon, to attend him to St. Helena; that twelve domestics would also be allowed. That the persons who might attend upon him would be liable to a certain degree of restraint, and could not be permitted to leave the island without the sanction of the British Government. Lastly, it was announced that Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, appointed to the chief command of the Cape of Good Hope, would be presently ready to sail for the purpose of conveying General Buonaparte to St. Helena, and therefore it was desirable that he should without delay make choice of the persons who were to form his suite.

A bord du Bellérophon, à la mer.

Je proteste solennellement ici, à la face du ciel et des hommes, contre la violence qui m'est faite, contre la violence de mes droits les plus sacrés, en disposant par la force de ma personne et de ma liberté. Je suis venu librement à bord du Bellérophon; je ne suis pas prisonnier, je suis l'hôte de l'Angleterre. J'y suis venu à l'instigation même du capitaine, qui a dit avoir des ordres du gouvernement de me recevoir, et de me conduire en Angleterre avec ma suite, si cela m'était agréable. Je me suis présenté de bonne foi pour venir me mettre sous la protection des lois de l'Angleterre. Aussitôt assis à bord du Bellérophon, je fus sur le foyer du peuple britannique. Si le gouvernement, en donnant des ordres au capitaine du Bellérophon de me recevoir ainsi que ma suite, n'a voulu que tendre une embûche, il a forfait à l'honneur et flétri son pavillon. Si cet acte se consommait, ce serait en vain que les Anglais voudraient parler désormais de leur loyauté, de leurs lois et de leur liberté. La foi britannique se trouvera perdue dans l'hospitalité du Bellérophon.

J'en appelle à l'histoire: elle dira qu'un ennemi qui fit vingt ans la guerre au peuple anglais, vint librement, dans son infortune, chercher un asile sous ses lois. Quelle plus éclatante preuve pouvait-il lui donner de son estime et de sa confiance? Mais comment répondit-on en Angleterre à une telle magnanimité? On feignit de tendre une main hospitalière à cet ennemi, et quand il se fut livré de bonne foi, on l'immola.

(Signé)

NAPOLÉON.

No. XXX. (p. 223.)

To Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G.

La Haye, ce 18 Juillet, 1815.

My Lord Duc, L'ordre de Guillaume est institué rendre pour hommage au talent militaire et récompenser la valeur. Je ne saurais mieux répondre au but de cette institution qu'en offrant la Grande Croix de cet ordre au premier Capitaine de son siècle, à celui dont le génie a si éminemment contribué à éloigner la guerre de mes États, et à reconquérir la paix du monde. Je serai glorieux de vous en voir porter les décorations, et je me flatte, my Lord Duc, que vous envisagerez l'envoi que je vous fais comme une nouvelle preuve de la haute considération et de l'attachement avec lesquels je ne cesserai d'être,

My Lord Duc, votre affectionné,

GUILLAUME.

No. XXXI. (p. 223.)

Guillaume, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi des Pays Bas, Prince d'Orange Nassau, Grand Duc de Luxembourg, &c.

Savoir faisons, Qu'ayant considéré que tous les Empereurs et Rois augmentent et relèvent l'éclat et la grandeur de leurs trônes en accordant des récompenses et des distinctions honorifiques à ceux qui, par leurs exploits et leurs services, ont été utiles à la Couronne; afin par là de les animer, eux et leur postérité, à persévérer et engager d'autres à imiter un louable exemple; et que par conséquent, plus les actions ont été éclatantes et les mérites éminens, d'autant plus éclatante et plus éminente devait être la récompense :

Ecouter à cet égard son cœur est un devoir agréable pour un Souverain, principalement lorsque les services et les exploits ont procuré immédiatement aux pays sous notre gouvernement la délivrance de l'usurpation qui les menaçait, et l'affermissement de notre trône sur des bases solides :

C'est de ce chef, et pour ces raisons, que, prenant en considération les services signalés et la conduite héroïque de notre très cher et aimé Cousin, Arthur Wellesley, Duc de Wellington, Ciudad Rodrigo, et Victoria; Vicomte de Wellington, de Talavera; Baron de Douro; Pair de Grande Bretagne; Grand d'Espagne de la Première Classe; Chevalier de la Jarretière et de la Toison d'Or; Feld Maréchal de nos Armées, et de celles de la Grande Bretagne; Maréchal Général du Portugal et de l'Espagne; sous le commandement et la conduite duquel les armées des Alliés, dans la victoire brillante remportée le 18 Juin dernier, près de Waterloo et Belle Alliance, ont humilié l'ennemi commun, et écarté tout danger du territoire des Pays Bas :

A ces causes, en témoignage public et permanent de notre haute estime, et de la reconnaissance de nos sujets, et en vertu de notre autorité Royale, avons, de notre libre volonté et connaissance complète de chose, résolu de nommer et élever le susdit Arthur Duc de Wellington, Ciudad Rodrigo, et Victoria, ainsi que nous le nommons et élevons par ces présentes, au titre de Prince de Waterloo.

Concédant et voulant que ce titre passe et devolve à sa postérité mâle, suivant l'ordre de primogéniture, avec mandement de le faire jouir de telles prérogatives, rang, et honneurs, qui sont ou viendront à être en notre royaume attribués aux Princes, et spécialement qu'il soit honoré du titre d'Altesse (Doorluchtigheid).

Nous réservant d'adresser à ce sujet la proposition nécessaire, aux fins qu'il soit assigné au Prince de Waterloo une dotation en bienfonds, produisant annuellement la somme de 20,000 florins, laquelle dotation restera attachée au titre de Prince de Waterloo.

Nous réservant pareillement de concéder au dit Arthur, Prince de Waterloo, d'armer l'écusson de ses armes de telles pièces honorifiques que nous jugerons utile et nécessaire.

Requérant tous Empereurs, Rois, Ducs, Princes, Comtes, Seigneurs, Républiques Souveraines, et tous et tels autres que pourrait concerner, et ordonnant de plus à tous et chacun de nos sujets de quelque état ou condition qu'ils puissent être, de reconnaître son Altesse de Waterloo, et la laissent jouir sans empêchement de toutes les prérogatives attachées à sa dignité : à peine, en cas de contravention, d'encourir une amende de deux marcs d'or fin à payer au Trésor de notre Conseil

Suprême de Noblesse ; chargeant en particulier le dit Conseil Suprême, les Etats de chacune de nos provinces, et les Cours de Justice, à qui notification requise en aura été adressée par notre Conseil Suprême de Noblesse, de reconnaître son Altesse susdite, Arthur Wellesley, Prince de Waterloo, et ses descendants légitimes ainsi que dessus et en tout ce que dessus ; et si besoin est l'y maintenir et protéger car le tout avons trouvé ainsi convenable.

En foi de quoi nous avons muni les présentes lettres patentes de notre propre signe manuel, et les avons fait contresigner par notre Secrétaire d'Etat Général ; et les avons de plus fait sceller notre grand sceau affecté au Conseil Suprême de Noblesse, tel qu'il a été en usage jusqu'ici.

Donné à la Haye, le 18 Juillet, 1815, et de notre Règne le Second.

GUILLAUME.

De par le Roi, le Secrétaire d'Etat Général,

A. R. FALCK.

To Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G.

La Haye, ce 19 Juillet, 1815.

Mon Cousin, Désirant reconnaître les services signalés que vous m'avez rendus dans la bataille décisive du 18 Juin dernier, je vous ai conféré par le diplôme ci-joint le titre et la dignité de Prince de Waterloo.

Mon intention, en attachant ce titre éminent à cet endroit, a été de relever la haute importance du service que vous m'y avez rendu, de perpétuer le souvenir de ma reconnaissance, et de désigner à celle de l'Europe sauvée, et de la postérité, le théâtre de vos exploits. Sur ce je prie Dieu qu'il vous ait en sa sainte et digne garde.

Mon Cousin, votre affectionné,

GUILLAUME.

No. XXXII. (p. 285.)

Procès Verbal de la Conférence entre les Plénipotentiaires de la Grande Bretagne, l'Autriche, la Russie, et la Prusse.

Paris, le 22 Oct. 1815.

MM. les Ministres des quatre Cours ont pris en considération les mesures qu'il leur reste à prendre pour régler la partie militaire de leurs arrangemens avec le Gouvernement Français, et pour donner effet au plan concerté entr'eux pour le maintien de la tranquillité générale. Ces mesures regardent :

1. L'organisation définitive de l'armée qui doit rester en France pour la sûreté commune de l'Europe.

2. Les rapports de cette armée et de son Chef avec le Gouvernement Français.

3. L'évacuation du territoire Français par les troupes qui ne doivent pas faire partie de cette armée.

Art. I. Quant à l'organisation définitive de l'armée Européenne, MM. les Ministres des Cabinets, en vertu des pleins pouvoirs qu'ils ont reçu à cet effet de leurs Souverains respectifs, ont arrêté :

1. Que l'armée sera composée de troupes de différentes Puissances dans les proportions suivantes. Les contingens de 30,000 hommes à fournir par la Grande Bretagne, l'Autriche, la Russie, et la Prusse, seront composés d'infanterie, de cavalerie, et d'artillerie, dans les proportions que les Puissances respectives jugeront convenables ; bien entendu que la cavalerie n'excédera pas la sixième et ne sera pas au dessous du dixième du contingent total. Le contingent de la Bavière sera de 10,000 hommes, et ceux du Danemarck, de la Saxe, du Hanovre, et du Wurtemberg de 5000 hommes chacun.

2. Que M. le Maréchal Duc de Wellington est nommé Général en Chef de cette armée.

3. Qu'il est conféré à M. le Duc de Wellington autorité pleine et entière sur cette armée pour la faire agir comme il le jugera le plus analogue au but général de l'occupation militaire, consultant autant que possible les convenances particulières de chaque corps, et pour en diriger les mouvemens selon les circonstances ; le tout d'après les instructions qu'il recevra des quatre Cabinets réunis : bien entendu que les troupes de chaque Puissance seront toujours sous le commandement immédiat de leurs Généraux, et qu'elles resteront réunies et placées autant que possible sur leur ligne de communication avec leurs pays. Tout ce qui regarde l'économie et la discipline intérieure de chaque corps est réservé aux Généraux qui les commandent particulièrement.

4. Qu'en vertu des pouvoirs dont les Souverains ont investi M. le Duc de Wellington pour l'intérêt commun de l'Europe, MM. les Généraux commandant les corps des différentes Puissances seront placés sous le commandement en chef de M. le Duc de Wellington, qu'ils lui adresseront leurs rapports, et obéiront en tout aux dispositions qu'il jugera à propos de faire.

5. Que le Gouvernement Français sera prié de se concerter sans retard avec M. le Duc de Wellington sur tout ce qui se rapporte à l'occupation temporaire des places désignées dans le traité principal, à l'entretien de l'armée, et à l'exécution des conventions particulières qui régleront l'un et l'autre de ces objets.

6. Que communication sera faite du présent procès verbal :

Premièrement, à M. le Duc de Wellington.

Secondement, à MM. les Généraux commandant les corps de troupes Alliées qui formeront l'armée d'occupation.

Troisièmement, au Gouvernement Français.

Art. II. Quant au rapport de l'armée d'occupation et de son chef avec le Gouvernement Français, autant qu'ils ne se trouveront pas réglés par la convention militaire annexée au traité principal, MM. les Ministres se réservent de prendre à cet égard une résolution définitive.

Art. III. Quant à l'évacuation du territoire Français par les troupes Alliées qui ne sont point destinées à faire partie de l'armée d'occupation, M. le Duc de Wellington est chargé de s'occuper sans retard de toutes les mesures propres à accélérer cette évacuation, ainsi que des arrangements dont il faudra convenir à cet égard tant avec le Gouvernement Français qu'avec MM. les Généraux commandant en chef les armées Alliées.

(Signé)

CASTLEREAGH.
HARDENBERG.

METTERNICH.
CAPO D'ISTRIE.

No. XXXIII. (p. 302.)

Le Maréchal Prince de la Moskowa à Monsieur le Duc de Wellington.

EXCELLENCE,

Paris, le 13 Nov. 1815.

C'est à la dernière extrémité, au moment où les circonstances critiques où je me vois réduit ne me laissent plus que de trop faibles moyens d'éviter l'éclat et les terribles dangers d'une accusation de crime de haute trahison, que je prends la résolution de vous adresser un recours légitime dont voici l'objet :

Je suis traduit en la Chambre des Pairs en vertu d'une ordonnance rendu par le Roi le 11 de ce mois, et à la suite d'un discours adressé à cette Chambre par M. le Président des Ministres de Sa Majesté. Cette dénonciation imposante et les considérations qui la motivent sont de nature à me donner de justes craintes.

Entre autres motifs de me faire mon procès, j'ai lu avec étonnement dans ce discours ' que c'était même *au nom de l'Europe* que les Ministres venaient conjurer la Chambre et la requérir de me juger.'

Une telle déclaration, souffrez que je l'observe, est inconciliable avec ce qui s'est passé à ces dernières époques de l'agitation de la France. Je ne conçois pas comment on ferait intervenir les augustes Alliés dans cette procédure criminelle, tandis que leur magnanimité s'est généreusement occupée du soin de m'en garantir, et qu'une convention formelle, sacrée, inviolable, existe à ce sujet.

Daignez vous le rappeler, par le Traité de Paris du 30 Mai, 1814, les Hautes Parties Contractantes avaient formé alliance avec Sa Majesté Louis XVIII. Apprenant à Vienne le 13 Mars dernier, que la cause de la légitimité en France était menacée par le retour de Bonaparte, elles arrêtaient le pacte solennel de ce jour 13 Mars avec les Ministres au congrès de Sa Majesté très Chrétienne. Dans ce pacte les Souverains Alliés déclarent ' qu'ils étaient prêts à donner au Roi de France et à la nation Française les secours nécessaires pour rétablir la tranquillité publique et à faire cause commune contre ceux qui entreprendraient de la troubler.'

Dans celui confirmatif du 25 du même mois de Mars les Hautes Puissances s'engagèrent solennellement à réunir toutes leurs forces pour maintenir dans toute leur intégrité les conditions du Traité de Paris contre les plans de Bonaparte ; elles se promirent d'agir en commun. Elles réglèrent les contingens respectifs qu'elles se proposaient de faire marcher contre l'ennemi commun.

Enfin Sa Majesté très Chrétienne fut invitée à donner son assentiment aux mesures ci-dessus, dans le cas où elle aurait besoin des troupes auxiliaires qui lui étaient promises, etc.

Il résulte clairement de ces diverses stipulations que toutes les armées de l'Europe indistinctement ont été les auxiliaires du Roi de France, qu'elles ont combattu dans son intérêt direct pour la soumission de tous ses sujets. Bientôt la victoire s'est décidée en faveur des armées Anglaises et Prussiennes réunies aux champs de Waterloo, et les a amenées sous les murs de Paris.

Là restait pour s'opposer à leurs progrès ultérieurs, un corps d'armée Française qui pouvait vendre chèrement sa vie. On négocia, et le 3 Juillet fut signée entre les deux parties une Convention dont l'article 12 porte, 'Seront pareillement respectées les personnes et les propriétés particulières; les habitants, et en général tous les individus qui se trouvent dans la capitale, continueront à jouir de leurs droits et liberté, sans pouvoir être inquiétés ni recherchés en rien relativement aux fonctions qu'ils occupent ou auront occupées, *à leur conduite et à leurs opinions publiques.*'

Cette convention a été depuis ratifiée par chacun des Souverains Alliés comme étant l'ouvrage des deux Puissances premières déléguées par le fait. Elle a acquis ainsi toute la force que le droit sacré des nations, le droit naturel et des gens pouvait leur imprimer. Elle est devenue l'inaltérable sauvegarde de tous ceux des Français que le malheur des troubles aurait pu laisser exposés au ressentiment même légitime de leur Prince.

Sa Majesté très Chrétienne y a positivement accédé elle même en entrant dans sa capitale; plus d'une fois elle a invoqué l'imposante autorité de ce contrat politique comme d'un acte indivisible dans toutes ses parties.

Maintenant, Excellence, peut il être douteux que je ne sois fondé comme l'un des particuliers pour qui on a stipulé à revendiquer le bénéfice de l'article 12 et la religieuse exécution des garanties qui y sont exprimées?

J'ose en conséquence requérir expressément de votre Ministère et de la Puissance auguste au nom de laquelle vous l'exercez que vous fassiez cesser à mon égard toute procédure criminelle pour raison des fonctions que j'ai remplies au mois de Mars, 1815, *de ma conduite et de mes opinions politiques.*

Mon état d'isolement et d'abandon est une raison de plus pour déterminer votre Excellence à venir à mon secours, et à me faire jouir par sa puissante médiation du droit qui m'est acquis.

Si je ne m'étais pas aveuglément reposé sur la parole de tant de Souverains, j'aurais été en quelque terre inconnue me faire oublier. C'est cette parole auguste et sainte qui a causé ma sécurité; pourrait elle être trompée? Je ne le puis croire, et j'attends avec confiance de votre loyauté que vous m'accorderez votre prompte intervention.

No. XXXIV. (p. 302.)

Extrait du Procès Verbal de la Conférence entre les Plénipotentiaires de la Grande Bretagne, l'Autriche, la Russie, et la Prussie. Paris, le 16 Nov. 1815.

Son Excellence M. le Duc de Wellington ayant reçu du Maréchal Ney une lettre conforme à celle que ce Maréchal adressé aux ministres des quatre cabinets accrédités à la Cour de France, M. le Duc a communiqué à la Conférence la réponse qu'il se proposait de faire; et leurs Excellences se trouvant entièrement d'accord sur cette pièce avec M. le Duc, on est convenu de faire consigner au Protocoll la lettre du Maréchal Ney ainsi que la réponse du Duc de Wellington.

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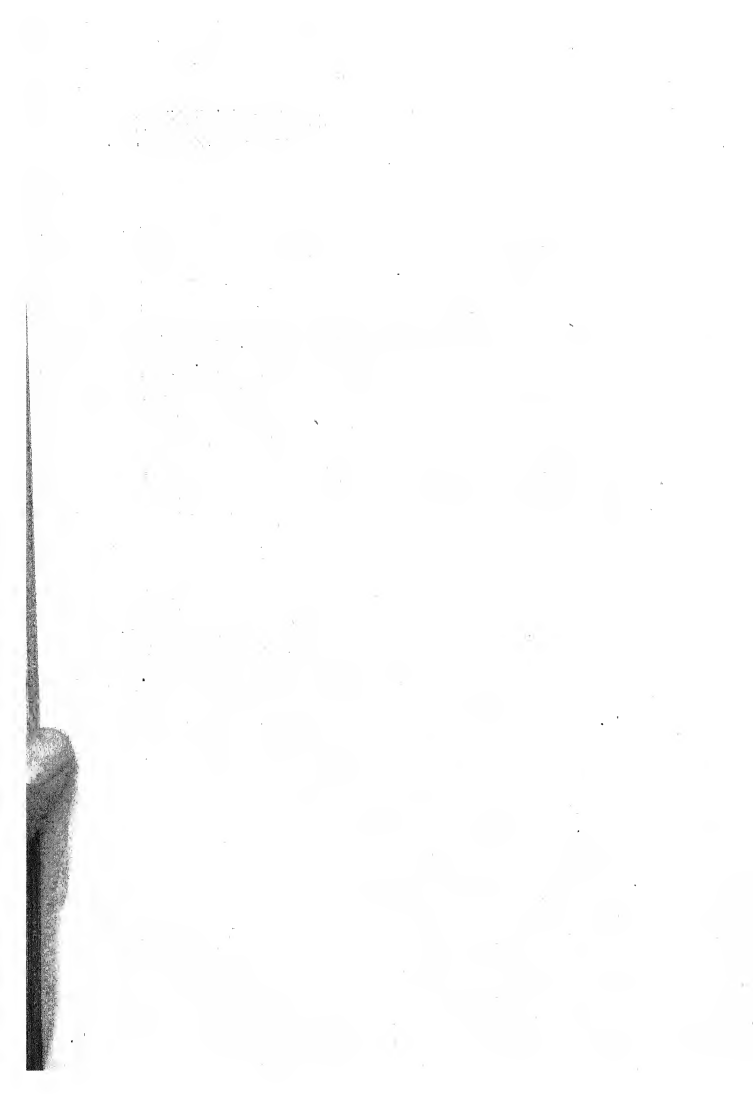
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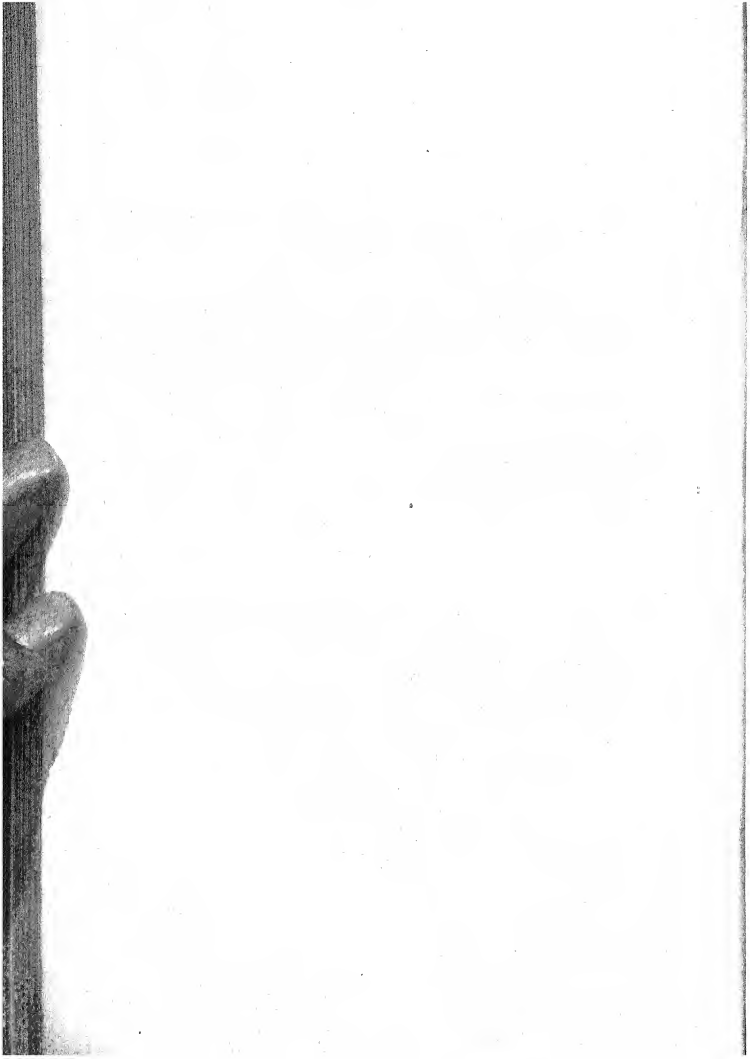
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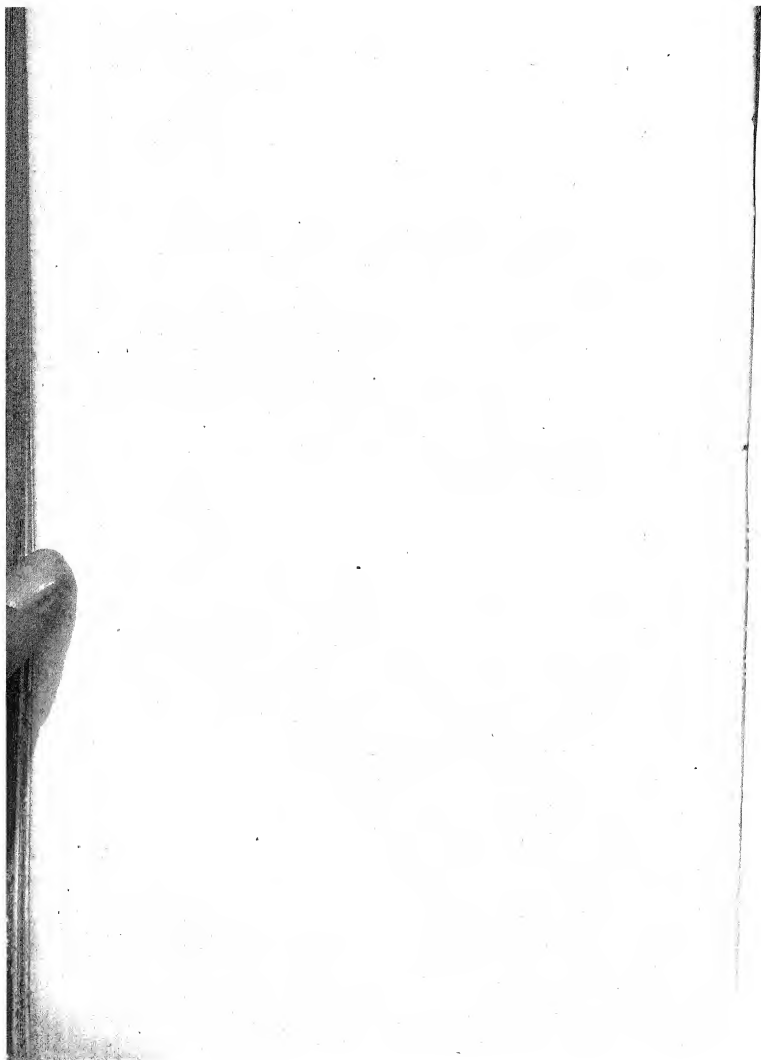
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